

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MYSORE



ANNUAL REPORT 1940

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UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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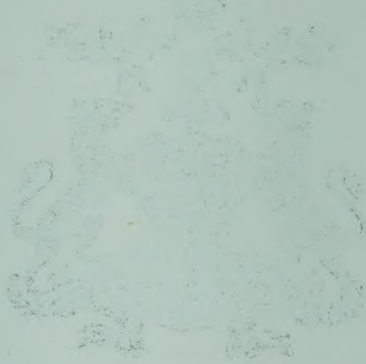
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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MYSORE

SOME OPINIONS

ABOUT THE

ANNUAL REPORTS 1929—1937, Etc.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MYSORE,

SOME OPINIONS.

Annual Report for 1929.

INDIAN ART AND LETTERS, *The India Society, London, Vol. VII, No. 2, 1933, C. E. A. W. Oldham, C. S. I.*—

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Since 1929 the department has been in charge of Dr. M. H. Krishna, and the first annual report prepared by this officer (for the year 1929) shows that the traditions of the department are being more than fully maintained.

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Dr. Krishna is to be congratulated on the work achieved during the first year of his incumbency, and on the full and valuable report.

Annual Report for 1930.

INDIAN ART AND LETTERS, *The India Society, London, Vol. IX, No. 1.*—This is the second volume of the new series of reports in the form adopted by the present Director of Archæological Researches, and it maintains the high standard of the preceding volume.

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Dr. Krishna must be complimented on the results of his second year's work as Director, as well as on the quality of his report, which has been carefully edited, clearly printed, and illustrated by well produced plates.

Prof. E. A. Gardner, London.—I congratulate you on the interest and excellence of the publication.

Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Leyden.—I congratulate you on the appearance of this fine volume; it contains a great deal of interesting information and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of South Indian Archæology and Epigraphy. Mysore pays so much attention to antiquarian research and even possesses its own Archæological Department.

Prof. F. W. Thomas, Oxford, expresses his 'high appreciation of its value, which fully maintains the level of its predecessors. The wonderful temples of Halebid and elsewhere in the Mysore State deserve every consideration on the part of the Government which includes them in its administration, and the care devoted to the preservation of them and the publication of studies concerning them is a service rendered to the art and art history of India. The collection of inscriptions, including some valuable Ganga records and accompanied by scholarly translations and discussions, is also a contribution to the study of Indian History, and the lists and index add considerably to the utility of the volume which reflects so much credit upon the Mysore Archæological Department and upon the State whereby the department is maintained'.

Dr. Sten Konow, Oslo.—With many best thanks I enclose a receipt for your beautiful report for the year

Dr. L. D. Barnett, London.—Accept my best thanks for the gift of your latest report with my congratulations for the admirable manner in which you fulfil your task. The report is excellent in every respect, and throws real light upon the History of Mysore.

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Rajasabhabhushana K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Retired Member of Council, Bangalore.—I have gone through the report and find it contains a good deal of very useful information. The summary of Hyder Nama contained in the report is particularly most interesting ;

The Indian Photo Engraving Co., Calcutta.—Please allow us to tell you that the report is a grand success in every respect.

MODERN REVIEW, *January, 1935.*—This is the second volume of the new series inaugurated by the present Director, Dr. M. H. Krishna.

Dr. Krishna has already established a reputation as one of the most distinguished of India's younger archæologists, and under his able guidance, the State of Mysore is gradually creating an enviable record. The present work consists of five parts, all bearing eloquent testimony to the careful details that characterise all the work of Dr. Krishna.

Annual Report for 1931.

Prof. F. W. Thomas, Oxford University.—The report is, like its predecessors, highly interesting and valuable for epigraphy and numismatics, and the find of the manuscript of *Sukti Sudharnava* which is also notable. The study of Indian architecture and art is enriched and facilitated by the photographs and drawings and the chronological list of inscriptions and full index are a useful feature, as usual, of the report.

The Secretary to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.—The book will be of extreme value to the oriental section of "*Visvabharati*."

UNITED INDIA AND INDIAN STATES, *December, 1935.*—The publication of the Archæological Reports in Mysore has ever been an event that has always been looked for with eager happiness by all students of literature and history and culture.

Dr. M. H. Krishna's excellent work and enthusiasm make him in every way a worthy successor of the industrious pioneer Rice and the deeply learned, devoted, versatile and judicious R. Narasimha-char.

The work is characterised with the same excellence, honest work, balanced judgment and caution that we are accustomed to associate with the names of the archæologists in Mysore for some few generations.

Annual Report for 1932.

Sir John Marshall, Surrey, England (Retired Director-General of Archæology in India).— Your reports are always interesting to me and I appreciate greatly the generosity of the State in presenting me with copies of them.

F. J. Richards, Esq., M. A., I. C. S. (Retired), London.— I tender my heartiest congratulations on the high standard you maintain, a credit in every way to you and your Government.

Prof. E. A. Gardner, London.— I greatly admire the beauty and clearness of the photographic illustrations, which do great credit to you and to your department.

THE MODERN REVIEW, *May, 1937.*—The new series of annual reports initiated by the present Director, Dr. M. H. Krishna, has set a standard in get up and printing and is equalled only by the publications of the Government of India Press.

. On the whole Dr. Krishna is to be congratulated for discharging his heavy responsibilities in such a worthy way.

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THE NEW REVIEW, *Calcutta, January, 1937.*—The very excellence of this report justifies the delay in its publication. All those that are interested in India's past and know what ancient treasures are confided to the enlightened care of the Mysore State will be thankful for the thoroughness with which this work has been done. The volume is well printed and illustrated.

THE HINDU, Thursday, April 9, 1936.—This report is closely modelled on that of the Archaeological Survey of India, but improves upon it in two respects.

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Annual Report for 1933.

Prof. E. J. Rapson of Cambridge.—As usual I have found the report most interesting. The volume is well printed and its contents are admirably arranged. If I may choose one section for special comment, it is Part III, Numismatics. This contribution to our knowledge of the coinage of the Western Chālukyas is most welcome.

THE HINDU, Sunday, November 15, 1936.—This well produced volume records the results of work done by the Mysore Archaeological Survey.

THE MODERN REVIEW, August, 1937.—It is always a pleasure to go through the extremely interesting reports that the very competent Director of the Mysore Archaeological Department issues so often.

THE HINDUSTAN REVIEW, August, 1938.— The volume thus contains much information which should prove of great advantage to students of Indian Archaeology.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, May 21, 1937.—This edition retains the high standard of excellence, in scholarship as well as in the get up, set by its predecessors, and like them, is profusely illustrated.

THE NEW REVIEW, March, 1937.—Each new volume of these well printed and well illustrated records is welcome, both as a token of the care which the great State of Mysore takes of its important monuments and as a contribution to our knowledge of Indian History.

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Scholars will be especially grateful for the care taken over the inscriptions. Mysore may be proud of its Archaeological Department.

Prof. E. A. Gardner, Retired Vice-Chancellor, London University.—I have received your last magnificent volume of the Archaeological Survey of Mysore and write to thank you for it and for the very fine photographs by which it is illustrated.

I think you and your colleagues are doing very fine work in these Indian studies.

JOURNAL OF THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY, Vol. I, No. 1, 1937.—This volume gives a lucid account of the progress made by the Department of Archaeology in Mysore during the year 1933 under the able and energetic guidance of its present part-time Director, Professor M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.LIT.

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The Director's notes are erudite and informative, and unravel some tangled webs of the History of Mysore.

The Government of Mysore and their learned Director of Archaeology, Dr. Krishna, have earned the thanks of the students of art and history by the publication of this valuable and scholarly report. The topography, illustrations and get up generally are quite up to the standard set by Sir John Marshall for the Indian Archaeological Manuals.

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Annual Report for 1934.

ORIENTAL LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. I, No. 1, July, 1937.—The fertile province of Mysore has again yielded very interesting and valuable records which Dr. Krishna has carefully edited in the annual report under review.

The volume before us embodies the admirable work done by the Mysore Archæological Department and is keeping with the excellent reports hitherto issued by Dr. Krishna.

THE HINDU, *Sunday, March 21, 1937.*—The publication of the report is to be welcomed because the antiquities of the Mysore State have a special interest to Indian archæologists. . . .

Dr. Krishna gives us the key to his studies in Part II. While his predecessors had only made brief notices of the monuments . . . he is anxious to review them for their artistic and architectural value. . . . There can be no doubt that the Director and his staff have done their work thoroughly. Every inch of ground, every piece of architecture, and every state of historical development have been studied with patience.

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The third part of the report in which Dr. Krishna studies the coins of the Deccan in South India is by far the best of all. The language is terse, and the deductions are sound and satisfactory. . . .

The photographic plates are excellent and the index is exhaustive.

BRAHMAVIDYA, *the Adyar Library Bulletin, Madras.*—The annual reports of the Mysore Archæological Department have taken a new turn in the past few years and are modelled on the standards set by Sir John Marshall for such reports.

We congratulate the Director on the report which he has given us and the high standard of excellence which he continues to maintain in the work under review.

THE JAINA GAZETTE, *Lucknow, August, 1937.*— . . . The critical examination of the monuments, the complete and graphic descriptions, and concrete and detailed suggestions for repairs and improvements show the real interest which the learned and devoutly devoted Director, Professor Dr. Krishna takes in his work. . . .

THE NEW REVIEW, *CALCUTTA, September, 1937.*—It is a pleasure to welcome another record of the zeal and activity of the Mysore Archæological Department. Splendidly got up as usual, it is also, as usual, replete with information: the history of old temples, numismatics, manuscripts and inscriptions. The excellent record of an excellent service.

Annual Report for 1935.

ORIENTAL LITERARY DIGEST, *Vol. I, No. 3, September, 1937.*—We congratulate Dr. M. H. Krishna on being able to bring up-to-date the Archæological Reports of Mysore. . . . The volumes before us . . . embody considerable research and collection of epigraphical and other material. . . .

THE JAINA GAZETTE, *Lucknow, December, 1937.*—The action of the Mysore Government in appointing Prof. M. H. Krishna M.A., D.LIT., Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore and attaching this department to the University of Mysore may well be followed by the Government of India and provincial governments.

FEDERAL INDIA AND INDIAN STATES, *October 11, 1937.*— . . . The report under review is an invaluable successor to a series of excellent reports published by Dr. M. H. Krishna since the time the Mysore Archæological Department was placed under his directorship. Dr. Krishna is an archæologist of international repute and the energy and enthusiasm with which he has been inspiring the workers in the field of Indology and oriental research are matters of common knowledge of a very useful character to the gaze of the public. The people of Mysore are rightly proud of Dr. Krishna and his achievements. . . .

The efforts made by savants like Dr. Krishna have to not a little extent enhanced the prestige of India and Mysore in particular, in the estimation of the civilised world. . . .

We keenly look forward to many more publications of this character under Dr. Krishna's inspiration.

Annual Report for 1936.

THE NEW REVIEW.—One more revelation of Mysore's archæological treasures. The report is, as usual, splendidly got up, plans and photographs being really first rate, while the arrangement of the matter and the index leave nothing to be desired.

St. Nihal Singh, Esq., Dehra Dun, July 9, 1938.—I am pleased with the general appearance of the report for 1936 and shall read it at the first opportunity. I liked the last two or three volumes that you have issued and intend to write about your work in the press. . . .

The Curator, Hyderabad Museum.—Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the excellent work done by you during the year.

THE HINDU, Sunday, July 31, 1938.—This profusely illustrated volume is divided into five parts. . . . The illustrations are good, and much interesting information is recorded. . . .

THE FEUDATORY AND JAMINDARI INDIA, September, 1938, Literary Supplement.—This is a very interesting volume, beautifully got up. . . . Besides several appendices there is an exhaustive index at the end, which enhances the value of the publication. . . .

FEDERAL INDIA AND INDIAN STATES, January, 25, 1939.— . . . We congratulate the authorities of the Archæological Department for the excellent work which they have done during the year under review.

JOURNAL OF THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY, Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2, April 1939.—The report under review fully maintains the reputation which the publications of the Mysore Archæological Survey enjoy for being scholarly works of enduring value. . . .

These records have been very ably and exhaustively discussed by the learned editor, Dr. Krishna.

The volume has been profusely illustrated with good plates and affords ample material for study to the students of Indian antiquities, History and Sociology.

MODERN REVIEW, March, 1939.—It is always a pleasure to review any work of real merit specially when it is done with the wholeheartedness and zeal that characterise all productions of Dr. M. H. Krishna. . . .

Annual Report for 1937.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE MYTHIC SOCIETY, Vol. XXX, No. 4.—Dr. Krishna deserves to be congratulated for publishing, in rapid succession, the Mysore Archæological Reports. . . .

THE HINDU, Sunday, July 16, 1939.—This annual report of the Mysore Archæological Survey gives a full account of the general progress made by the department during the year 1937 in the different phases of Archæology, such as sites and monuments surveyed and conserved, coins examined, inscriptions deciphered and manuscripts collected. It contains beautiful illustrations of views, carvings and sculptures, of idols and photographs and drawings and an elaborate index.

Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. XIII, Part I—General Index.

Prof. F. W. Thomas of Oxford University.— . . . Is a most useful adjunct to the whole series. I congratulate you upon the publication of this part of the Index and hope that you will complete the work without difficulty.

Prof. E. J. Rapson, Cambridge.—The General Index is most welcome.

Dr. Hermann Goetz, Leyden.—This very useful publication is a welcome addition to our library.

Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Leyden.—This publication will greatly facilitate the use of the whole series of epigraphical records which have appeared under that title.

F. J. Richards, Esq., London.—It will come in most useful and I hope to get to work on it soon.

General Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal.— . . . I would like to add an informal word of high appreciation of this most useful and valuable publication, which cannot but be a valuable instrument of research for archæological students in India. . . .

General.

THE MYTHIC SOCIETY, BANGALORE.

Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D. Sc, F. Inst. P., Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.—

* * * * *

"The department came to the University with an already established reputation, earned under a succession of distinguished chiefs. It is highly gratifying to me, as the executive head of the University, to find this excellent reputation maintained and even extended under the management of my able colleague, Dr. M. H. Krishna."

* * * * *

"For the first time in this part of India, the technique of archæological investigation developed abroad by Flinders Petrie and others has been employed in excavation works carried on by Dr. Krishna near the hill fortress of Chitradurga, at Chandravalli."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

*Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, M. A., Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.—*The Archæological Department of the Mysore State is the oldest among the Archæological Departments in Indian States. Its activity is most comprehensive and thorough-going and indeed reflects great credit on the Mysore State.

The work turned out by the Mysore Archæological Department is enormous. It is a matter of great good fortune for the State to be able to secure the services of a competent archæologist trained abroad under eminent masters

I have seen the great temple at Belur after seven years and was impressed with the great improvements carried out.

The excellent state of preservation in which Mysore monuments are found is due to the exemplary co-operation between the three departments of the State, *viz.*, the Muzrai or the Ecclesiastical Department which provides funds for 'living' monuments, the Public Works Department which is in charge of actual execution of work and the Archæological Department which is responsible for the technical direction.

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The Mysore Annual Report which is only second in importance to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, is always being eagerly awaited by the learned public in India and abroad. As a record of work in a limited area it is much more comprehensive than its compeers. Its appearance is much prompter than that of the Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

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In conclusion I may express the feeling of genuine satisfaction which I felt in visiting Mysore and witnessing for myself the unique achievements and the immense possibilities of archæology in this beautiful State.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MYSORE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1939-40.

PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Staff. Dr. M. H. Krishna continued to be the Director of Archæology in addition to his full-time professorial duties at the University. The scales of pay of several officials were revised with effect from 1st July 1939. The post of copyist was abolished and that of Junior Technical Assistant newly sanctioned Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, B.A., Architectural Assistant, went on combined leave preparatory to retirement from the 1st July 1939 and retired from service with effect from 10th October 1939. The post of the Architectural Assistant has remained vacant since then. Proposals to fill up the post are now with Government. Mr. R. Rama Rao, B.A., Assistant to the Director, went on a month's privilege leave from 19th April 1940. Mr. L. Narasimhachar, M.A., Junior Technical Assistant, was placed in charge of the duties of the Assistant to the Director in addition to his own duties during this period.

Tours : Excavation. During the early part of July, the Director-General of Archæology in India paid a visit to the State, inspected several monuments and ancient sites and made several proposals for improving the department. These are with Government and certain items of work have already been taken on hand. The ancient sites of Chandravalli and Brahmagiri were surveyed jointly by the Director-General and the Director of Archæological Researches and in accordance with the suggestions of the Director-General, some of the prospective spots were marked for trial excavations. The results of digging have been beyond expectations and it is now hoped that further excavations in the selected areas on scientific lines would be most fruitful so far as the early history of Mysore is concerned. A brief report on the Excavation work done during the year is included in Part IV of the Report.

Tours : Exploration. For the purpose of collecting inscriptions and information about architecture and also for inspecting the ancient monuments for conservation purposes, the Director toured in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. The Assistant to the Director toured in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur Districts for collecting and copying inscriptions.

Among the ancient sites and monuments studied during the year were those at Varuṇa, Bangalore, Gaṅgavāḍi, Māchalaghāṭṭa, Bēchirāk Hosūr, Śrīrāmanhaḷḷi, Bōgāvi, Nāgamāṅgala, Dodḷetka, Muḍigere, Āraṇi, Bellūr, Daḍaga, Keḷagere, Grāma, Hōdigere and Nañjangūd. Varuṇa appears to have been an important Jaina settlement of the Gaṅga period. The Jain images discovered on and in the immediate vicinity of the site of the ruined basti are good works of art, though it is possible that they may belong to a period much later than Śrīpurusha Gaṅga whose inscriptions have been discovered in the village. But perhaps a very interesting structure at the place is the Mahalingēśvara temple which belongs to about the 10th century A. D. It has some good carving work, though built of granite. Most of the monuments inspected in the Nāgamāṅgala Taluk belong to the Hoysala and later periods. The Mallēśvara temple at Māchalaghāṭṭa has some good ceiling work. Bōgāvi appears to have been an important Jaina agrahāra town during the twelfth century A. D. Daḍaga too seems to be a place of considerable antiquity. The Yōgā-Narasimha temple in the place contains pillars resembling those at the Nonabēśvara temple at Nonavinakere. At Keḷagere was discovered a pillar similar to the 'Gāruḍa pillar' at Agrahāra Bāchaḷḷi with three faces of its base covered with inscriptions. This place also seems to have been an important Jaina settlement during the twelfth century. The tomb of Shāji, father of the famous Śivaji, at Hōdigere, is another important discovery during the year. Measures are being taken to conserve the monument.

With the co-operation of the Department of Public Works and the Bēlūr and Halebīd Temples' Renovation Committee, the renovation work at Bēlūr and Halebīd was continued during the year.

Proposals for further work at Bēlūr are now being worked out and are in the course of submission to Government. A committee has also been proposed to study the present state of the Gōmaṭēśvara colossus at Śravaṇa-belgoḷa with a view to counteract the disintegration of the monument. Opinions from experts have been called for and the Archæological Chemist with the Government of India has kindly sent in his analysis of the stone out of which the image is carved. It is hoped that some preliminary remedial measures would be taken at present in the matter of conserving the statue. As usual, several estimates were received for repairs to the ancient monuments in the State and were countersigned after scrutiny. Periodical reports in connection with the tour notes of the Dewan were submitted. Among the estimates scrutinised and countersigned, those pertaining to the following monuments may be mentioned:—

1. Lakshmī-Narasimha Temple, Bhadrāvati.
2. Trikūṭēśvara Temple, Gorūr.
3. Śrīkanṭhēśvara Temple, Nañjangūd.
4. Siddhēśvara Temple, Maḷali.
5. Kōlāramma Temple, Kōlār.

6. Sōmēśvara Temple, Kōlār.
7. Mokbara, Kōlār.
8. Gaṇḍabhēruṇḍa Pillar at Belgāvi.
9. Raṅganātha Temple at Raṅgasthala.

Proposals regarding the reclassification of the ancient monuments in the State are now before Government.

About fifty inscriptions were collected during the year. The majority of them have been edited in Part VII of the Report under the

Epigraphy. Director's guidance by Mr. R. Rama Rao assisted by the Pandits. Of these, a record on the pedestal of a stone image of Chaudēśvari in a ruined temple at Lakkunda, Bēlūr Taluk, belongs to the eighth century and states that the image is of Vāsantikādēvī and was consecrated by one Mallidēva of Nakkunda. The image has four hands, holding sword, bowl, trident and drum, which are the attributes of a Śaiva goddess. The tradition, however, regarding the Hoysalas would make Vāsantikā a Jain goddess. The central figure in the Vāsantikā temple at Angaḍi is that of Vaishṇavī (M.A.R., 1936, p. 17). A bronze tripod was found in the Kēśava temple at Bēlūr and belongs to the Hoysala times as testified to by an inscription in Kannada characters of the 13th century which states that Kumāra Lakshmīdhara got this made for the God Vijaya-Nārāyaṇa at Beluhūr. This Kumāra Lakshmīdhara was a general under the Hoysala king Ballāla II (1173-1220), and he immolated himself at the death of his master.

A stone inscription at Hora Marali in the Mysore Taluk refers to the grant of a village to a Brahmin named Nañjaṇṇa Vāranāsi by Prince Kaṇṭhīrava Mahīpāla during the reign of his father Dēvarāja Oḍeyar, King of Mysore. Dēvarāja Oḍeyar ruled from 1659 to 1672 and had two sons, the elder being the famous Chikka Dēvarāja Oḍeyar who succeeded him and the younger being Kaṇṭhīrava Oḍeyar of the present grant. Tradition says that Chikka Dēvarāja Oḍeyar was for some time in exile at Hangala. There are a few grants made by the younger brother Kaṇṭhīrava.

Two inscriptions on the *muḍis* or jewelled crowns of Mēlukōṭe Chellapillesvāmi and Nañjanguḍ Śrīkaṇṭhēśvarasvāmi and one on the golden belt of the former preserved in the Palace, were deciphered and are published in the Report with the kind permission of the Palace authorities.

More than two hundred coins of the Śātavāhana period collected at the Chandravalli excavations are being studied in detail at the office for publication in a subsequent report. A note prepared on the Pallava, Chēra and Kadamba coins in the possession of the department is published in Part V of the Report for the year.

About thirty-two palm-leaf manuscripts were received from a private gentleman of Kōlār. These are now being examined at the office.

Manuscripts.

They are of varied interest and deal with architecture, sculpture, dancing and the like. But they are mostly incomplete and cannot be reviewed without the help of other copies.

More than two hundred antiquities from Mohenjodaro were acquired for the Office Museum and twenty plaster of Paris casts of Mohenjodaro seals were also got prepared through the generosity of the Director-General of Archæology in India. Over eighty new books have been added to the Office Library.

Museum and library.

In connection with the Tenth Session of the All-India Oriental Conference held at Tirupati during the Easter Holidays, the department sent a representative collection of photographs, etc., to illustrate the history of art and architecture in Mysore and participated in the Conference Exhibition. The exhibition was well attended and the exhibits from Mysore were much appreciated by the members and delegates. A certificate of honour was granted by the Conference authorities.

Exhibition.

The Annual Report of the Department for 1938 was submitted to Government. That for 1939 was printed at the Government Branch Press, Mysore. The English, Kannada and Hindi versions of the Guide to Śravaṇabelgoḷa were published. The second edition of the Guide to Bēlūr was prepared and sent to the press. A guide to Nandi was also prepared and sent to the press.

Publications.

Owing to the retirement of Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao and Mr. D. V. Gundappa from the Committee for the Presentation of Archæological Publications, the latter was reconstituted as follows :—

1. The Vice-Chancellor (*Chairman*).
2. Mr. V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.COM. (London).
3. Mr. N. Balakrishnayya B.A., B.L.
4. The Director of Archæological Researches.

The receipts and expenditure of the department under budget heads amounted to Rs. 14,177-12-6 and Rs. 14,177-12-6 respectively. A sum of Rs. 218-2-0 was realised by the sale of the departmental publications and photographs during the year.

Finances.

The success of the work of the department was rendered possible by the sincere co-operation of the Office staff.

PART II—CONSERVATION.

Conservation Notes of the Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, Mysore, for the year 1939-40.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

MYSORE TALUK.

Varuna.

The Jain images lying about uncared for among the hedges in the vicinity of the basti site deserve to be preserved in a museum.

Basti site. Similarly a Jaina epitaph lying in a field to the west of the site and a Gaṅga inscription at the entrance to the village may be removed to a museum or preserved in one of the temples at the place.

The Mahalingēśvara temple which is a genuine structure of the tenth century A. D. has some good carving work. The interior of the temple, particularly, requires to be looked after better. The roof is leaky and requires immediate attention. The outer walls need cement-pointing in several places. The ground around the temple may be levelled up and cleared of vegetation.

Mahalingesvara temple.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Fort, Bangalore City.

The guard rooms in the quadrangle of the fort are very dilapidated and look ugly. They may be removed and the place tidied up.

Guard rooms.

The trees and plants that are growing up on the west cross wall of the outworks may be cut down. Their roots may dislodge the wall.

Fort walls.

MANDYA DISTRICT.

NAGAMANGALA TALUK.

Machalaghatta.

The Mallēśvara temple is in a very dilapidated condition. The outer walls of the navaraṅga have in many places collapsed and in others quite out of plumb. Since, however, the navaraṅga ceilings are good pieces of art, some sort of restoration of the temple seems desirable. Further decay at least may be prevented by effecting repairs wherever possible.

Mallesvara Temple.

Bogavi.

The basti is almost completely ruined. Many of the walls have fallen down and the stones have been removed. Further removal of the stones should be prevented since the cornice stones all round the temple contain inscriptions. The large inscription slab lying in a hedge to the east of the temple may be preserved within the temple and the local authorities instructed to take care of it.

Basti.

Devalapura.

The Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇasvāmi temple at the place is a Muzrai institution with about Rs. 4,000 at its credit. Though it is generally intact, the roof is leaky and the unplastered brick structure above requires immediate attention. Rain water pours through the crevices in some portions of the garbhagriha, vestibule and navaraṅga. The southern outer wall of the navaraṅga has sunk in the middle, breaking under its weight one of the cornices. This may be looked into early. The compound wall requires to be completely rebuilt.

Lakshmi-Narayana-svami temple.

Cholasandra.

The solitary basti standing outside the village and at a little distance from the road does not require conservation, since there are no images or much ornamental work in it. The only thing worth preserving is the beautiful stone inscription lying in front of the basti. It may be set up in upright position on its own pedestal which is lying close by.

Basti.

Dodjetka.

The Kēśava temple standing in the centre of the village is not important from the archæological point of view. But the villagers have walled up the navaraṅga with rubble and mud walls and

Kesava temple.

are keen on getting the temple repaired. The stone structure is all intact. With the concrete on the roof repaired, the temple would serve a useful purpose for the villagers.

Mudigere.

The Kallēśvara temple to the south-east of the village is completely ruined.

Kallesvara temple.

Inside its navaraṅga, there are some beautiful sculptures of the Hoysala period. These may be removed to the village and preserved.

A large viragal of the Gaṅga times is lying to the south of the village. It may be placed in upright position. A fragmentary Gaṅga inscription

Ganga viragals.

lying at the entrance to the village may also be removed and preserved along with the images.

Arani.

The ruined temple of Vīrabhadra which stands amidst the rice fields to the south

Virabhadra temple.

of the ancient tank bund enshrines some good images which are definitely of the Hoysala period. An image of Mahishāsuramardinī having an inscription on its pedestal is

lying uncared for by the side of the tank bund. These images deserve preservation in a better place, preferably in a museum.

The Gōpālākṛishṇa temple standing in the village is not a Muzrai institution. It enjoys a grant of five acres of land. Though it is generally

Gopalakrishna temple.

intact, its roof is leaky in many places. Some minor repairs like cement-pointing, etc., may be effected and the

ugly mud walls in the porch removed. The approach to the temple may also be improved and the surroundings cleaned.

Dadaga.

The Chennakēśava temple at the place is in a woefully ruined condition and more neglected than ruined. The pātālāṅkaṇa is used as

Chennakesava temple.

a public cow-shed and the compound including part of the navaraṅga as a latrine, while around the temple thorny

plants abound. A few of the ceiling stones of the navaraṅga have fallen down and many have cracked. It looks safer to open out the north and south aṅkaṇas completely, retaining the central aṅkaṇa. The main temple also is much injured. It could be saved perhaps if the tower is removed. The eastern part of the temple including the pātālāṅkaṇa is more injured and could be easily saved for public use as a meeting place, etc., if the roof is made watertight and the floor levelled and the place kept clean. If worship is revived in the temple, it would perhaps be put to better form.

Kelagere.

The tall pillar standing in the village is an important monument of the Hoysala period. Its capital has been brought down and is lying near the pillar. It may be preserved in a safe place.

The Mallikārjuna temple standing on the other side of the tank is much dilapidated. The villagers may be encouraged to renovate it.

Mallikarjuna temple. The inscription stones in the navaraṅga and on the lintel of the navaraṅga doorway declare the monument to be of the time of the Vijayanagar king Harihara I.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.**CHENNAGIRI TALUK.****Hodigere.**

The tomb of Shāji, father of the great Śivaji, lies to the north-west of the village. It was in a neglected condition until February 1940, when some Maratha gentlemen of Chennagiri and Shimoga got the platform covered over with plaster and cement, raising a small pyramid, about 3 feet high, in the centre. A small *mandavare* tree has grown to the west of the platform and threatens to damage it, though at the same time it is giving the tomb some shade in the afternoons. The old structure is of no architectural merit; but it would be becoming the memory of the great Shaji if the compound of the Lāyada-hola is acquired, levelled and walled off and a suitable pavilion is once again erected on the spot.

KADUR DISTRICT.**MUDIGERE TALUK.****Duggasandra.**

The temple of Kāla-Bhairava has neither architectural beauty nor historical importance to justify its inclusion in the list of Ancient Monuments. It is said to be the only stone temple in the neighbourhood. Its roof is leaky and needs repairs. The temple does not seem to have much funds at its credit. Nor are there many devotees to subscribe for its repairs. It is for the Muzrai Department to consider the question of its repairs.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF MONUMENTS.

(Notes and Extracts from the Inspection Reports of the Revenue Sub-Division Officers).

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

BANGALORE SUB-DIVISION.

Kempegaḍa's Watch Towers :—

At Vyālikāval—In good state of preservation.

At Halsur Tank—In good state of preservation. Annual Maintenance charges of Rs. 10 is being spent by the Public Works Department.

At Gavipura—In good state. A sum of Rs. 10 is being spent for petty repairs.

At Lalbagh—II class. In good state. A sum of Rs. 10 is being spent for annual repairs.

Cenotaph—In good state. A sum of Rs. 75 is being spent for whitewashing and other sundry repairs.

Gangādhārēśvara Temple, Gavipura—II class. In good state.

Basavēśvara Temple, Basavanagūḍi—Minor Muzrai institution. An estimate for repairs has been called for from the Executive Engineer.

Mallikārjunasvāmi Temple, Mallēśvaram—Minor Muzrai institution. In good state ; but some petty repairs are necessary. An estimate for Rs. 732 has been prepared for putting a canopy over the inscription and another for Rs. 1,350 for enclosing the whole area with uniform wire-fencing. An annual grant of Rs. 100 is recommended to be sanctioned for petty repairs.

Tipu Sultan's Palace, Fort—I class. In good state. A sum of Rs. 282 is provided for annual maintenance and repairs.

Venkaṭaramaṇasvāmi Temple, Fort—II class. In good state. A sum of Rs. 106 has been sanctioned for whitewashing and other repairs.

Old Dungeon, Fort—II class. In good state. A sum of Rs. 230 is sanctioned for annual maintenance and repairs.

KADUR DISTRICT.

CHIKMAGALUR SUB-DIVISION.

Yūpastambha, Hiremagalūr—II class. In good condition.

Siddhēśvara Temple, Mirle—II class. In good condition.

Chennakēśava Temple, Mirle—II class. In good condition. An estimate for Rs. 170 has been sanctioned for the repairs of the temple and the work has been entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Viranarāyaṇa Temple, Belavāḍi—I class. Requires repairs. The temple is under the management of the Sringeri Jahgir.

Mārkaṇḍēśvara Temple, Khāṇḍya—III class. The temple is not in good condition. An estimate for Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned during 1938-39 and the work is being executed.

Jain Bastis, Angaḍi—III class. These are in a state of disrepair. They require urgent repairs.

Kēśava statue in the ruined temple at Angaḍi—I class. Requires repairs.

Kaḷasēśvarasvāmi Temple, Kaḷasa—Major Muzrai institution. This is in a good state of preservation. Annual repairs are being done every year from the temple funds.

TARIKERE SUB-DIVISION.

The following monuments in the Tarikere Sub-Division are reported to be in good condition :—

Lakshmīkānta Temple at Dēvanūr.

Śiva Temple at Hirenallūr.

Amṛitēśvara Temple at Amṛitāpura.

Sōmēśvara Temple at Sōmpura.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Condition.—All the institutions are reported to be in a fairly good condition. The matter of effecting repairs to the Jain Basti at Huncha in Nagar Taluk, is under correspondence.

At Kalsi in Sagar Taluk, the Liṅga of Śrī Mallikārjuna Dēvaru Temple had been removed and kept outside by some mischief mongers perhaps with expectation of getting the treasure hidden underneath the idol, if any. One or two images were also reported to have been disfigured. The culprits were not traced. The installation and the Ashtabandha ceremonies to the Liṅga have, however, been performed subsequently by the villagers at their own cost. The Amildar has been asked to submit proposals for the repairs to the temple which is urgently needed.

Repairs.—Action is being taken for effecting improvements to Śrī Lakshminarasimha Dēvaru Temple at Bhadrāvati as per Dewan's instructions. A sum of Rs. 6,300 required therefor has been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Alterations have been made in the District Board Musafirkhana at Santebennūr in Chennagiri Taluk at a cost of Rs. 302 so as to provide 2 rooms.

The following institutions continued to entertain the establishments noted against each of them for their maintenance. The appointment of a care-taker on Rs. 2 per month to the Anantanātha Basti at Mēlige was sanctioned in Government Order No. E. 1498-500—Uni. 101-38-11, dated 30th November 1939, and the care-taker was entertained from 10th January 1940.

1. Sri Kudli Ramesvara Devaru temple	... One servant on Rs. 2 per mensem.
2. Sri Bhadravati Lakshminarasimha Devaru	... One servant on Rs. 4 per mensem.
3. Santebennur Honda and Musafirkhana	... One care-taker paid out of District Board Funds.
4. Sri Belagavi Kedaresvara and 2 other temples	... One care-taker on Rs. 4 per mensem paid out of Nehimi allowances.
5. Kubatur Kaitabhesvara Temple	... Care-taker.
6. Nagar Devaganga Pond	... Care-taker on Rs. 7 per mensem paid out of State Funds.
7. Melige Anantanatha Basti	... One care-taker on Rs. 2 per mensem.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

KOLAR SUB-DIVISION.

Kōlārammā and Sōmēśvara temples, Kolar—II class. Both the institutions are clubbed together as one. Estimates for repairs to the gōpura of the Sōmēśvara temple have been submitted. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 5,120. An estimate for repairing the Saptamātrika idols at a cost of Rs. 150 has been sanctioned. A compound wall to the Sōmēśvara temple has to be put up. The silt in the well has to be removed. The car of the temple has to be repaired. Estimates for these also have been submitted for sanction.

Mokbara, Kolar—Major Muzrai institution.—II class. In good condition.

Hazrāth Baba Hyder Vali Dargā, Mulbāgal—In good repairs.

Śrīpādarāyaśvāmi Brindāvana, Mulbāgal—In good condition. The compound wall has been repaired. The slabs of the premises are in very bad condition in some places and require to be repaired.

CHIKBALLAPUR SUB-DIVISION.

Amaranārāyaṇasvāmi temple, Kaivāra—Minor Muzrai institution. II class. In a good state of preservation. Instructions have been given to keep the premises clean. The garbhaguḍi should be provided with a more powerful bulb of 100-candle power. The roof of the temple car shed is reported to have been blown off by the wind. It has not been refixed. Instructions are given to take immediate action to fix up zinc sheet roofing immediately so that the car may not be damaged by being exposed to wind and rain.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

The monuments in the Hassan and Saklespur Sub-Divisions are reported to have been inspected by the Sub-Division Officers. They are all said to be in good state of preservation.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK FOR CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1939-40 BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

The following works were carried by the Public Works Department for the conservation of ancient monuments in the State during the year 1939-40. The works included repairs and improvements to temples, statues and other buildings of historical and artistic value. The following list shows the works which have been completed as well as works in progress and schemes for which estimates have been prepared and which are in different stages of preparation for sanction by Government. The estimated amounts for the works of conservation and the sums which were actually spent are shown separately.

A. MYSORE CIRCLE.

BUILDINGS DIVISION, BANGALORE.

	<i>Estimate.</i>	<i>Outlay.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Annual repairs of Tippu Sultan's Palace ...	282	295
2. Annual repairs of Cenotaph near Ulsoor Gate Police Station	82	82
3. Annual repairs of Kempegauda Tower at Ulsoor tank bund	10	9
4. Annual repairs of Kempegauda Watch Tower at the left of Kempambudhi Tank.	10	11
(Grant Rs. 360) ...	...	397

BANGALORE DIVISION.

The following works were in progress during the year:—

	<i>Estimate.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Annual repairs of Fort Wall at Devanhalli	100	91
2. Annual repairs of Tippu Sultan's Birth Place at Devanhalli	50	12
✓ 3. Repairing Hoysalaballala Palace at Kundana Hills	50	44
4. Repairing the Inscription Stone at Aradesahalli	10	9

		<i>Estimate.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
5.	Annual repairs of Syed Ibrahim's Tomb at Chennapatna ...	50	41
6.	Annual repairs of Taluk Office (Krishnaraja Urs' Mansion) at Chennapatna.	160	163
7.	Annual repairs of Akkalshah Khadri Darga at Chennapatna ...	50	49
	Total ...	470	409

Against the required grant of Rs. 470, the sum allotted was Rs. 335 (*vide* Superintending Engineer's No. 14463-67, dated 21st March 1940, and 19307, dated 24th June 1940) and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 409 as per details noted above. The above ancient monuments were kept in good repairs during the year. An estimate for Rs. 300 for repairing the Akkalshah Khadri Darga at Chennapatna was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for countersignature and return.

Statement showing the Names of Ancient Monuments and Temples for which Works are executed and for which Estimates are prepared and sent.

MYSORE DIVISION.

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
	ANCIENT MONUMENTS.	Rs.	
1	Estimate for improving the Navaratri Mantapam in front of Sri Srikantesvarasvami Temple at Nanjangud.	2,865	Estimate sent to Deputy Commissioner.
2	Installation of electric lights to Sri Kesava Temple at Somanathapur, T. Narsipur Taluk.	8,268	Submitted to Superintending Engineer.
3	Repairs to the images and gopuram of Sri Srikantesvarasvami Temple at Nanjangud.	6,000	Sent to Deputy Commissioner.
4	Improvements to the kitchen attached to the Daria-Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam.	1,500	Sanctioned. Works are nearing completion.
5	Improvements to Gumbaz ...	6,960	Estimates are sent to Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.
6	Obelisk monument near the breach at Seringapatam ...	50	Estimate sanctioned. Repairs are done.
7	Webb's Monument near Seringapatam ...	22	Do
8	Colonel Bailey's Dungeon ...	85	Do
9	Dungeon discovered by T. Inman ...	88	Do
10	De Haviland Arch ...	10	Do

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
	Ancient Monuments— <i>concl'd.</i>	Rs.	
11	Sir P. N. Krishnamurthy's Bungalow ...	10,000	Improvement estimate submitted. This is converted into a II Class travellers' bungalow.
12	Estimate for repairs to Sri Ranganathasvami Temple at Seringapatam.	5,000	Sanctioned. Work is arranged for.
13	Sri Ramanujacharya's Temple at Saligrama ...	1,000	Repair estimate submitted to Superintending Engineer.
14	Sri Jyoti Ramesvarasvami Temple ...	2,430	Do
15	Sri Vaidyesvarasvami Temple at Talakad ...	1,000	Sanctioned. Works are under progress.
	OTHER TEMPLES.		
1	Estimate for lowering the compound wall of Sri Narayanasvami Temple and shifting to the kitchen attached to Sri Narayanasvami Temple at Chamarajanagar.	718	Estimate sent to the Deputy Commissioner.
2	Repairs to Sri Chennigarayasvami Temple at Bherya, Krishnarajanagar Taluk.	1,865	Do
3	Urgent repairs to Sri Gunja Narasimhasvami Temple at T.-Narsipur.	1,000	Sanctioned. Works are arranged for.
4	Revised estimate for constructing Yagasala, Himavat Gopalasvami Hills.	930	Sent to Deputy Commissioner for countersignature.
5	Estimate for providing pipe fencing all round the Sri Biligiri Rangasvami Temple on Biligiri Rangan Hills.	3,100	Sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

KOLAR DIVISION.

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Repairs to Sri Somesvarasvami Temple in Kolar Town	5,120	
2	Repairs to Kolaramma Temple in Kolar Town ...	150	
3	Repairs to Mokbara Monument in Kolar Town ...	120	
4	Repairing and improving Sri Ranganathasvami Temple at Rangasthala, Chickballapur Taluk.	1,845	Work is in progress.

MANDYA DIVISION.

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
1	Repairing Sri Lakshminarayanavami Temple at Tonnur, French Rocks Taluk.	...	Estimate for Rs. 8,065 is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.
2	Repairing Sri Kailasesvarasvami Temple at Tonnur, French Rocks.	...	Estimate for Rs. 1,485 is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.
3	Repairing Sri Mulesingesvara Temple at Bellur, Naga-mangala Taluk.	...	Estimate for Rs. 190 is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.
4	Repairing Sri Sangamesvarasvami Temple at Sindaghatta, French Rocks Taluk.	...	Estimate for Rs. 2,000 is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.
5	Repairing Darga of Syed Salar Masud Sahib at Tonnur, French Rocks Taluk.	...	Estimate for Rs. 1,100 is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

TUMKUR DIVISION.

No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Outlay during 1939-40	Grant required during 1940-41	Remarks
	ESTIMATE UNDER EXECUTION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Urgent repairs to Sri Chennakesavasvami Temple at Aralaguppe, Tiptur Taluk.	1,870	168	1,700	Sanctioned in Muzrai Commissioner's No. D1. Dis. 349/37-38, dated 25th March 1938.
	ESTIMATES PREPARED FOR SANCTION.				
1	Repairing :— Chennakesavasvami Temple at Nagalapura, Turuvekere Taluk.	1,100	...	1,100	
2	Kedaresvara Temple at Nagalapura.	1,500	...	1,500	
3	Chennakesavasvami Temple at Tandaga.	350	...	350	
4	Mallesvara Temple at Hulikal	650	...	650	
5	Byatarayasvami Temple at Nonavinakere.	600	...	600	

B. SHIMOGA CIRCLE.

HASSAN DIVISION.

SRI CHENNAKESAVASVAMI TEMPLE AT BELUR.

1. Improvements to the frontage of the temple have been done by levelling the ground and laying out a lawn, which is enclosed in the rear by masonry parapet wall. The lawn is proposed to be enclosed in the front by ornamental railing.
2. Repairs to the image of Sri Kappe Chennigarayasvami have been completed.
3. The yard around Andal Shrine was paved with slabs.
4. The space between the entrance to the Kalyani and the northern salumantap was provided with a parapet, similar to the one now existing on the sides. The dislodged steps of the Kalyani were set right and new steps were provided.
5. Repairs to the Ammanavara Sannidhi Gopuram were carried out.
6. A movable ladder for decorating the image of Sri Chennakesavasvami was supplied.
7. Improvements to the approach road to the temple and other minor works have been done

SRI HOYSALESVARASVAMI TEMPLE AT HALEBID.

1. Repairs to the Bull Mantap were carried out.

ANJANAPUR DIVISION.

1. REPAIRS TO SRI TRIPURANTAKESVARASVAMI TEMPLE AT BELAGAVI,
SHIKARPUR TALUK.

The temple of Sri Tripurantakesvarasvami is one of the most important and of the fairly well preserved ancient monuments. The basement of the temple was very badly disturbed and sunk in several places. Necessary repairs to reset only the front portion to a uniform level, were got done in consultation with the Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore. An estimate for Rs. 275 was sanctioned for the purpose and an outlay of Rs. 270 was incurred during the year 1939-40.

2. STRENGTHENING THE GANDA-BHERUNDA PILLAR AT BELAGAVI, SHIKARPUR TALUK.

The base of this pillar is enclosed by two heavy size stone masonry platforms with earth filling in between. The pillar developed a slantwise crack. With a view to strengthening the Ganda-Bherunda pillar, an estimate for Rs. 140 was got approved by the Superintending Engineer in consultation with the Director of Archæological Researches. A small outlay of Rs. 4-6-0 was incurred during the year 1939-40. The rest of the works are under progress and nearing completion.

CHITALDRUG DIVISION.

No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Outlay incurred	Remarks
	I. WORKS EXECUTED.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
1	Annual repairs of Asoka's inscriptions at Jatingi Hills in Molakalmuru Taluk.	28	19 15	Annual repairs completed.
2	Annual repairs at Brahmagiri in Molakalmuru Taluk.	20	17 5	
3	Annual repairs at Siddapur ...	20	14 13	
	II. WORKS FOR WHICH ESTIMATES WERE PREPARED.			
1	Repairs and minor improvements to Jain Basti at Heggere, Hosdurga Taluk.	1,110	...	Sanctioned in Superintending Engineer's No. 1844, dated 18th August 1939. The grant was made available on 19th March 1940; but work was not done as no contractors came forward to do the work. The work will be done during 1940-41.
2	Annual repairs of Jain Basti at Heggere, Hosdurga Taluk.	20	...	As improvement was contemplated, no annual repairs were carried out.
3	Improvements and construction of store room, Sri Jatingi Ramesvarasvami Temple at Ramasagara, Molakalmuru Taluk.	2,714	...	Sanctioned in Muzrai Commissioner's No. D1. Dis. 32/40-41, dated 19th July 1940, cost being met out of the funds of the institutions. Work will be taken up this year.

KADUR-DIVISION.

No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Grant allotted	Outlay incurred	Remarks
1	Annual Repairs of Amritesvara- svami Temple at Amritapura.	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	This represents pay of watch- man.
2	Repairing Yupastambha at Hiremagalur.	15	15	10	} Needful repairs were got executed.
3	Repairing Marle Siddesvarasvami Temple at Mirle.	45	45	45	
4	Repairs to Sri Devavrinda Prasann- esvarasvami Temple, Mudigere Taluk.	2,400	360	...	Since the work was taken up early in June 1940, the grant allotted could not be worked out.

SHIMOGA-DIVISION.

Nil.

PART III—STUDY OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND SITES.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Varuna.

Varuna is a wayside village seven miles to the east of Mysore and close to the T.-Narasipur road. It appears to have been a prosperous place in the Gaṅga period. The earliest known inscription at the place (E. C. Mysore 55) mentions a local chief ruling under Śrīpurusha in circa 780 A.D. But most of the antiquities are connected with the 10th century A.D.

OLD BASTI RUINS.

To the west of the present village is a rising slope on which there appear to have been a number of Jain temples. Strewn about in the fields and hedges were discovered here the remains of at least three Jaina shrines.

Ruined bastis.

A granite pillar, about one foot in diameter and six feet high, containing a Kannada inscription was found by the side of a hedge. The top of the pillar is carved into a cone-shaped bud such as is found in similar Jain epitaphs in Biṇḍiganavale and elsewhere.

Epitaph.

Of the images (Pl. II), the one lying in the grounds of Māda, son of Ādikarnāṭaka Hebbeda Rāma, is a well carved group depicting Pārśvanātha seated on a pedestal with a high back and supported by attendants on either side (Pl. II, 1). The seven-hooded cobra spread over the head of the image is broken. Above it is a triple umbrella under a *simhalalāṭa* belonging to a serpentine tōraṇa. The group appears to belong to the 11th century A.D.

Images.

Of the other two images, one is a small standing image of a naked Tirthankara, Supārśvanātha, with a broken cobra and a triple umbrella over the head (Pl. II, 4). It has no inscription on the pedestal. The other image lying on the south and facing north is a large standing life-size image of potstone (Pl. II, 2). It is naked with an umbrella over the head and has an old Kannada inscription in several lines on the pedestal.

Round about lie half-buried in the earth or covered over by the hedge two pairs of Yakshas and Yakshīs. Among these, Dharaṇīndra (Pl. II, 3) and Padmāvātī can be identified.

It is said that the stones of the bastis were removed and used for the Kalyāṇi pond at Vorkūḍ.

MĀRI TEMPLE.

On the east side of the village is a temple of Māri facing north. The yard in front of the structure has a number of carved stones one of which bears the śaṅkha and chakra and has an inscription of the 14th century. Another similar inscription stone has a trisūla mark. These inscriptions have been published.

BASAVAṆṆA SHRINE.

To further east of the Māri temple stands a Basavaṇṇa shrine which faces directly west and has a granite pillar with a triple umbrella carved upon it. A pillar forming the south jamb of the terrace of the Basavaṇṇa shrine bears a vīragal inscription in which a lady devotee is shown as worshipping a līṅga under which is a Basava. It bears an inscription of about the 10th century A.D., the upper half of which has been read by Rice and revised by Mr. Narasimhachar. Below the carved panel are found a few more lines. The inscription appears to be the epitaph of a Jain lady.

MAHADĒVĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

To the north-east of the village and west of the old tank, there is a group of three temples the largest of which is dedicated to Mahadēvēśvara. It is a structure of the 19th century A.D. built by Lakshmīvilāsada Dēvammanṇi, one of the queens of Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar III. The inscription of the king is found on a stone slab in the mukha-maṇṭapa of the temple and records the construction of the tank and the temple.

In the navaraṅga of the temple are the images of Pārvatī, Nandi, Vidyā-
Images. Gaṇapati and Navanīta Nṛitta Kṛishṇa near whom are placed a copper Sadāśiva group.

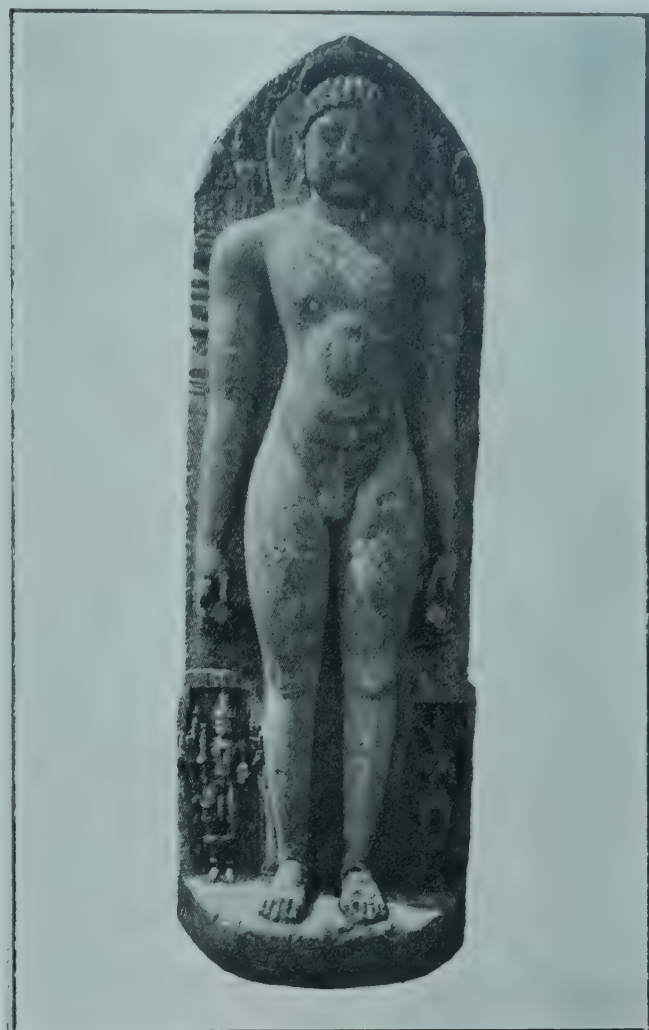
In the garbhagriha is a small round-headed līṅga of whitish brown
Linga. stone.

On the south-east pillar of the outer verandah is a relievo group depicting,
Bhakta figures. probably, Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar III and his two queens.

The northernmost shrine dedicated to Mahadēvammā is a small stone structure with the outer walls constructed of large slabs. It is said
Mahadevamma. that inside it there is a seated image of Durgā almost naked. On the south wall, there is said to be a large naked image with an inscription on the pedestal. Owing to some custom obtaining in the village, the door of the temple could not be opened and the inside studied. It is said that the door is opened only on such Tuesdays as fall between Sankrānti and Śivarātri in the months of January and February.



1. PARSVANATHA, OLD BASTI RUINS, VARUNA (p. 19).



2. JINA, OLD BASTI RUINS, VARUNA (p. 19).



3. DHARANINDRA, OLD BASTI RUINS, VARUNA (p. 19).



4. SUPARSVANATHA, OLD BASTI RUINS, VARUNA (p. 19).

MAHĀLINGĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

(Pl. III, 1).

An important and interesting structure at the place is a small granite temple called the Mahalingēśvara temple. The original name of the god appears to have been Bhūtēśvara. There are two inscriptions in front of the temple and another on a vīragal inside the outer navaraṅga. These refer to circa 900 A.D. when a Chālukya prince by name Goggi appears to have interfered in a succession dispute between two local chiefs, Uttavagaḷḷa and Eḍavari, perhaps of the Gaṅga dynasty. Another inscription mentions a battle between Polukēsi, apparently some later Chālukya chief bearing that great name and Būtuga identified by Mr. Narasimhachar with Būtarasa, son of Nītimārga. The temple is of interest because it is a genuine structure of the 10th century A.D. with some good carving work.

In the outer navaraṅga of the temple which is a later structure of 12 pillars, there are kept a number of interesting sculptures. One of them is a conical slab containing inscription No. Mysore 35, E.C. III, Mysore District. It mentions Mahāsāmanta Narasimha of the Chālukya family who was perhaps the father of Arikēsari, the patron of Ādi-Pampa, the famous Kannaḍa poet of the 10th century A.D. It has three panels. The lowest depicts a vigorous battle between a corps of elephants and an army composed of footmen led by cavaliers. One of the elephants is ridden by royal personages, and the corps is led by a horseman with a sword in hand. The elephants and horses are vigorous and realistic and do credit to the art of the time. In the middle panel is seated between two attendants a high personality, perhaps Būtuga whose name the līṅga bears. In the top panel he is shown as worshipping the līṅga under a fine Draviḍian type tōraṇa.

Next to this inscription is a group of Saptamātrīkas, all independent images with small waists and large breasts, reminding us of similar groups at Narasamaṅgala and Hale-Ālūr.

The Mahishāsūramardīnī group (Pl. III, 3) in the same navaraṅga is evidently of the Gaṅga times. It shows the goddess as treading on the buffalo with her left foot, her waist being twisted, her breast held by an ornamental breast band, while śankha and chakra are held in the two outstretched fingers. The prabhāvalī is of the same stone and depicts the group of the eight Dikpālas in a fixed order with Indra in the centre and, to his right, Īśāna, Vāyu, Varuṇa and Agni, and, to his left, Agni, Yama, Niruti and Kubēra. Each god is riding his vehicle with his consort. The style of work reminds us of the Araḷaguppe and Nandi types.

The rest of the temple consisting of the open vestibule and the small inside navaraṅga is the original temple of the Gaṅga times. Its outer wall is cut up by pilasters having cushion-shaped

History.**A viragal.****Saptamatrikas.****Mahishasuramardini.****Ganga structure.**

mouldings above the neck. The vestibule doorway which has creeper scroll ornamentation on the jambs has above it a rounded cornice with horse-shoe shaped arches in front, a row of swans below and a small Gaja-Lakshmī group above it.

The most interesting feature of the temple is the existence of a frieze (Pl. III, 2) of beautifully sculptured Paurāṇic panels just underneath the eaves which are themselves ornamented with horse-shoe shaped arches. The frieze runs right round the temple, commencing just above the east doorway of the old temple and illustrates scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa as follows :—

East wall—

- (1) Rāvaṇa hears of Rāma. Rāvaṇa abducts Sītā.

South wall—

- (2) Rāvaṇa.
- (3) Rāvaṇa performing a sacrifice.
- (4) Rāma and Lakshmaṇa approached by Hanumān.
- (5) Rāma and Sugrīva make friends.
- (6) Sugrīva's coronation.
- (7) Rāma sends out Hanumān.
- (8) Hanumān slays Laṅkiṇī.
- (9) Hanumān in Rāvaṇa's durbar.
- (10) Hanumān is unslayable.

West wall—

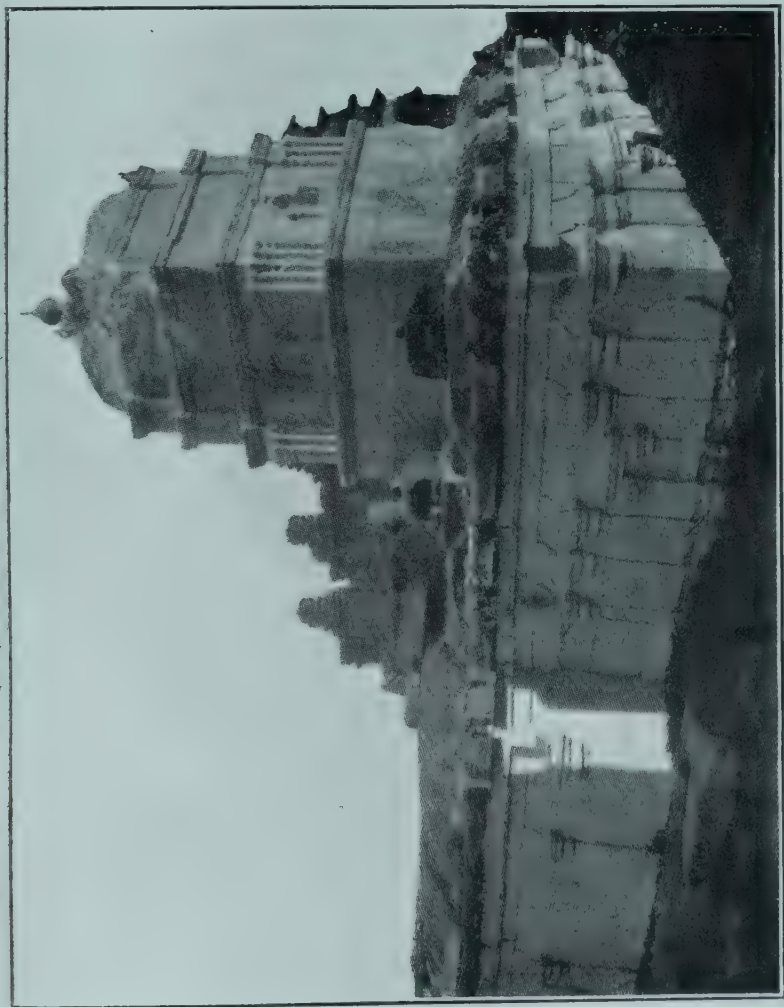
- (11) Hanumān in Rāvaṇa's bedroom.
- (12) Hanumān visits Rāvaṇa's sacrificial room.
- (13) Hanumān crosses the sea.
- (14) Hanumān reports to Rāma.

North wall—

- (15) The ocean is bridged.
- (16) Vibhīṣhaṇa is crowned (?).
- (17) Battle between Rāma and Rāvaṇa on ground.
- (18) Lakshmaṇa carried by Hanumān and Rāvaṇa flying in the air. Both fighting.
- (19) Indrajit is slain.
- (20) Rāma and Rāvaṇa fight.
- (21) Rāvaṇa is slain.

East wall—

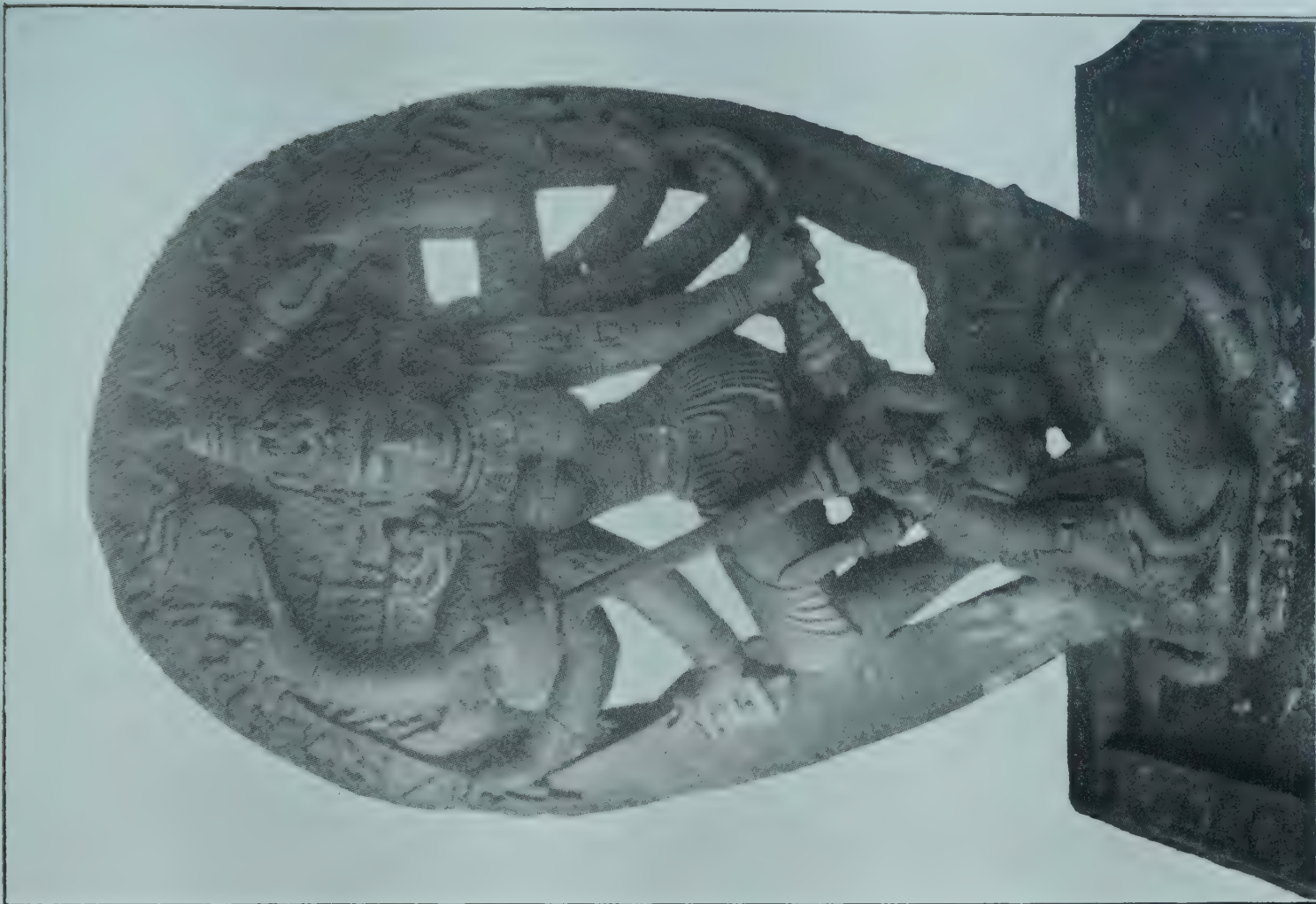
- (22) Maṇḍōdarī bewails her husband's death.
- (23) Hanumān informs Sītā of Rāma's success.
- (24) Rāma and Sītā are united.
- (25) Vibhīṣhaṇa is crowned.



1. MAHALINGESVARA TEMPLE, VARUNA (p. 21).



2. PAURANIC FRIEZE, MAHALINGESVARA TEMPLE, VARUNA (p. 22).



3. MAHASHURAMARDINI, MAHALINGESVARA TEMPLE, VARUNA (p. 21.)

The granite pillars of the inner navaraṅga have a round shaft of the Gaṅga type resembling the Pātāla-Brahmadēva pillar in front of Gōmaṭēśvara and the pillars in the first shrine on the smaller hill at Śravaṇabelgoḷa. On the ceilings of the navaraṅga and the open vestibule are carved lotuses in very high relief. The garbhagṛiha doorway has its jambs ornamented with creeper scrolls.

Inner navaranga.

Vajamangala.

The village of Vājamangala is situated about a mile and a half to the north-west of Varuṇa. There are two principal temples in the place of which one is dedicated to Aṅkanāthēśvara and the other to Sōmēśvara.

Situation.

ANKANĀTHĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The Aṅkanāthēśvara temple appears to be a plain granite structure of about the 13th or 14th century with an image of Bhairava in the garbhagṛiha. There is a natural liṅga by its side called Aṅkanāthēśvara. To the south-west of the temple is a stone oil mill bearing an inscription of Vīra Narasimha III.

SŌMĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The Sōmēśvara temple is immediately to the north-west of the Aṅkanāthēśvara temple. It is a triple-celled structure with its outer walls built of bricks. The low roof and the appearance of the navaraṅga suggest that this temple is like the structures met with in many parts of the Dāvāngere Taluk and described in the Annual Report of the department for 1939 (pp. 88 ff.).

General description.

The common navaraṅga into which all the three cells lead is supported on four cylindrical pillars, small in size but resembling the pillars at Narasamangala. In the hall are kept the stone images of the Saptamātrikas, Gaṇēśa, Sūrya, Umāmahēśvara, Viṣṇu, etc. Some of the images appear to be recent, while the older images are worn out.

Navaranga.

Nanjangud.

NAÑJUNDĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

Nañjangūd is a little town situated 16 miles south of Mysore at the confluence of the river Guṇḍlu with Kapinī or Kapilā which pours into the Kāverī river near T. Narsipur. The town is the centre of a taluk of the same name and has now a population

Situation.

of nearly 8,000 and is a very important place of pilgrimage. During its annual festivals in the months of March and April, it attracts very large crowds of pilgrims from the neighbouring districts. The chief attraction of course is the great temple of Nañjuṇḍēśvara (Pl. IV, 1) which is situated at the eastern extremity of the town not far from the slopes leading to the confluence. During the floods, the two rivers meet within a hundred yards of the temple.

Structures belonging to about half a dozen different periods commencing from the 13th and 14th centuries can be found in the Nañjun-dēśvara temple. (Pl. V).

History.

The original and oldest part of the temple consists of the grabhagriha, the vestibule with its pradakshinā and the raṅgamantapa to

Hoysala structures.

Hoysala structures. which may be added also the stone-built portions of the inner mahādvāra and the dipastambha. The Nañjun-
ḍēśvara or the Śrīkanṭhēśvara līṅga is a low and medium-sized natural līṅga, placed on a low pedestal. The garbhagriha is a plain one with walls of roughly dressed, but well adjusted, granite blocks. Around it, except on the east, runs a narrow closed-in pradakṣiṇā which is provided with three stone windows having cruciform or pond-shaped perforations. The outer walls of the sanctum are plain with roughly shaped pilasters, the spaces between which are covered over with plaster. The lower part of the walls contains a sloping cornice and an octagonal cornice; but the bottom is hidden by plaster filling. The outer wall of the pradakṣiṇā has ornamental right-angled pilasters surmounted by a series of sharply curved eaves, ornamented with half-carved and uncarved kīrtimukha arches and a parapet base which appears to have a series of lion-faced sea-horses. On the south wall are carved three panels consisting of the Nañjunḍēśvara līṅga under a canopy, Nandi facing it and a royal couple in devotional attitude (Pl. IV, 3) generally pointed out as Yadurāya and his queen, but probably much older and coeval with the temple. The door leading to the pradakṣiṇā on the south has been filled in with plaster so that there is only one inlet in the north-west corner of the vestibule.

The vestibule is a plain structure with two cylindrical granite pillars supporting its roof. The doorways which are perhaps plain are covered over with silver plating.

The navaraṅga in its original form consisted of a hall supported by twelve pillars of undoubted 13th century Hoysaḷa workmanship. Four of these have cylindrical plain shafts, while the four others that are now visible are of varied shapes. One is sixteen-pointed. A second is an octagon with three series of caryatid bracket figures. Both of these have the corners of their bases ornamented with cobra-hooded mouldings. Two other pillars are high ornate modifications of the thirty-two fluted types with braided chain ornamentation, and they remind one of the pillars in the Phalghunēśvara temple at Kaivāra, near Nandi. The brackets



1. GENERAL VIEW OF TOWERS NANDIKESVARA TEMPLE, HAMPY (p. 23)



2. BULL NANDIKESVARA TEMPLE, HAMPY (p. 23)



3. A NANDI (GOPUR) IN DEVOTIONAL ATTITUDE, NANDIKESVARA TEMPLE, HAMPY (p. 24)

over these pillars are of the imitation ribbed pattern, common in Hoysala work of the 13th century.

This hall appears to have been extended by one *aṅkana* on the east and to have been divided up into a number of cells, each containing

14th century extension. a *līṅga*. Most of the latter appear to bear the names of the queens of *Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar III*. The most important of the cells, however, contains a metallic group of *Śiva* as *Chandraśekhara*. The face of the image is rubbed out to smoothness by continuous rubbing and washing. In the *navaraṅga* are kept the images of *Gaṇapati*, *Durgā* and *Saptamātrikās*, who are not attended by any other figures.

A few yards to the east of the *navaraṅga* stands the inner *mahādvāra*, with a granite doorway, surmounted by a brick tower. The “*sinha-lalāṭas*” which ornament its exterior, the cruciform shafted pillars with their mango drops and smaller pillars carved on lion-bases, and the finely carved bull, elephant and horse on the inner face of the benches inside the *mahādvāra*, suggest that it is a structure of the late Hoysala or early Vijayanagar period. The *mahādvāra* was probably built between 1250 A.D. and 1400 A.D.

To this period also belongs the large eight-fluted granite lamp-pillar which is now placed near the bull of *Vikramarāja*. Between the *navaraṅga* doorway and the inner *mahādvāra*, to the west of the wooden *dhvajastambha*, stands a *balipīṭha* on which there is said to have been an inscription (*Ep. Car. Mysore Supplement No. Nanjangud 280*, not traceable now), of the time of *Hariyappa Oḍeyar*, probably identifiable with *Harihara I* of Vijayanagar. If it is this prince, then the date would be C. 1342—1350.

Inside the inner *prākāra* were constructed, probably in the 14th century, the shrines of *Pārvatī* and *Vishṇu* and *Chandikēśvara*. The former contains an image of the goddess, holding a *kamala* and a *kumuda*. The arch or *tōraṇa* above the goddess has a serpentine band connecting it with the 14th century. The *Vishṇu* shrine is characterless and the image is a poorly carved piece in darkish stone, which does not appear to be the original image. The figure is that of *Janārdana* holding *padma*, *chakra*, *śankha* and *gadā*, but is called *Kēśava*.

In the days of the Vijayanagar emperors and perhaps by *Kṛishṇadēvarāja* whose inscription of 1529 is to be found on the back-wall of the *Viśvēśvara* shrine, was added an outer verandah in which are now installed *Viśvēśvara*, *Subrahmaṇyaśvara* and other deities.

Vijayanagar period.

In 1643 A.D. *Dalavoy Vikramarāja*, Prince Commander of the Mysore Forces, got made and set up the beautiful bull (Pl. IV, 2) which is now found in the *mukhamanṭapa* of the temple bearing his inscription on its pedestal. The bull is large, finely

Dalavoy Vikramaraya.

carved and ornamented and beautifully finished and is an object that attracts notice as soon as one enters the temple.

To the left of the Pārvatī shrine is installed a greenish jadite līṅga, about nine inches high, called Pachche līṅga or Pādsha līṅga which is said to have been installed at the orders of Tipu Sultan.

In this shrine is also placed a stone image of Pārvatī standing (abhaya, kunta, pāsa, dāna) which is said to have been used as a substitute for receiving the mutilations of iconoclasts and placed in front of a wall covering the Pārvatī image.

Such appears to have been the condition of the buildings until about 1839 when H. H. Mahārāja Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar III of Mysore devoted his resources to make his contributions to this temple, as seen from an inscription of his above the outer mahādvāra, his bhakta-vigraha in the south prākāra and the names of the numerous līṅgas and images in the outer prākāra.

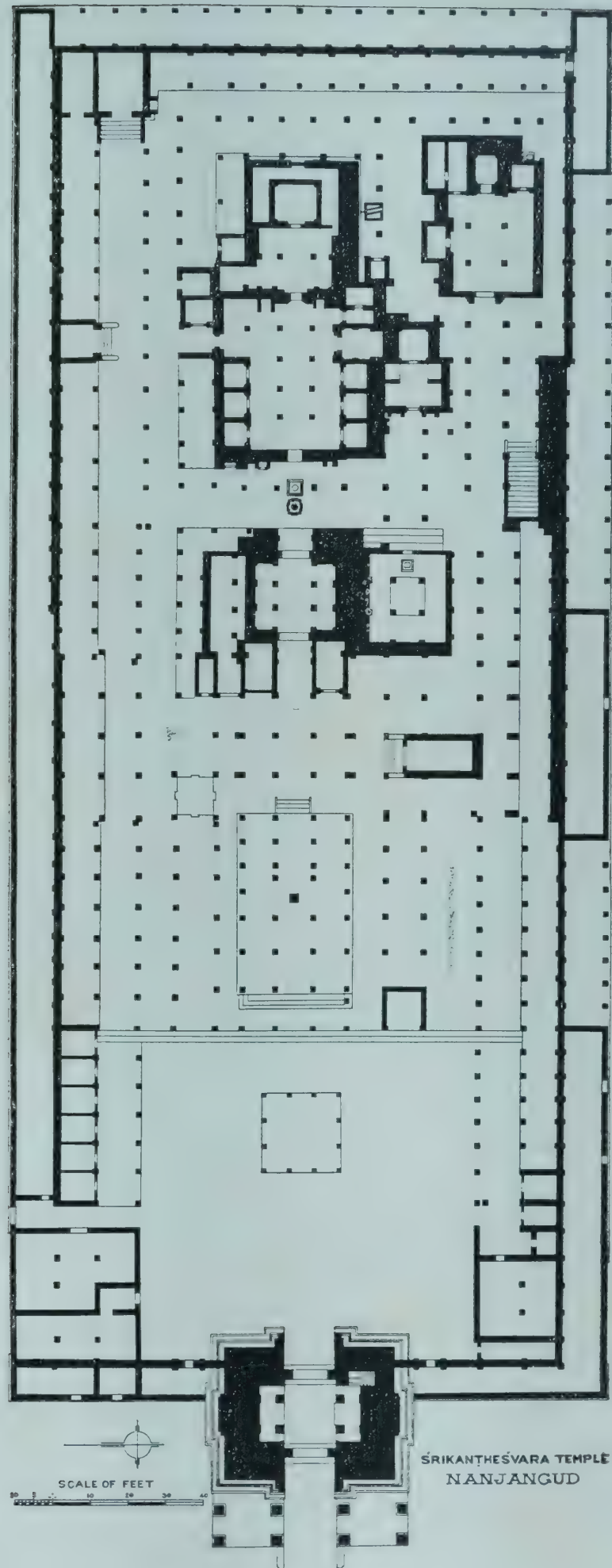
The most interesting of these contributions are the images, particularly those of the family of the royal donor (Pl. I, Frontispiece), directly opposite to the shrine of the utsavamūrti and facing it through the south door of the navaraṅga. The portrait of the royal donor is an extraordinarily successful piece of sculpture which is a standing example of the art of the time. The Mahārāja who is supported on each side by two queens stands upright being bare footed and fully dressed, and with his hands folded in reverence. He wears a well shaped large (pāgu) turban, whiskered moustaches, holes for ear-rings, necklets and necklaces, bracelets, a Moghul type long coat, armlets of a checkered and floral pattern, uttarīyam taken over his left shoulder with ends being coiled round his waist, sword scabbard, dagger in sheath, Paṭhan type trousers with floral pattern, anklets and a single jingled anklet on the right ankle. The figure generally resembles the pictures of Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar III in his younger days. On the pedestal appears the inscription:—

Ālida Mahāsvāmi Kṛishṇarājaravaru.

His queens have their hair tied in a bundle to the right and wear *turubu* (Tamil : *śorpu*), large ear-rings, *aḍḍike*, *bandi* and *tāli*, and finely patterned and skirted saris. They stand with folded hands. On the pedestals appear their names which are as follows from the east:—

1. Ramāvilāsada Cheluvājammanṇiyavaru.
2. Lakshmīvilāsada Dēvājammanṇiyavaru.
3. Kṛishṇāvilāsada Līṅgājammanṇiyavaru.
4. Samukhadatōṭṭi Sannidhānada Muddakṛishṇammanṇiyavaru.

To the left of the last named queen and facing east, stands the image of Nāñjarāja Bahadūr, a boyish figure, wearing trousers, long coat, kammarband and Marāṭha-styled turban. He was the natural son of the king and was popularly known



(p. 23).

as *Dēvapārthiva*. While the queens wear *kunkumam* on their foreheads, the king and prince wear no caste mark, but they have square signet rings on their little fingers. There are similar portrait sets of *Kṛṣṇarāja Oḍeyar III* and his family at *Chāmarājanagar*, the *Chāmuṇḍi Hill* and the *Kṛṣṇasvāmi temple* at *Mysore*. But the *Nañjangūḍ* set appears to be the largest of them all.

In front of the inner *mahādvāra* to the east extends a large pillared *maṇṭapa* whose nucleus appears to be the lamp pillar, around which there is a small square pavilion with straight sloping eaves. This is known as *Basavanakatte*, more probably because it housed formerly the large *Basava* of *Vikramarāya* than because the small bull known as *Channabasaya* is now installed in it.

At the back of this large *maṇṭapa* there stands a shrine of *Tāṇḍayēśvara* facing south. It contains a fine copper group of *Śiva* as *Andhakāsurasamhāri*.

Tandavesvara shrine.

Among the several additional shrines may be mentioned a *Navagraha* shrine installed by a *Vaiśya* gentleman in recent times. It contains the image of *Sūrya* surrounded by those of the *Grahas* or planets made by *Mr. Siddalingasvami* of *Mysore*. The *Navagraha* images are finely made and show an attempt to imitate some features of *Hoysala* sculpture.

Navagraha shrine.

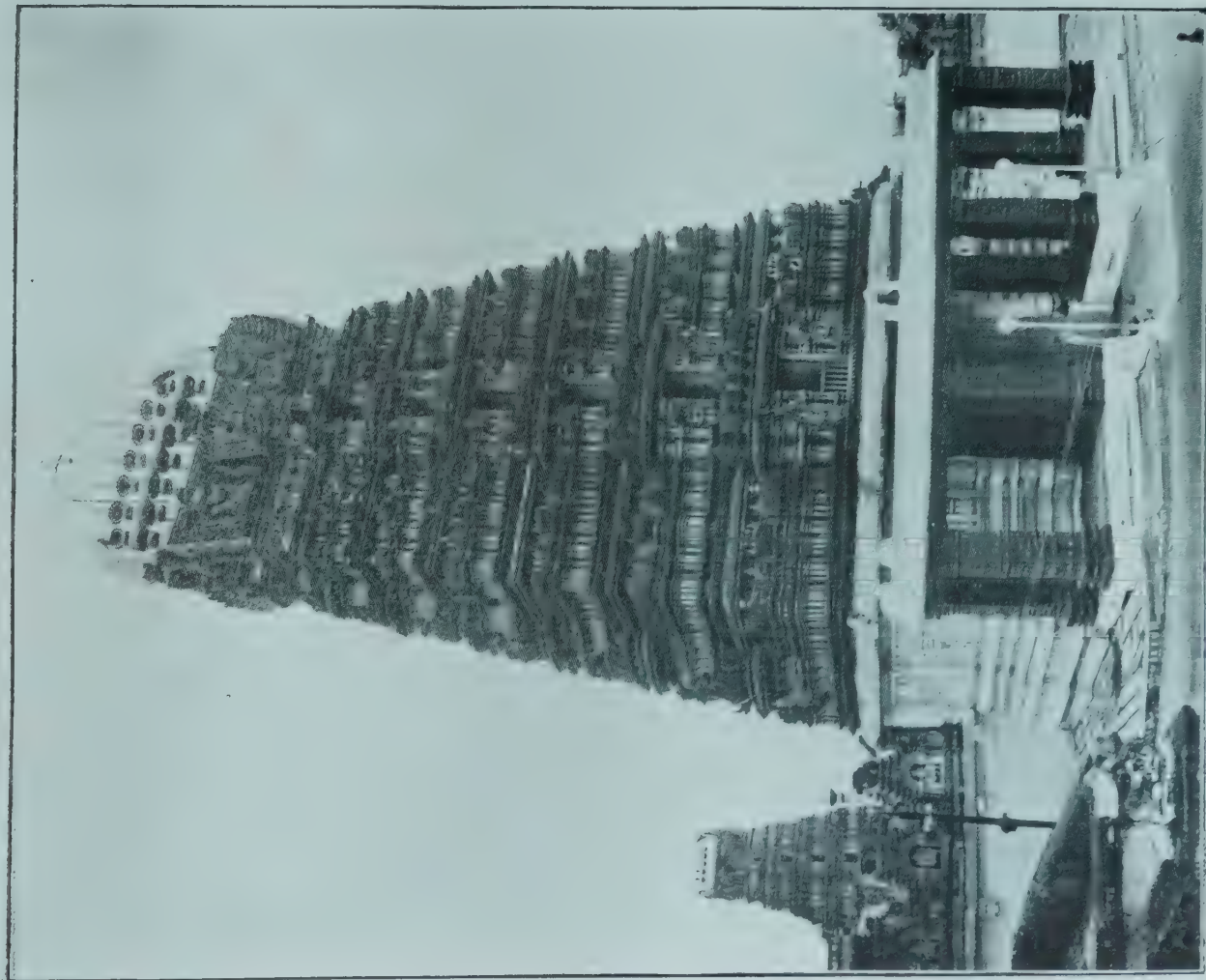
We may now proceed to study the long rows of sculptures, images and *lingas* that are placed in the shrines of the inner verandah of the outer *prakāra*, commencing from the south-east, where exist the two kitchens of the temple. First, there is a row of stone images of the sixty-three *Śaiva* saints. The images are encrusted with a thick coat of wax which makes them look ugly. But if exhibited in a clean condition, they will perhaps bring credit to the sculptural work of *Mysore* during the 19th century.

Prakara shrines.

The saints are in the following order, their striking peculiarities, if any, being noted against their names. They are generally in groups of three, each group having a set of three copper images for procession purposes and being fixed on wooden platforms. The copper images are also good, but the stone ones are better. The copper images have not been arranged so as to correspond with the stone ones in the several shrines.

1. *Nandini*. [Pl. XI, 2 (3)].
2. *Sundara* (*Sundaramūrti*). [Pl. XI, 2 (2)]
3. *Kamalini*. [Pl. XI, 2 (1)].
4. *Appar* (holding a broom). [Pl. VI, 2 (2)].
5. *Māṇikyavāchakar* (holding rosary and a book). [Pl. VIII, 2 (1)].
6. *Śivajñānasambandhar*, with a metal *tāla* in his hands. [Pl. XI, 1 (2)].

7. Trisahasrabhūsuraru. [Pl. VIII, 3 (1)].
8. Nīlakaṇṭharu. [Pl. VIII, 3 (2)].
9. Mahādhanaru. [Pl. VII, 4 (3)].
10. Māraru. [Pl. IX, 4 (1)].
11. Satyārtharu. [Pl. XI, 4 (1)].
12. Varamindaru, with a battle-axe. [Pl. IX, 4 (3)].
13. Amaranīti.
14. Dārukaru, with a goad. [Pl. X, 1 (2)].
15. Ēnādhinātharu.
16. Kālanātharu. [Pl. VII, 2 (3)].
17. Kaṇṇappanavaru, with a strung bow. [Pl. VII, 2 (2)].
18. Mānakuñjaru. [Pl. VII, 2 (1)].
19. Sankulādāyaru. [Pl. X, 4 (1)].
20. Gonātharu (playing on a flute like Vēṇugōpāla). [Pl. VII, 4 (2)].
21. Mūrtinātharu. [Pl. XI, 3 (2)].
22. Skandanātharu, with a garland of flowers in his hands. [Pl. VIII, 1 (1)].
23. Rudrapaśupati. [Pl. VIII, 1 (2)].
24. Nandaru. [Pl. VIII, 1 (3)].
25. Vichāravantararu, with a bag on his shoulder. [Pl. VII, 1 (1)].
26. Chaṇḍīśvararu, with an axe. [Pl. VII, 1 (2)].
27. Kulapakshakaru. [Pl. VII, 1 (3)].
28. Vidyāvantaru [or Vidyāśūraru, Pl. VIII, 4 (1)].
29. Pūtavatī—seated with folded hands. [Pl. VIII, 4 (2)].
30. Abhūtichararu. [Pl. VIII, 4 (3)].
31. Nīlanagnaru. [Pl. VI, 3 (2)].
32. Navanandi.
33. Kalikāmaru. [Pl. IX, 3 (3)].
34. Śrīmūlaru. [Pl. IX, 2 (1)].
35. Bhadrabhaktaru, with a small axe (bāchi). [Pl. X, 3 (1)].
36. Daṇḍabhaktaru. [Pl. IX, 1 (3)].
37. Mārasōmayājigaḷu. [Pl. IX, 1 (1)].
38. Śākyanātharu, with two balls in his hand (guṇḍu). [Pl. VI, 3 (1)].
39. Niruddha Śārdūlaru. [Pl. XI, 3 (3)].
40. Matangaru.
41. Chārabhūpati. [Pl. VIII, 2 (2)].
42. Gaṇanātharu. [Pl. VIII, 2 (3)].
43. Parāntakaru—a sword on his left shoulder. [Pl. VII, 3 (1)].
44. Satyadhanaru. [Pl. XI, 3 (1)].
45. Dharmakētanaru. [Pl. IX, 2 (2)].
46. Pratāpaśūraru. [Pl. VI, 2 (1)].



1. MAHAVARA (p. 31.)



2. (1) PRATAPASARURU (p. 28), (2) APPARU (p. 27), (3) BHUTIDHARARU



47. Atibhaktaru. [Pl. X, 3 (2)].
48. Mānadhanaru. [Pl. VIII, 3 (3)].
49. Kalinīti. [Pl. XI, 1 (1)].
50. Kīrtinātharu.
51. Pañchapādaru with only two feet. [Pl. XI, 1 (3)].
52. Gānavallabharu.
53. Avikāri. [Pl. X, 4 (2)].
54. Abhirāmaru. [Pl. XI, 4 (3)].
55. Nirvachanaru. [Pl. VII, 3 (2)].
56. Śakranātharu.
57. Dharmabhaktaru.
58. Dharmanātharu.
59. Sāhasapriyaru, with fly-whisk in right hand. [Pl. X, 2 (3)].
60. Kīrtikathāmṛitaru. [Pl. VII, 3 (3)].
61. Śūravvyāghraru. [Pl. VII, 4 (1)].
62. Vibhūti-chararu.
63. Sahasrakaru.
64. Śambhuchittaru. [Pl. XI, 4 (2)].
65. Lōhitāksharu. [Pl. IX, 2 (3)].
66. Gītākāraru with a rudravīṇa. [Pl. IX, 4 (2)].

Here ends the series of Śaiva saints. To the west is a series of līngas, which are as follows :—

Līngas.

1. Pṛithvilīnga.
2. Ablīnga.
3. Tējōlīnga.
4. Vāyulīnga.
5. Ākāśalīnga.

Next to the intervening bhaktavighraha shrine they are as under :—

6. Brahmēśvara.
7. Paraśurāmēśvara.
8. Gautamēśvara.
9. Mārkaṇḍēśvara.
10. Sujñānēśvara.
11. Tīrtharājēśvara.
12. Lakshmīśvara.
13. Sahasralīngēśvara (showing one thousand relieve līngas in one līnga).

The prākāra images are continued :—

1. Prasanna Gaṇapati.
2. Nilakaṇṭhēśvara.

3. Śakti-Gaṇapati with his lady seated on his left lap and mouse on pedestal.
The god has ten hands.
4. Trinēśvara.
5. Mallikārjunēśvara.
6. Mahā-Gaṇapati.
7. Kapilēśvara.
8. Bhūkailāsēśvara.
9. Saṅgamēśvara.
10. Kaundinyēśvara.
11. Śrī Nañjarājābhida Mummaḍi Kṛṣṇarājēśvara.
12. Rājita-Nañjunḍēśvara—perhaps installed to prevent the plundering raids of the Mahratas.
13. Shaṇmukha—six-headed and twelve-armed, riding on peacock and flanked by Vallidēvī and Dēvasenā.
14. Daṇḍapāṇi Subrahmanyēśvara, with the right hand holding a staff and the left in kaṭihasta.
15. Śārādā.

A room in the corner which contains twenty-nine minor līngas is said to have been removed from the area of the Pārvatī and Nārāyaṇa shrines.

To the east of the steps leading to the terrace extends a long verandah which contains the most interesting sculptures in the temple.

Sivalila images.

As stated in the 'Vamśāvali of the Mysore Kings,' these images appear to have been set up by Kṛṣṇarāja III.

Their general design and excellence of finish prove that Mysore was yet famous for its sculpture in the second quarter of the 19th century and that its great art died out during the days of the Commission. Each image with its prabhāvali is about 5 feet high. The images show the līlās of Śiva and are as follows commencing from the west :—

1. Chandraśēkhara with Pārvatī.
2. Umāmahēśvara—seated.
3. Vṛṣabhārūḍha—with the couple riding the bull.
4. Tāṇḍavēśvara with Pārvatī, treading on a demon. (Pl. XII, 1).
5. Girijākalyāṇamūrti—with Brahma and four other deities as witnesses. (Pl. XII, 2).
6. Bhikṣhāṭanamūrti—with begging bowl in the left hand and feeding what looks like a deer in right hand and attended by a dwarf carrying a basket.
7. Kāmasambhāramūrti (Pl. XII, 3) with Manmatha riding on a parrot and shooting a floral arrow at Śiva (Pl. XIII, 1). Śiva's left hand holds a triangular dhvaja in which is carved a picture of Manmatha riding on a parrot.



1. (1) VICHARAVANTARU (p. 28), (2) CHANDISVARARU (p. 28),
(3) KULAPAKSHAKARU (p. 28)



2. (1) MANAKUNJARU (p. 28), (2) KANNAPPANAYARU (p. 28),
(3) KALANATHARU (p. 28)



3. (1) PARANTAKARU (p. 28), (2) NIRVACHANARU (p. 29),
(3) KIRTIKATHAMRTARU (p. 29)



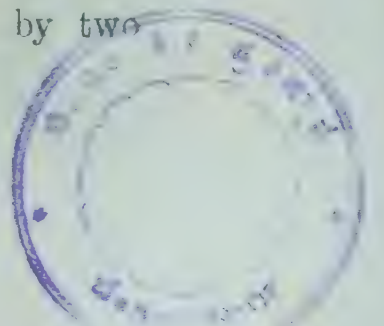
4. (1) SURAVVAGHRARU (p. 29), (2) GONATHARU (p. 28),
(3) MAHADHANARU (p. 28)



8. Kālasamhāramūrti---with Mārkaṇḍēya defended by Śiva who spears Yama for having roped his devotee. (Pl. XIII, 2).
9. Tripurasamhāramūrti—Śiva standing with bow and arrow and accompanied by Pārvatī.
10. Jalandharamūrti—two-handed, with umbrella and kamaṇḍalu with spout. A royal figure stands with offering.
11. Brahmaśīrachchēdanamūrti—Peculiar figure with dagger, axe, trisūla, and Brahma's head.
12. Vīrabhadramūrti—attended by Dakshabrahma and Pārvatī.
13. Śaṅkaranārāyaṇamūrti—Abhaya, axe, śankha and dāna.
14. Ardhanārīśvaramūrti.
15. Kirātārjunamūrti—Śiva handing an arrow to Arjuna. (Pl. XIV, 3).
16. Kankālamūrti—a form of Bhairava like Bhikshāṭanamūrti.
17. Chaṇḍikēśvara Varaprasannamūrti.
18. Vishakaṇṭhamūrti—Pārvatī's hand touching Śiva's throat. (Pl. XIV, 1).
19. Chakradānamūrti—showing Śiva presenting Chakra to Viṣṇu. (Pl. XIV, 4).
20. Vighnēśvara Varaprasannamūrti.
21. Sōmaskandamūrti.
22. Ēkapādamūrti—with Brahma and Viṣṇu emanating from the body of Śiva who stands on one leg. (Pl. XIV, 2).
23. Sukhāsīnamūrti.
24. Vaṭamūla Dakṣiṇāmūrti—a fine group showing Dakṣiṇāmūrti seated in yōgāsana as a teacher and surrounded by worshipping ṛishis. (Pl. XV, 1).
25. Liṅgōdbhavamūrti—flanked by Brahma on the swan and Viṣṇu on Garuḍa. (Pl. XII, 4).

Perhaps the largest and most majestic structure erected by Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar III is the main mahādvāra of the temple. The mahādvāra

Mahadvara. ³ ₂₅ or the main gate of the temple has a seven-storeyed tower above it. The doorway appears to be about 18 feet high and has the figures of the dvārapālas and Gaṅgā and Yamunā on the jambs. On the inner jambs are the images of Kālabhairava and Virabhadra. On the inner lintel is a long seven-line inscription in Kannaḍa stating that the tower was constructed in about 1845 A. D., by Dēvājammā, wife of Chāmarāja Oḍeyar and mother of Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar III. The walls have relievo carvings of simhalalāṭas and of musicians, dancers and wrestlers in various poses. The pillars of the mahādvāra are like those in the Gaṅgādhareśvara temple at Seringapatam. The lower ones have lion brackets and the upper ones gaṇḍabhērūṇḍa brackets which are unique. Each bird is represented as having two lion faces each of which has crests and a curved beak. Each of the seven storeys of the brick tower is formed of multipilastered turrets of the Dravidian style and each opening is defended by two



dvārapālas. The tower is about 100 feet high and is surmounted by nine large gilded kalaśas supported by crescents.

In front of the mahādvāra a large dvāramanṭapa or porch was built by Nilagiri Muddaṇṇa about forty years ago. It is borne on eight

Front porch.

huge granite pillars containing some interesting relieve sculptures. Among these are the following proceeding

from the east clockwise:—

Pillar No. 1—

Nandikēśvara.
Rāvaṇa.
Umāmahēśvara.
Kāmadhēnu.
Bhairava with scorpion.
Garuḍa with amṛita kalaśa.

Pillar No. 2—

Bhṛīṅgi.
Five-hooded cobra.
Indra with elephant.
Agni with ram.
Yama with buffalo.

Pillar No. 3—

Niruti with human being.
Lady at toilet.
Seated ṛishi.

Pillar No. 4—

Kaumārī with peacock.
Sarasvatī.
A kālinga serpent standing upon tail and catching a garuḍa bird which holds in its beak a smaller serpent.
Sūrya.
Vishṇu with Garuḍa.

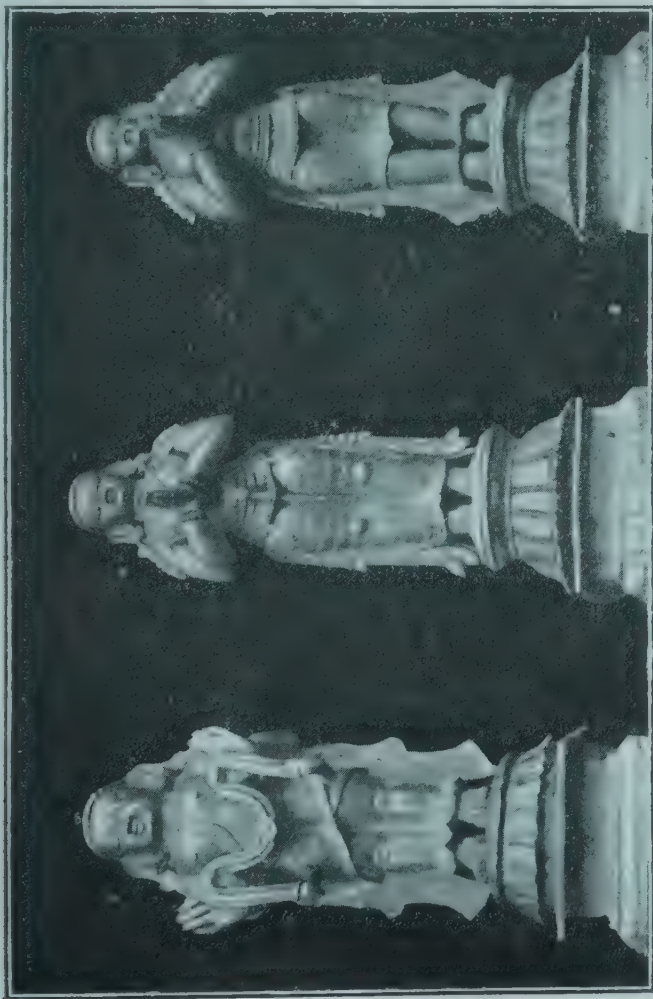
Left of the gate:—

Pillar No. 5—

Ṛishi with kalaśa.
Nāga.
Janārdana with Hanumān.
Girijākalyāṇa with Nandī.

Pillar No. 6—

Ṛishi.
A crocodile devouring a fish.



1. (1) SKANDANATHARU (p. 28), (2) RUDRAPASUPATI (p. 28),
(3) NANDARU (p. 28).



2. (1) MANIKYAVACHAKARU (p. 27), (2) CHARABHUPATI (p. 28),
(3) GANANATHARU (p. 28).



3. (1) TRISAILASRABHUSURARU (p. 28), (2) NILAKANTHARU (p. 28),
(3) MANADHANARU (p. 29).



4. (1) VIDYAVANTARU (p. 28), (2) PUTAVATI (p. 28),
(3) ABHUTIHARARU (p. 28).

Varuṇa with makara which is like a yāli.

Vāyu with deer.

Pillar No. 7—

Kubēra with horse.

Rishi and a lady.

Īśāna with bull.

Nāgaliṅga being kicked by Kaṇṇappa.

Pillar No. 8—

Female Garuḍa bird with amṛitakalaśa.

Amṛitakalaśa.

Vīrabhadra.

Lady putting on anklet.

Shanmukha with peacock.

Dancing Gaṇēśa.

Brahma on swan.

Nāgaliṅga.

Kumāra with peacock.

The central beams have Umāmahēśvara, Shanmukha, Lakshmī-Narasimha and Nandi in their central panels. Above the central beam, over the parapet, is a small stone image of Lakshmī with a five hooded cobra overspreading her head.

The porch has on either side a granite elephant.

The parapet of the Nañjuṇḍēśvara temple, which is built of brick and mortar is composed of a long series of highly ornamental turrets, each with an interesting Śaiva icon of stucco underneath it. Here are preserved finely shaped images of various

Parapet figures.

icons which cannot be ordinarily met with elsewhere and are valuable for illustrating Saiva iconography. Proceeding clockwise from the east mahādvāra they, are as follows :—

1. Varuṇa on makara.
2. Vāyu on deer.
3. Kubēra on horse.
4. Īśāna.
5. Nārāyaṇa on Garuḍa.
6. Vīrabhadra.
7. Pūrva Asitāṅga Bhairava—The image looks like Brahma and Sarasvatī on swan.
8. Umāmahēśvara on Nandi.
9. Kumāra and Kaumārī on peacock.
10. Niruti—Krōdhabhairava : Like Yama with consort on buffalo.
11. Varuṇa—Unnata Bhairava : Like Indra with consort on elephant.

12. Vāyavya—Kapāla-Bhairava : Like Lakshmīnārāyaṇa on Garuḍa. The god has a jāta.
13. Kubēra—Bhīṣaṇa-Bhairava : Like Kumāra with consort on peacock.
14. Īsānya—Samhāra-Bhairava : A couple seated on a rat.

Sixteen images of Subrahmanya—

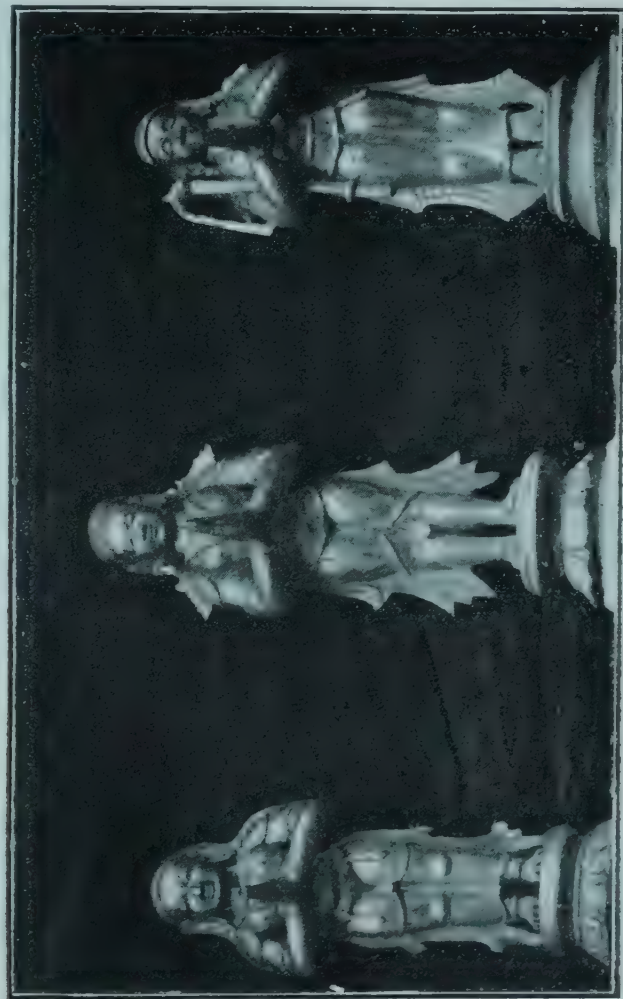
15. Jñāna-Śakti-Subrahmanya—holding vēla and human head.
16. Skanda Subrahmanya—[abhaya, parrot, vajra (?), dāna].
17. Dēvasēnāpati Subrahmanya—with two heads and eight hands [abhaya, svastika, sword, round fan (?), parrot, buckler, vēla, dāna].
18. Subrahmanya with four heads—[abhaya, arrow, leaf, demon's head, vēla (?), bow, dāna, etc.].
19. Gajārūḍha-Subrahmanya—seated on a trunked yāli or lion.
20. Śarakānana Subrahmanya—eight-handed figure seated on a lion.
21. Kārtikēya Subrahmanya—eight-handed and seated on peacock.
22. Kumāra Subrahmanya—four-handed and standing.
23. Shaṇmukha Subrahmanya—six-headed and twelve-armed, standing with peacock behind.
24. Tārakāntaka Subrahmanya—with six hands and seated on elephant.
25. Sēnāni Subrahmanya—standing with four hands (abhaya, chakra, śankha, dāna).
26. Brahma Subrahmanya—standing with four hands (abhaya, trisūla, vēla or vajra, dāna).
27. Śasta Subrahmanya—(abhaya, spear, vajra, dāna).
28. Vallī Subrahmanya—with six hands [abhaya (?), demon's head, a banner and dāna].
29. Kalyāṇa Subrahmanya—seated on peacock and four-handed (abhaya, arrow, bow and dāna).
30. Bāla Subrahmanya—seated on peacock holding goad, śakti, pāśa.

Seven images of Tāṇḍavēśvara—

31. Ānanda Tāṇḍava—wearing shorts of tiger skin with a demon grinning in admiration.
32. Sandhyā Tāṇḍava—damaged.
33. Umā Tāṇḍava—with tresses of hair falling around and Gaṅga on head.
34. Gaurī Tāṇḍava—Gaurī standing by and admiring.
35. Kālikā Tāṇḍava—with eight arms.
36. Tripura Tāṇḍava—with twelve arms.
37. Samhāra Tāṇḍava.

Ten images of Dakṣiṇāmūrti—

38. Vīṇā Dakṣiṇāmūrti : Like the one inside the temple, seated in yōgāsana holding vīṇā.



1. (1) MARASOMAYAJIGALU (p. 28). (2) SAKTINATHARU
(3) DANDABHAKTARU (p. 28).



3. (1) Not named. (2) SIVANANDI (3) KALIKAMARU (p. 28).



2. (1) SRIMULARU (p. 28). (2) DHARMAKETANARU (p. 28).
(3) LOHITAKSHARU (p. 29).



4. (1) MARARU (p. 28) (2) GITAKARARU (p. 29).
(3) VARAMINDARU (p. 28).

39. Sāmba Dakṣiṇāmūrti—seated in sukhāsana on a raised seat and holding book.
40. Yōga Dakṣiṇāmūrti—in yōgāsana holding book.
41. Samhāra Dakṣiṇāmūrti—with the right knee pressing upon a demon.
42. Śakti Dakṣiṇāmūrti—with consort on left lap.
43. Jñāna Dakṣiṇāmūrti—in yōgāsana holding rosary.
44. Anuśṭhāna Dakṣiṇāmūrti—in sukhāsana, holding rosary and book.
45. Vyākhyāna Dakṣiṇāmūrti—with the left hand holding book and the right in chinmudra.
46. Vidyā Dakṣiṇāmūrti—one hand holding vīṇā and the other three broken.
47. Vaṭamūla Dakṣiṇāmūrti—in sukhāsana, with banyan branches above.

Miscellaneous—

48. Liṅgodbhavamūrti.
49. Vēlāyudha Subramanyamūrti—with long spear, quiver and sword, the right hand in abhaya.
50. Kālabhairava—with hound behind.
51. Chamuṇḍēśvarī—sixteen-handed and treading upon buffalo-headed demon. Near the south-west corner on the wall is a small relievo of Gaṇapati which is famous as a boon-giver.

West parapet—

52. Chandrasēkharāmūrti—damaged.
53. Umāmahēśvaramūrti—damaged.
54. Vṛishabhārūḍhamūrti—the couple on Nandi.
55. Tāṇḍavamūrti with long dishevelled tresses.
56. Kalyāṇa Sundaramūrti—Śiva marrying Pārvatī.
57. Bhikṣhāṭanamūrti—with dog damaged.
58. Kāmasamhāramūrti—Śiva seated in yōgāsana with Kāma shooting a flower from the back of a parrot.
59. Kālasamhāramūrti—with Mārkaṇḍēya and Yama.
60. Jalandharamūrti—with umbrella and kamaṇḍalu like vāmāna.

Back centre—

61. Gajāsuramardanamūrti—spearing an elephant's head.
62. Tripura Samhāramūrti—seated in chariot and shooting at a flying demon.
63. Vīrabhadramūrti—with Pārvatī and Dakṣabrahma.
64. Śarabhamūrti—with the body of a six-legged lion, a human trunk, thirty-two hands and a long-nosed lion face. This is an interesting and terrible figure.
65. Aghōramūrti—with thirty-two hands—standing in samabhaṅga [abhaya, triśūla, śankha, leaf, banner, vajra, gadā, curved sword, vajramuṣṭi, arrow, ribbed mace, goad, chakra, broken, triśūla, sword, buckler, ḍamaru,

sinkha (?), broken, fruits, bow, discus, curved dagger, straight dagger, book, danda, chitte-tala, bell, demon's head, deer and dāna].

66. Ardhanārīśvaramūrti.
67. Kirātakamūrti.
68. Kankālamūrti—with Nandi.
69. Chandikēśvaramūrti—standing and begging.
70. Vishaharamūrti.

North-west corner of north parapet—

71. Chakradānamūrti—bestowing discus to Vishṇu.
72. Vighnēśvara Varaprasannamūrti—damaged.
73. Sōmāskandamūrti—with a number of indecent figures nearby.
74. Sukhāsīnamūrti—with a number of indecent figures nearby.
75. Ēkapādamūrti.
76. Dakṣiṇāmūrti.

Thirty-two forms of Gaṇapati—

77. Bhilla Gaṇapati—damaged.
78. Duṇḍi Gaṇapati.
79. Taruṇa Gaṇapati.
80. Tāṇḍava Gaṇapati—dancing.
81. Vīra Gaṇapati—standing with twelve arms.
82. Lakṣmī Gaṇapati—with consort on left lap.
83. Chaturmukha Gaṇapati—with four elephant faces.
84. Śakti Gaṇapati—with consort.
85. Vijaya Gaṇapati—with eight hands.
86. Rīṇavimōchana Gaṇapati—no distinguishing mark.
87. Mahā Gaṇapati—with consort and ten arms.
88. Śrīṣṭi Gaṇapati.
89. Pañchamukha Gaṇapati—with five heads.
90. Samādhi (?) Gaṇapati.
91. . . . Gaṇapati—with pot in left front hand.
92. Uchchishṭa Gaṇapati—with consort.

Forms of Śiva—

93. Vighnēśvara Varaprasannamūrti.
94. Chandikēśvara Varaprasannamūrti.

Forms of Gaṇapati—continued—

95. Kshipra Gaṇapati—with six hands.
96. Hēramba Gaṇapati—with eight hands.
97. Ūrdhva Gaṇēśam Gaṇapati—with the trunk projected forward in front.
98. Kshipraprasāda Gaṇapati—with consort.
99. Mahā Gaṇapati—with eight hands.



1. (1) ESADINAHARE (2) PARBHARE (3) AMARNATH
(p. 28)



3. (1) MADRAHMAKTARE (p. 28), (2) ATTHAKTARE (p. 29),
(3) MANADHARE
[Museum, Hyderabad, Series 14]



2. (1) NRUSIMHARE (2) NRUSIMHARE (3) NRUSIMHARE
(p. 28)



4. (1) SANKALADHARE (p. 28), (2) AVIKARE (p. 29),
(3) GANGEKARE

100. Bijāpurada Gaṇapati—with ten arms and consort on lap.
101. Sarvārthasiddhi Gaṇapati—standing with ten arms.
102. Sadāśiva Gaṇapati—five heads, ten arms and consort on lap.
103. Vighnarāja Gaṇapati—with a seven-hooded cobra over his head.
104. Tatyākshara Gaṇapati—Gaṇapati with eight arms.
105. Yāga Gaṇapati.
106. Śūra Gaṇapati.
107. Ibhavaktra Gaṇapati.
108. Karindra Gaṇapati.
109. Ramā Gaṇapati.
110. Gaurīputra Gaṇapati—with five heads and ten hands.

The Seven Mothers (Saptamātrikas)—

111. Brāhmī on swan.
112. Māhēśvarī on bull.
113. Kaumārī on peacock.
114. Vaishṇavī on Garuḍa.
115. Vārāhī on buffalo (peculiar).
116. Indrāṇī on elephant.
117. Chāmundī riding on a rākshasa.

North-east corner.

118. Brahma with swan at the back.
119. Indra on elephant.
120. Agni on ram.
121. Yama on buffalo.
122. Niruti on human being.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

BANGALORE FORT.

The North or Delhi Gate and a third of the original out-works are the only portions now remaining of the once extensive fort at Bangalore. The fort is said to have originally consisted of a double rampart running in an oval shape. (Home's Select Views in Mysore, 1794). Out of the five strong gates which are said to have existed on the north side only three remain now: one in the outworks, the second in the west wall of the east bastion and the third, which is the Delhi Gate proper in the cross wall running east to west to the south of the east bastion.

All the three gates are high and arched. They are mostly built of brick and mortar, each with a portal to left and one with guard rooms on the inner side. Tipu is said to have entirely rebuilt the Delhi Gate. But on the outer southern jamb of the middle gate is sculptured a Hindu warrior in relief.

History and general description.

(Pl. XX, 1). He is perhaps Kempe Gauḍa of Māgaḍi. He is represented in the act of attacking a tiger with his sword and short spear (?) This fort gate and the adjacent walls including at least the west wall of the outworks seem to have been originally Hindu in construction. Relief figures of the lion, the liṅga, matsya, Gaṇeśa, etc., appearing here and there on the inner fort wall as also on the western cross wall of the outworks support this view.

There are two semicircular bastions in the inner fort wall, of which the one on the east is larger than the other to its west. The former had originally a Hindu gateway with pendant bud capitals on its jambs. Tipu seems to have closed it up during his extensive renovations of the fort and constructed the Delhi Gate in a south cross wall which he seems to have constructed afresh along with another, that is perhaps the middle gate in the west wall of the bastion. The three chambers inside this east bastion were also probably put up by him. At the head of the western chamber there is a tablet mentioning that it was the dungeon in which Captain David Baird and others had been confined till their release in 1785. Home states that near the north or Delhi Gate, Tipu established a mint, a foundry for brass cannon, an arsenal for military stores, magazines for grain and gunpowder, etc. It is very likely that these chambers were guard rooms or magazines.

The Delhi gate, though mostly built of brick and mortar, is faced with stone on the northern side. The western wall of the east bastion containing the middle gateway seems to have been an improvement effected to the fort by Tipu. But the northern wall which contains a Gaṇeśa shrine and two arched side niches is definitely Hindu and must have stood before the days of Tipu.

To the west of the east bastion runs a cross wall of the out-works south to north with another running at right angles to it, west to east, and containing the first of the three gates from the north, which has been illustrated by Home in Plate VII of his *Select Views in Mysore*. This gate had guard rooms on the outside as well as on the inside. Those on the outside have been knocked down already, while those on the inside, now proposed to be dismantled owing to their great decay and ugliness, stand in the north-west corner of the quadrangle abutting the north wall of the outworks. There are three rooms with arched doorways of which the one on the east is smaller in size than the rest. The structure is of brick and mortar and was perhaps built by Tipu.

In the western crosswall there is now a chamber, which, during the Hindu period, seems to have been open and to have served as a gateway. Inside the



1. (1) KALINITHI (p. 29). (2) SIVAJNANASAMBANDHARU (p. 27).
(3) PANCHAPADARU (p. 29).



2. (1) KAMALINI (p. 27). (2) SUNDARA (p. 27).
(3) NANDINI (p. 27).



3. (1) SATYADHANARU (p. 28). (2) MURTINATHARU (p. 28).
(3) NIRUDDHASARDULARU (p. 28).



4. (1) SATYARTHARU (p. 28) (2) SAMBHUCHITARU (p. 29).
(3) ABHIRAMARU (p. 29).

chamber there are thick Dravidian pillars. At the head of the doorway is a relief figure of Gajalakshmi.

A third crosswall on the east connects the east bastion with the northern wall of the outworks. To the east of the east bastion there is a shrine of Hanumān which originally guarded the Hindu gateway.

The brick parapets above the fort walls were all evidently put up during the days of Tipu Sultan. They have musket holes and cannon platforms.

MANDYA DISTRICT.

Gangavadi.

Gaṅgavāḍi is a village about four miles to the east of Honakere in the Nāgamaṅgala taluk. It appears to date from the Hoysala **Situation and antiquity.** times as can be gathered from the innumerable vīragals of this period which are built into the platform of a *peepul* tree to the north-east of the Bīrēdēva temple at the place. Some of the vīragals have inscriptions but are so worn out that not much can be made out of them. According to the tradition current in the locality the place is said to have been ruled by a certain Gaṅgarāja and derived its name from him. It is not known to what dynasty he belonged, if at all it is true that a king of this name ruled the place. Nor is it possible for us, in the absence of a definite inscription, to identify him with the famous Hoysala general who bore that name. There are, however, the remains of an ancient fort at the place; but these belong to the 17th century and only prove that the place was the seat of a Pālleyagār of the period.

On the way from Honakere to Gaṅgavāḍi and nearer the latter place than the former, there is a huge boulder called Sankankallu by the **Sankankallu.** villagers. The front face of the boulder has the marks of an ancient quarry which the people have mistaken for an inscription. At the foot of the boulder is a small natural stone worshipped by the people as Gaviraṅga. To the east of the boulder flows the river Lōkapāvanī and renders the prospect of the surrounding country highly attractive.

Machalaghatta.

MALLÊŚVARA TEMPLE.

Māchalaghaṭṭa is a village about four miles directly to the south of Honakere. In an inscription (Ng. 106) the place is called Māchanaghaṭṭa **The place.** and Bijjalêśvarapura. About a hundred yards to the

north-east of the village there is the Mallēśvara temple (Pl. XV, 2) which is a good monument of the Hoysala period (circa 13th century A.D.).

The temple is a soapstone structure facing east. It consists of a square garbhagriha, a vestibule, a square navaraṅga and a porch (Pl. XVI, 1).

General description: The building seems to have been raised on a floating foundation. The basement consists of three square and uncarved cornices. The outer walls are relieved by right-angled pilasters. The eaves are a little sloping. The parapet above them is intact only on the south where it has, in the middle, an Umāmahēśvara group and stone kalāśas at the corners. The tower which is a stepped pyramid consists of nine tiers with dentil mouldings at intervals projecting upwards. The finial of the tower is missing. In front of the tower is a stone projection over the vestibule.

The porch of the temple has two cylindrical pillars on either side in front. Its ceiling is formed like a dome and is circular with a lotus pendant in the centre.

The navaraṅga doorway is plain but for an eaves-shaped cornice above the uncarved lintel. On either side of the doorway are star-shaped pilasters. The navaraṅga hall is about 16' square. Against the walls on the interior are cruciform pilasters. The central ceiling is supported on four lathe-turned bell-shaped pillars. These central pillars are well-worked in their several mouldings and have the garland, rosette and medallion ornamentations on the shaft.

All the ceilings of the navaraṅga are well-designed domes and are differently shaped. Starting from the east and running clockwise they are as under :—

Navaranga ceilings.

1. Twelve-pointed star with lotus pendant in the centre.
2. Six-pointed star with lotus pendant.
3. An octagon with an octagonal pendant.
4. Square with arched corners and indentations at the sides. Lotus pendant.
5. Octagon with a square above it. In the centre is a Tāṇḍavēśvara group.

Flat ceiling.

6. Three concentric squares with lotus pendant in the centre.
7. Two concentric eight-pointed stars with lotus pendant in the centre.
8. Octagon with a circle above and a lotus pendant in the centre.
9. Central—thirty-two pointed star with three concentric circles above.

In the centre hangs a beautiful lotus pendant. The corner stones on the beams have the figures of Dikpālas, etc.

In the central aṅkaṇa of the navaraṅga is a beautiful potstone Nandi. Of the four turreted niches in the hall only two contain images. The images are : Gaṇēśa and Saptamātrikas.

Images in navaranga.



1. TANDAVESVARA (p. 20).



2. GIRJAKALYANAMURTI (p. 36).



3. KAMASAMHARAMURTI (p. 20).



4. LINGODHARANAMURTI (p. 31).

The vestibule doorway is well worked with jambs and perforated windows at the sides. Above the lintel is an eaves-shaped cornice.

Vestibule.

The pediment contains the figure of Umāmahēśvara, while the upper lintel has a Tāṇḍavēśvara group flanked by tailed makaras. The ceiling of the navaraṅga rises on two sets of corner stones with a lotus pendant in the centre.

The garbhagriha doorway, like that of the vestibule, is also well worked. It is guarded on either side by dvārapālas. On the lower lintel

Garbhagriha.

is the figure of Gaḷalakshmī, while on the upper one is that of a four-handed goddess holding in her four hands the following attributes in order : abhaya, kalaśa, lotus and dāna. She is flanked on either side by lady attendants and long-tailed makaras. The ceiling of the garbhagriha is similar to that of the vestibule. The main liṅga is about 2½ feet high including the pedestal or pāṇipīṭha.

A little distance to the south-east of the temple was standing until recently a pillar which appears to have been about 8 feet high originally. It has been brought down. Its sixteen-sided shaft rises on a square base.

BHAIRAVA SHRINE.

About 150 yards to the north-west of the Mallēśvara temple is a ruined and plain structure dedicated to Bhairava. It faces south and contains in its main cell three images of Bhairava of which one is definitely Hoysala and is well carved.

In front of the temple is a *śiḍitale-gallu* which is exactly like the one exhibited in the Archæological Office museum.

Bhaktarahalli.

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MALLĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The *bēchirāk* village of Bhaktarahalli lies about a mile to the north-west of the Mallēśvara temple of Māchalaghaṭṭa. It contains a granite

Situation and general description.

temple dedicated to Mallēśvara. The structure faces east and its outside walls are plain except for the occurrence of right-angled pilasters around the garbhagriha and vestibule.

The original stepped-pyramidal tower above the garbhagriha is all but completely ruined now like the one at Māchalaghaṭṭa.

Inside the navaraṅga there are four pillars, the eight-sided and sixteen-sided mouldings of whose shafts are surmounted by wheel-shaped mouldings and square abacus. The central ceiling of the navaraṅga rises on two sets of corner stones with a lotus pendant in the centre, while the other ceilings of the hall are all flat. Among the rude stone images kept in the navaraṅga are : Bhairava, Sūrya, and

Virabhadra which are all small in size, being about a foot in height. There is also a saptamātrika panel. The vestibule doorway has perforated screens on either side of the jambs. The liṅga inside the garbhagṛiha is low.

Somenahalli.

About a mile and half to the north-west of Honakere lies the village of Sōmenahalli. The monuments at the place are mostly of the 17th century A.D. There are the remains of a fort of this period whose walls have been built up of stone blocks of large size without mortar. Near a wide gateway of the fort are two temples: one of Sōmanahallammā, a popular goddess of the locality, and the other of Hanumān, the guardian deity of the fort gate. Both these structures are of the same period as the fort. But the temple of Kōṭemārammā on the inside of the gateway is a size stone structure built in more recent times.

About fifty yards to the west of the gateway is a Kārugallu whose date, however, seems to be more ancient than that of the monuments referred to above. The side slabs of this Kārugallu are huge like those at Belūr (M. A. R. 1939 p. 35) and measure about 7 feet high and 3 feet wide.

LAKSHMĪ-NARASIMHA TEMPLE.

A little distance to the west of the Kārugallu and near the west fort wall is the temple of Lakshmīnarasimha. (Pl. XV, 3). The structure is of granite and faces east. It consists of a square garbhagṛiha, a closed vestibule, a square navaraṅga and a front porch. Among the outside basement cornices are a rounded cornice and an eaves-shaped one, the latter having kīrtimukha ornamentation. The outer walls of the garbhagṛiha and the navaraṅga are relieved by right-angled pilasters having the biscuit and cushion-shaped mouldings above. There are also turreted niches in the north and south outer walls of the navaraṅga and the north, west and south walls of the garbhagṛiha. The turrets are boat-shaped with kīrtimukhas above. Above the walls the eaves have a sharp curve with kīrtimukha ornamentation at intervals. A row of sea-horses ornaments the eaves around the garbhagṛiha as at Rāghavāpura. The occurrence of this motif here suggests that the temple might belong to the same date as the Rāghavāpura temple, viz., the 14th century, though the crude main image here would point to some later period. The temple appears to have had no tower.

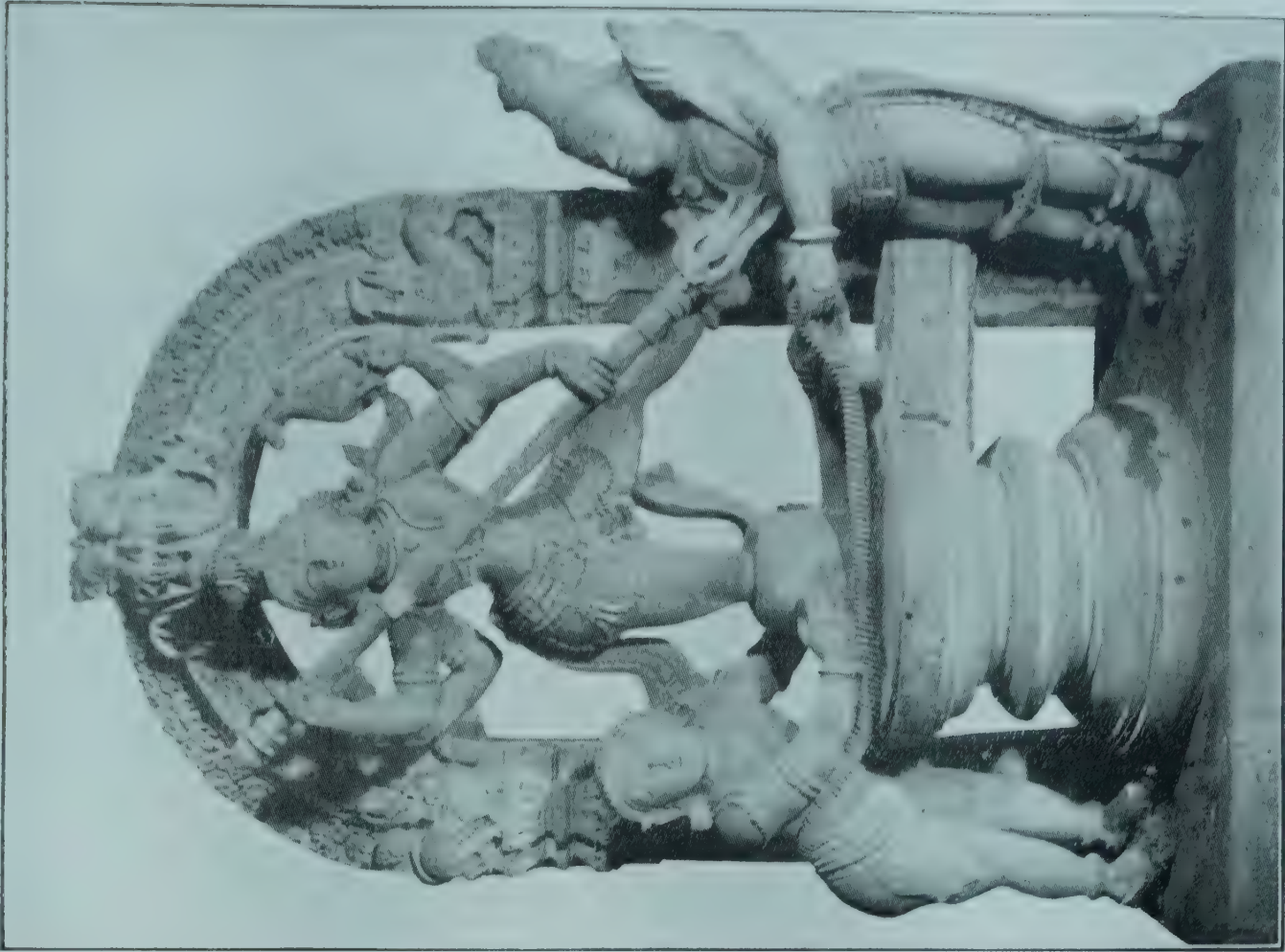
The front porch of the temple is raised on two cylindrical pillars of granite and is entered by two flights of steps on the south and north.

Porch and navaranga. The navaraṅga doorway is flanked by two right-angled pilasters. The jambs have the scroll and floral ornamenta-



1. MANMATHA (p. 30).

Mysore Archaeological Survey.



2. KALASAMHARAMURTI (p. 31).

tions which are carried over the lintel also. The four central pillars inside the navaraṅga are of granite, bell-shaped and shortish. Their bases are cubical; but their shafts have the cylindrical, vase and wheel-shaped mouldings, with garland ornamentation on the cylinder. The central ceiling is deep and formed by two sets of corner stones placed one on another. A low pendant hangs from the centre of the ceiling.

In the navaraṅga is lying a very rude granite image of Lakshmīnarasimha bearing the *vaḍgalai* caste mark on its forehead.

The vestibule doorway is plain. Inside the vestibule is another Lakshmīnarasimha group similar to the above and as crude. The image is set up on a Garuḍa pedestal.

Vestibule and garbhagriha.

The garbhagriha is empty. The original image seems to have been lost. Neither of the Lakshmīnarasimha images mentioned above can be the original image which once occupied the garbhagriha. These images are probably not earlier than the 17th century in date, while the temple, by reason of its similarity in style to the one at Rāghavāpura, can be ascribed to about the 14th century.

Kembanahalli.

In the hills beyond Kembanahalli and on the way to Bōgāvi were found the broken parts of a colossal soapstone image of a Jaina Tīrthankara which must have been about 10' high when it was intact. The workmanship of the image is ascribable to about the 12th century A.D. The image is said to have been set up in a temple at the northern end of the hill.

Jaina vestiges.

Bogavi.

The village of Bōgāvi or Bōgādi is situated at a distance of about 9 miles to the north-east of Honakere. Its original name according to inscription No. 100, Nāgamangala Taluk, was Bhōgavātī and the place seems to have been a prosperous Jaina centre with a Basti to the north-east.

Situation.

RUINED BASTI.

(Pl. XVII, 1).

The name of this Basti as given in inscription No. 100 Ng. is Śrīkaraṇa Jinālaya. The original structure (Pl. XVI, 2) which seems to have comprised of the garbhagriha, the open vestibule and the navaraṅga, the front porch possibly being added later; is said in the inscription to have been erected in 1145 A.D. by Heggade Mādayya and endowed by Hoysanādēva.

History.

Of the original structure the garbhagṛiha and vestibule have been pulled down completely so that at present only the navaraṅga and the front porch of nine aṅkaṇas are existing. The material used for the building is entirely granite. The outer walls are raised on a basement consisting of four cornices which are all plain and square excepting only for the dentil mouldings which project upwards at intervals on the fourth cornice. The cornices on the west contain a long inscription of the 12th century A.D.

General description:
Outer view.

The front porch of nine aṅkaṇas is borne on 12 pillars which have cylindrical shafts rising from cubical bases. There are stone benches on the east and west sides of the porch. Though there appear to have been three entrances to the porch, all the flights of steps have disappeared now. The ceilings of the porch are all flat.

Porch.

The doorway of the navaraṅga is plain. The outer walls of the navaraṅga have collapsed. On the inside the pilasters are of the indented type. The four central pillars are of granite and bell-shaped. Only the central ceiling of the navaraṅga has a padma carving.

Navaranga.

To the south of the Basti a soapstone oil mill is lying.

VENKATACHALAPATI TEMPLE.

The temple of Venkaṭāchalapati lies about 50 yards to the south-west of the Basti and is inside the village. It is a modern structure and is architecturally unimportant.

Palagrahar.

About two miles to the north-east of the travellers' bungalow of Nāgamangala the village of Pālagrahār is situated. It contains three temples of which one was constructed about two years ago and the other two seem to hail from about the 17th century.

Of the older temples one is dedicated to Nāchchāramma and contains a metallic image of Nāchchāramma with a stone brindāvana. The other is a monocelled structure dedicated to Īśvara, and contains besides the liṅga the images of Gaṇeśa, Bhairava and a bull. In the modern temple, that is the one built about two years ago, there is a good stone image of Satyanārāyaṇa holding gadā, chakra, śankha and padma. It is said that this image was sculptured at Bangalore. In its workmanship, generally, western influence can clearly be traced. The set of metallic images viz., of Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, Sītā and Hanumān, kept in the temple does not call for any special remark since all of them are modern.

The temples.



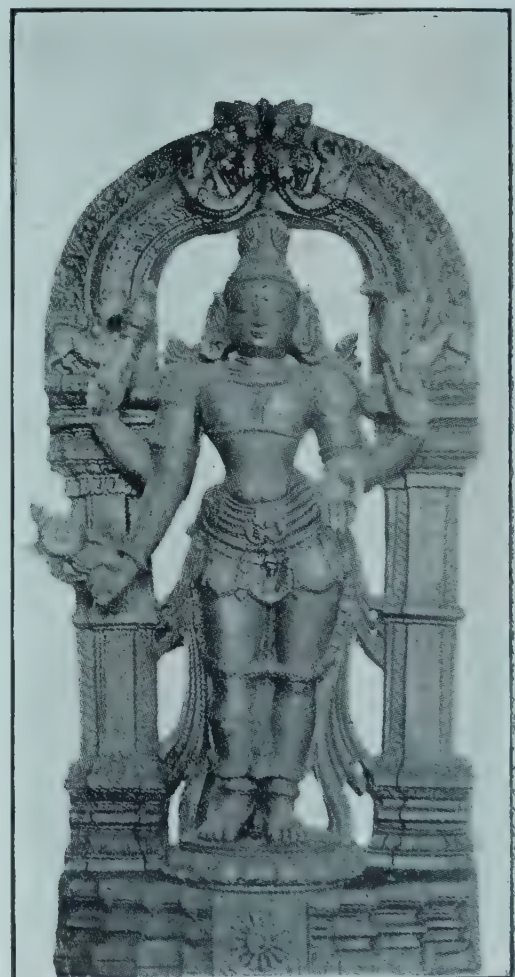
1. VISHAKANTHAMURTI (p. 31).



2. EKAPADAMURTI (p. 31).



3. KIRATARJUNAMURTI (p. 31).



4. CHAKRADANAMURTI (p. 31).

Paduvalpatna.

At a distance of about seven miles to the west of Nāgamāṅgala the village of Paduvalpatna is situated in a valley of the hills. Excepting only for some of the vīragals collected in front of the village entrance, there is no monument in the village, which can

Viragals.

be considered as architecturally important. Of the vīragals, several are small in size and unimportant. Among the larger vīragals which are only three in number and set up in small shrines built for them is one with really good carving. It has three panels of figure sculpture. In the bottom panel the hero fights his enemies with his bow and arrow. He wears a loin cloth and dagger-bearing girdle. He is ornamented with eardrops, necklace, armlets, wristlets and anklets. His hair is combed and tied up into a large knot behind his head. In the next panel the hero is being conveyed in a vimāna to the Kailāsa of Śiva. The vimāna is borne on two pillars having cubical bases and octagonal shafts. In the top panel the hero worships the liṅga.

Among the temples of the village the oldest is a structure which is of the 17th century and contains in its main cell a Gaṇēśa, a liṅga and some small figures. Another temple which is also of

The temples.

the same period enshrines a stone brindāvana as at Pāl-
agrabār. On the four facades of the brindāvana are carved the relief figures of Hanumān, a saint (perhaps Rāmānujāchārya), the vaḍagalai castemask and Gōpalakṛiṣṇa. The worship of such brindāvanas seems to be very popular in these parts, though it is more or less prevalent in other parts of the State also. The existence of such brindāvanas is due to Śrīvaiṣṇava influence. About 50 yards to the north-west of the brindāvana is a small Śiva temple containing a liṅga and a Nandi in its garbhagriha. The outer walls are faced with rubble stones, while the inner walls reveal workmanship of the 17th century. The ceiling of the garbhagriha is rather deep, rising on two sets of corner stones and having a low lotus in the centre.

Devalapura.

Devalāpura is a hobli headquarter in the Nāgamāṅgala Taluk. It is situated at a distance of about nine miles to the east of Nāgamāṅgala.

Situation and Anti- The oldest inscription at the place is Nāgamāṅgala
quity. 80 (Epi. Car. IV) which belongs to the time of Ballāḷa III

(c. 1300 A.D.). This inscription which is set up in the tank area of the village is unfortunately so worn out that much of it is illegible. Since, however, it is found in the tank area a possibility suggests itself that the tank might have been constructed in the days of Ballāḷa III.

LAKSHMĪ-NĀRĀYAṆA TEMPLE.

It is possible that the Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa temple at the place is also of the same period as the inscription. (Pl. XVII, 3). At any rate

History.

its similarity in the style of its construction to the temple at Sōmenahalli suggests this view, so far as the garbhagriha, the vestibule and navaraṅga are concerned. Being built entirely of granite, the temple seems to belong to three different periods structurally. The garbhagriha, the vestibule and the navaraṅga which form the original structure were perhaps constructed early in the 14th century. The similarity of the front porch to the one at the Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa temple at Rāghavāpura in the Guṇḍlupet taluk of the Mysore District, suggests that it is also possibly of the same period or perhaps slightly later in date. But the front gateway and the pillar are definitely said in Nāgamāṅgala 79 to have been put up in 1472 A.D. by Chikka Allappa Nāyaka, son of Lakkanna Nāyaka, while receiving the village of Dēvalāpura from the Vijayanagar King Sāluva Narasiṅga. The tower, however, which is of brick and mortar appears to be a work of about the 17th century.

The temple is built on a floating foundation. The outer walls of the original

General description:**Outer view.**

the second from the bottom is octagonal. The walls are relieved by right-angled pilasters as at Sōmenahalli and have niches on the south and north of the navaraṅga and the vestibule, and on the south, west and north of the garbhagriha. These niches bear boat-shaped turrets rising on an eaves-shaped cornice which is ornamented with kīrtimukhas. The turrets are surmounted by kalaśas. The eaves which run all round the temple are straight-sided and have dentil projections upwards. The parapet, like the tower, is built of brick and mortar.

The front porch of the temple, as already stated, is designed and constructed like the one at Rāghavāpura. It is supported on four pillars each of which has a cubical base and an eight-sided and twenty-four fluted shaft surmounted by a wheel moulding and a square abacus. The porch is entered by three flights of steps on the east, south and north. The ceilings of the three aṅkaṇas of the porch are all flat except only the central one which has a padma carving in its centre.

The two pilasters on either side of the navaraṅga doorway have cubical bases, eight-sided shafts and plantain bud capitals. The door-

Navaranga.

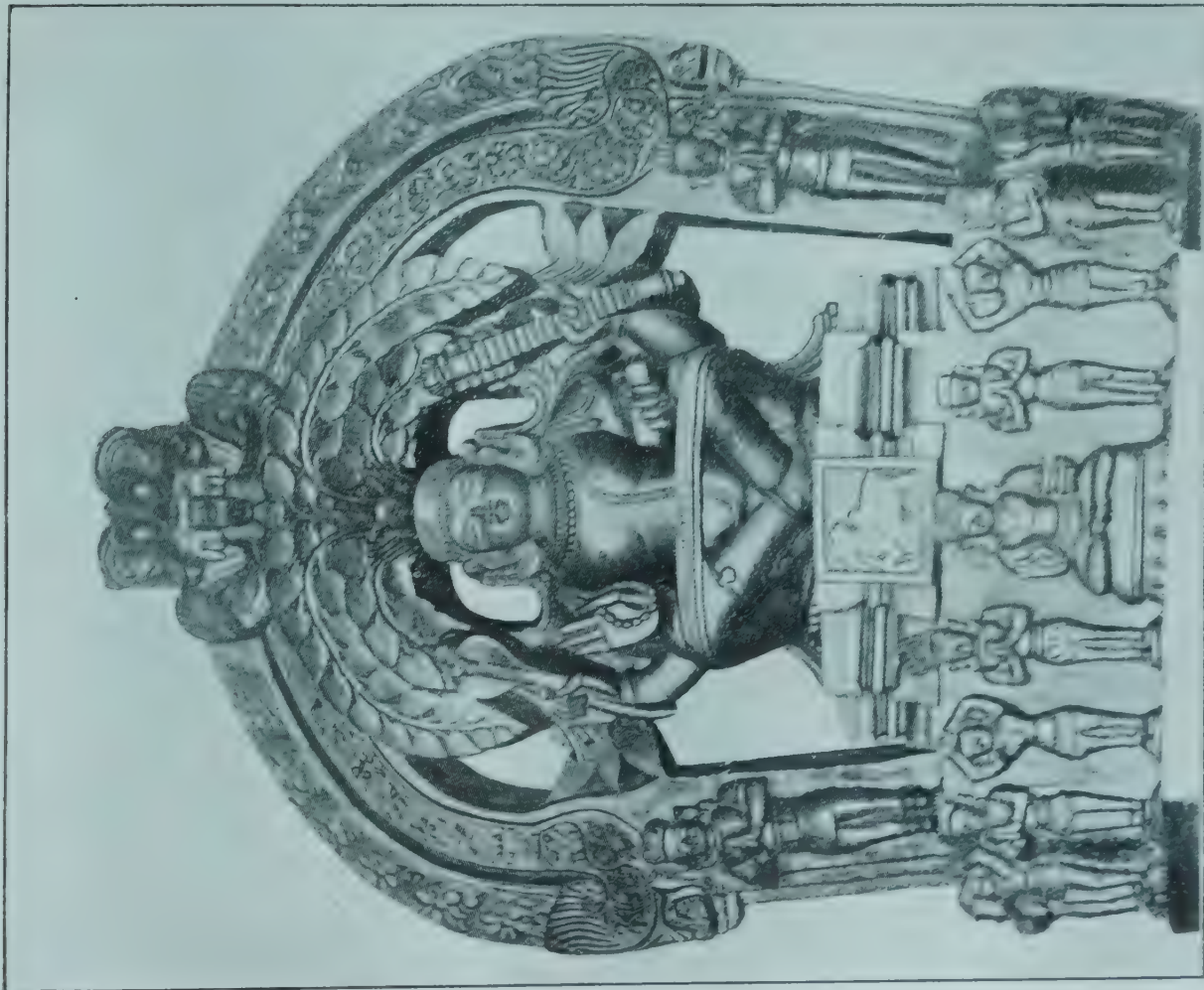
way is plain with no dvārapālas. The hall is about 25 feet square. The four corner ceilings as also the one of the central square are a little deep, rising on two sets of corner stones with a low padma pendant in the centre. The central ceiling is borne on four pillars whose eight-sided shafts rise on cubical bases and are surmounted by



2. MALLEŚVARA TEMPLE, MACHALAGHATTA (p. 40).



3. LAKSHMINARASIMHA TEMPLE, SOMENAHALLI (p. 42).



1. VATĀMULA DAKṢHINAMURTI (p. 31)
NANJUNDESVARA TEMPLE, NANJANGUD

wheel mouldings and square abaci. Against the south wall of the navaraṅga is a small rude figure of Gaṇeśa which appears to have been brought from elsewhere.

The vestibule doorway is also plain. The ceiling of the vestibule is flat with a padma carving in the centre. The size of the vestibule is about 8 feet square. The garbhagṛiha doorway is also plain. But its ceiling is ornamented like the one of the navaraṅga.

Vestibule and garbhagṛiha.

Inside the garbhagṛiha is seated the main god Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa with the goddess Lakshmī on his left lap. He holds in his four hands the following attributes: śankha, padma, gadā and chakra (Pl. XXI, 1). The goddess who is seated turning towards the main god holds padma in her hands. On the prabhāvaḷi appear in the convolutions of the scroll ornamentation the ten avatāras of Viṣṇu. The group is well carved and is unmistakably Hoysala in workmanship. The main image is about 8 feet high including the pedestal. In the inscriptions the god is called Lakshmī-kānta. There is a stone kalāśa in front of the god.

Main image.

Immediately to the north of the main temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa, there is a smaller temple dedicated to Lakshmīnarasimha which, having in recent years become dilapidated, has been completely rebuilt. Originally it seems to have contained only a garbhagṛiha and two vestibules, portions of which now remain though renovated greatly by brick and mortar work. A front hall has also been added in brick and mortar. The brick vimāna, too, is a recent construction. The outer walls of the original garbhagṛiha and vestibules have been raised on a basement consisting of three cornices of which the middle one is octagonal. The walls are relieved by right-angled pilasters.

Lakshmīnarasimha shrine.

As already stated, the gateway and the lamp pillar in front of the temple are the contribution by Lakkappa Nāyaka in 1472 A.D. But neither of them does credit to the art of the period.

Gateway and pillar.

KÔDI-TIRUMALADĒVA TEMPLE.

At the north end of the tank of the village, there is a small hillock on which is built the Kôdi-Tirumaladēva temple. It faces south and contains a garbhagṛiha, a vestibule, a navaraṅga and a front porch. The outer walls which are plain are raised on a basement consisting of two cornices as at the Ar-Timmappa temple near Bhīmanahalli. The tower above the garbhagṛiha is of brick and mortar. The four pillars of the porch have square bases and sixteen-fluted shafts. All the doorways of the temple are plain. The pillars of the

Situation and general description.

navaraṅga are similar to those of the porch. The central ceiling of the navaraṅga is a little deep and raised on two sets of corner stones. The ceiling of the garbhagriha is also similarly shaped.

Inside the garbhagriha the god Kōdi-Timmappa stands on a rude padma pedestal. He is 2 feet high and is supported on either side by consorts. He holds in his four hands: abhaya, chakra, śankha and dāna.

Main image.

The temple is architecturally unimportant and belongs to about the 17th century. On the west wall of the navaraṅga, there is a single line Kannada inscription reading: *Chika Thimmayyanāṅkaṇa*. The characters are of the 17th century. The pillar in front of the temple has fallen down and is broken. The temple, too, is dilapidated.

See

Kasalagere.

About a mile to the south of Dēvalāpura is situated the small village of Kasalagere. A little distance to the south-east of the place, on the northern side of a tank, is a ruined temple of Kallēsvara.

Situation.

This temple is a low roofed structure consisting of a garbhagriha enshrining a liṅga (about 2 feet high), a closed vestibule with a plain doorway and a navaraṅga in whose central aṅkaṇa are four granite pillars having cubical bases and shafts containing eight-sided, sixteen-fluted, octagonal and cylindrical mouldings.

General description.

In the navaraṅga are placed a mutilated and dwarfish potstone image of Sūrya, a potstone Nandi (bull) showing some good workmanship and a nāga stone. In the north-west corner is set up the inscription of Ballāḷa II (1190 A.D.). The navaraṅga doorway is low and plain.

The outside walls, the eaves and parapet of the temple have all disappeared. The structure has no architectural importance excepting only its antiquity.

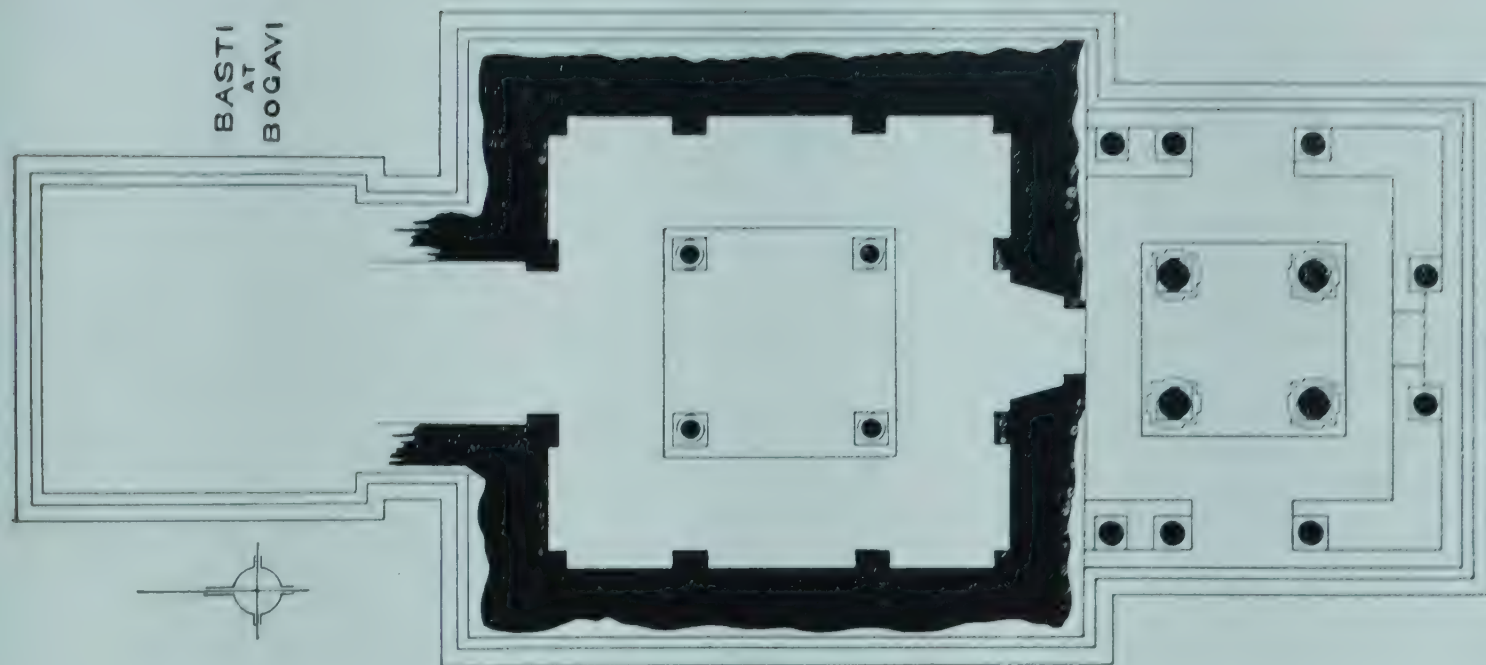
Outside the temple are three inscriptions of which two are engraved on vīragals. One of the latter mentions a basti of the time of Viṣṇuvardhana. It is said that at some distance to the east of the Kallēsvara temple there stood a basti which has now disappeared.

Bhimanahalli Hill.

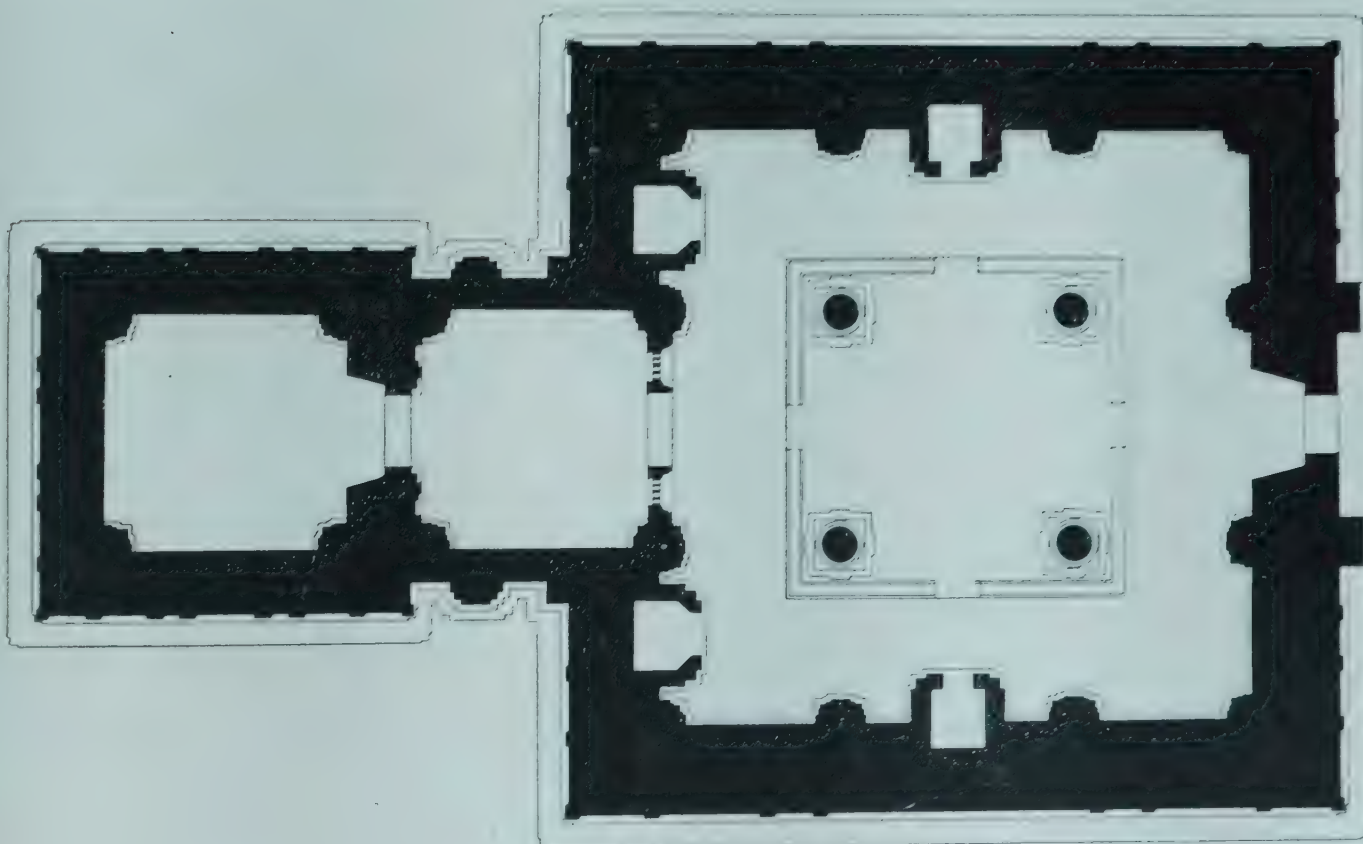
ARE-TIMMAPPADĒVARU TEMPLE.

About a mile and half directly to the south-east of Kasalagere is a hillock on which is built a temple for the god Śrīnivāsa, otherwise called *Are-Timmappa*. *Are* means a *baṇḍe* or rock and since the god is consecrated on the rock, he is called *Are-Timmappa*.

Situation and history.



2. (p. 48).



MALLESVARA TEMPLE
MACHALACHATTA

1. (p. 40)

The temple faces south and is entered by a low gateway in front of which there is a pillar. Structurally the temple belongs to two periods. The earlier building consists of a garbhagriha, a closed vestibule and a navaraṅga. Each of the four central pillars of the last portion has a cubical base and an eight-sided and sixteen-fluted shaft surmounted by a wheel moulding and a square abacus. These pillars are like those at the front porch of the Lakshminarayana temple at Devalapura. The central ceiling of the navaraṅga is raised on two sets of corner stones. The outer walls are plain, those of the garbhagriha and vestibule being raised on a basement of two rude plain cornices. This portion of the building seems to belong to the 16th century.

To this original structure have been added a mukhamanṭapa and a pāṭaḷaṅkana which appear to be the contribution of the Pāllegār period. The pillars of the mukhamanṭapa have, on their cubical mouldings, relievo figures of dancing damsels, a monkey, Ugra-Narasimha, Veṅkaṭeśa, lion, Kāliya, peacock, Hanumān, Gaṇeśa, Garuḍa, Vēṇugōpāla, etc.

The god Śrīnivāsa in the garbhagriha stands on a plain pedestal. He is about 3½ feet high and holds in his four hands abhaya with padma, chakra, śaṅkha and gadā. These attributes are of Janārdana, while Śrīnivāsa ought to have had his left lower hand on *kaṭi*. The workmanship of the image is also poor. Similarly the image of the goddess which is enshrined in a rude cell to the west of the main temple is poor and may be ascribed to the 16th or even the 17th century.

The temple is a popular institution in the locality and belongs to Bhīmanahallī which is situated about a mile towards the south.

Bhīmanahallī Village.

SŌMĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The Sōmēśvara temple in Bhīmanahallī is a low-roofed structure of granite erected in 1229 A.D. by the three sons of a certain Kom-

History and description. meyar and hence called in the inscription (Ng. 98) as Kommēśvara.

The structure consists of a plain garbhagriha having in the middle of its inside west wall a plain eaves-shaped cornice. The doorway of the closed vestibule is plain. Each of the four central pillars of the navaraṅga has an eight-sided shaft rising on a cubical base. The central ceiling of the hall and those to its east and west are raised on two sets of corner stones.

The vestibule ceiling is designed like the navaraṅga central ceiling; but its central lotus is inset in a padma. The garbhagriha ceiling is like that of the vestibule.

Inside the navaraṅga are found the following sculptures : a well-worked granite Nandi, a mutilated but graceful granite Bhairava and another fragmentary Bhairava.

In the north-east corner of the navaraṅga is set up the inscription Ng. 98 which is a composition of the poet Mallikārjuna, the author of *Sūktisudhāṇava* (see M.A.R. 1931) and the inscription at Basrāl which is a village only about 5 miles from here.

The outer walls of the temple have in modern times been faced with rubble and bricks in mortar. In front of the temple and facing it is a soapstone Nandi seated in the usual attitude. To the south-east of the temple are several potstone vīragals which indicate that the place was of some importance during the 13th century. Beside the vīragals are a stone lamp pillar and a potstone *śiḍitalegallu* as at Māchalaghaṭṭa. In front of the vīragals is a granite pillar about 20 feet high on a platform of rubbles. To the north-east of the temple are the remains of another ancient temple of which only the navaraṅga exists with its four cylindrical pillars of granite. To the south of the Sōmēśvara temple is a 17th century granite structure enshrining a soapstone image of Bhairava, about 4 feet high including its pedestal and tōraṇa. To further south is a rude structure of rubbles enshrining in its main cell a bull on a pillar (Kambada-Basava). Another unimportant structure to its south contains the image of Hanumān.

Yeladahalli.

BASTI.

About a mile to the south-west of Nelligere in Nāgamangala Taluk lies the village of Chōlasandra. A little distance to the north of the place stands on a rock a ruined Basti which is in the area of the bechirāk village of Yelādahalli.

Situation.

The basti is a trikūṭāchala. (Pl. XVIII.) In front of it lies a large potstone slab with the inscription Ng. 76 (1145 A.D.) mentioning

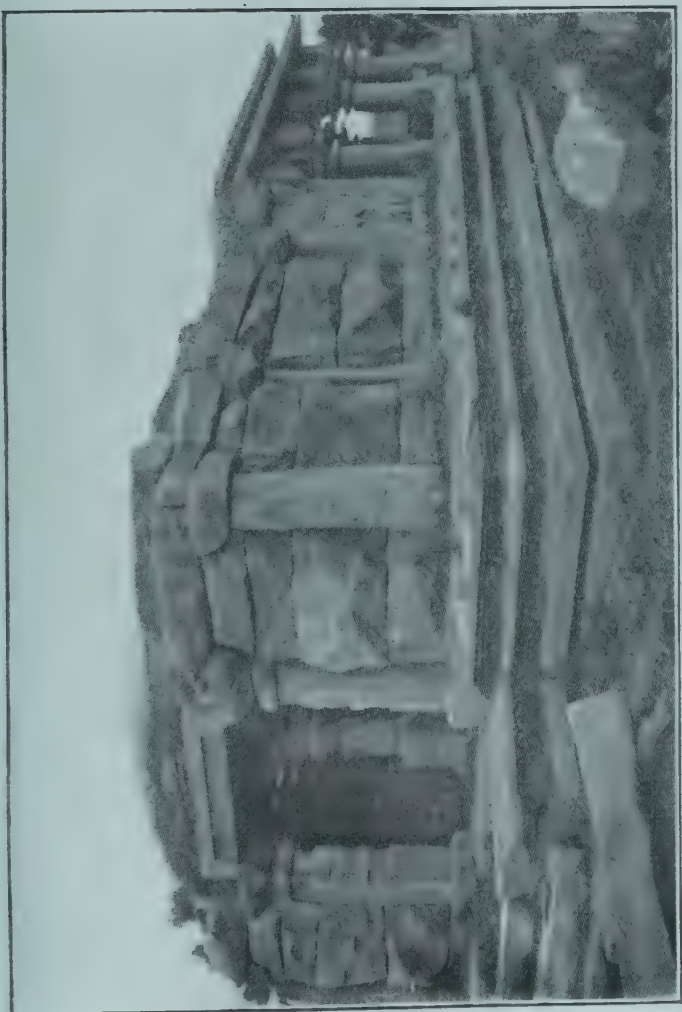
History and general description. a grant to the temple by Narasimha I, the Hoysala king. The original part of the temple appears to have been only the main cell with its granite basement and potstone walls standing with right-angled pilasters bearing bell- and pillow-shaped mouldings. (Pl. XVII, 2).

At a slightly later date, the east and west cells appear to have been added with their potstone basements and pilastered walls bearing corniced and towered shallow canopies. There appear to have been towers above all the three cells. These have now disappeared. The east and west cells have lion-headed sōmasūtras, while the north cell has no sōmasūtra. The eaves are straight-sided with dentil projections

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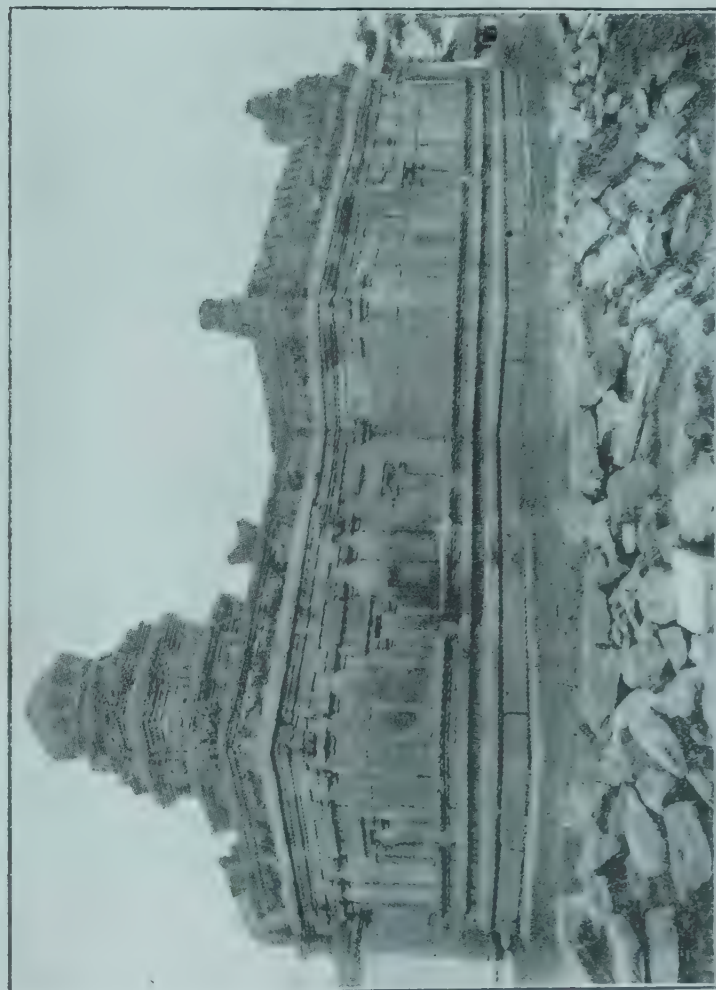
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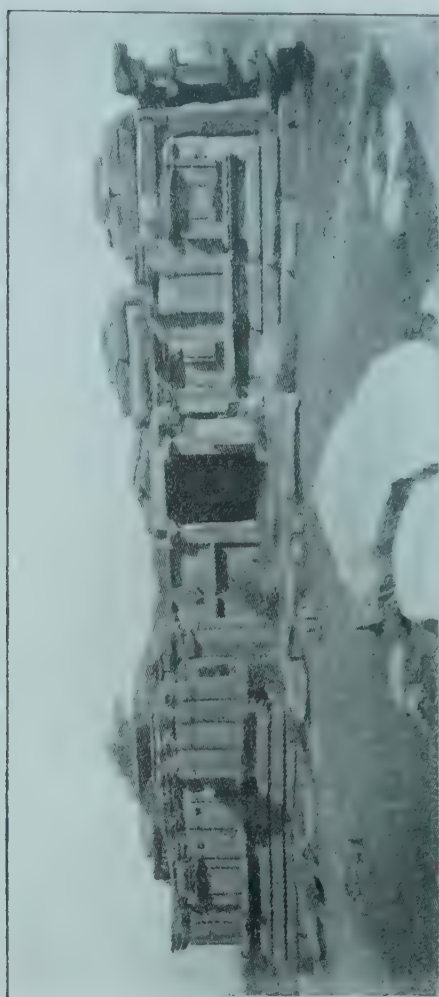
1. BASTI, BOGAVI (p. 43).



2. BASTI (N.-E. VIEW), VELADAHALLI (p. 50).



3. LAKSHMI NARAYANA TEMPLE, DEVALAPURA (p. 46).



4. BASTI (FRONT VIEW), VELADAHALLI (p. 51).

upwards. In addition to the right-angled pilasters on the outer walls of these cells there are also cruciform pilasters. One of the cornices has dentil mouldings.

A small porch appears to have stood in front of the temple (Pl. XVII, 4) leading to the navaraṅga of four pillars with a ceiling bearing a fine large relievo padma. The porch, the navaraṅga pillars and ceilings have all been removed elsewhere along with the images of the temple. All the three vestibules of the temple are open. The ceilings of the vestibules are all of the same pattern and raised on two sets of corner stones.

The east and west cells have jambs with cruciform ornamental pilasters, lintel cornices and seated Jina lintels. The doorway of the main cell is plain except for the floral ornamentation on the jambs.

Dodjetka.

Dodjetka or Jetṭiga of the inscriptions (Ng. 12 and 15) is situated at a distance of about four miles to the south-east of Nelligere Travellers Bungalow. It has two temples dedicated to Kēśava and Hēmēśvara respectively. The latter has five inscriptions—Ng. 12—15 and a newly discovered one to the east of the navaraṅga doorway.

HĒMĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The Hēmēśvara temple has a small garbhagriha with a liṅga, an open vestibule with a small Nandi and a small navaraṅga with four potstone pillars of the cylindrical type and a flat padma ceiling on two sets of corner stones each of which has a rosette on its lower surface. The navaraṅga doorway faces south as in several Hoysaḷa agrahāra villages.

The outer wall of the temple is also of potstone and is ornamented with right-angled pilasters with no other important feature. An inscription on a beam in the navaraṅga states that the temple was constructed in 1179 A.D. by Dummeya Nāyaka, a Hoysaḷa Officer (Mahāsāmanta).

KĒŚAVA TEMPLE.

The Kēśava temple is situated in the centre of the village. It is a late Vijayanagar structure of granite, largish in size but poor in art. Inside the garbhagriha there is a small Kēśava image (2½ feet high) on a Garuḍa pedestal. The pedestal and the image both appear to be poor Vijayanagar period imitations of old Hoysaḷa work.

The temple has a garbhagriha, a closed vestibule and a navaraṅga with four octagonal pillars, each having cubical mouldings, which are well dressed but without ornamentation. There are a mukhamanṭapa and a pātālāṅkaṇa of six tall octagonal pillars in front.

The temple is unimportant from the architectural point of view.

Mudigere.**KALLĒŚVARA TEMPLE.**

The Kallēśvara temple to the south-east of the village of Mudigere is now almost completely ruined. It was built during the time of the
History and description. Hoysaḷa king Viṣṇuvardhana. The inscription stone which was originally standing to the south-east of the temple is now lying broken on the ground. There is a vīragal closeby.

The temple faces east and consists of a garbhagṛiha, a vestibule and a navaraṅga. The outer walls have collapsed; so also much of the roof. The structure is of granite and with no ornamentation. The four pillars of the navaraṅga have cubical and octagonal mouldings.

Half-buried in the debris inside the navaraṅga are the following sculptures:—

1. A beautiful Hoysaḷa potstone image of Kēśava with the ten avatāras on the prabhāvaḷi.
2. A Nandi in the central aṅkana.
3. A Saptamātrika panel with an inscription at the top.
4. A nāga stone.
5. A mutilated image of potstone which cannot be identified.

The central ceiling of the navaraṅga seems to have been raised on two sets of corner stones. The garbhagṛiha ceiling is similarly worked. The liṅga inside the garbhagṛiha is buried in the earth.

LAKSHMĪ TEMPLE.

This is a Pāllegār period structure near a tank to the east of the village. Near it there are two mutilated images of potstone one of which is Lakshmī and the other Viṇādhāri Vīrabhadra.

GAṄGA INSCRIPTION.

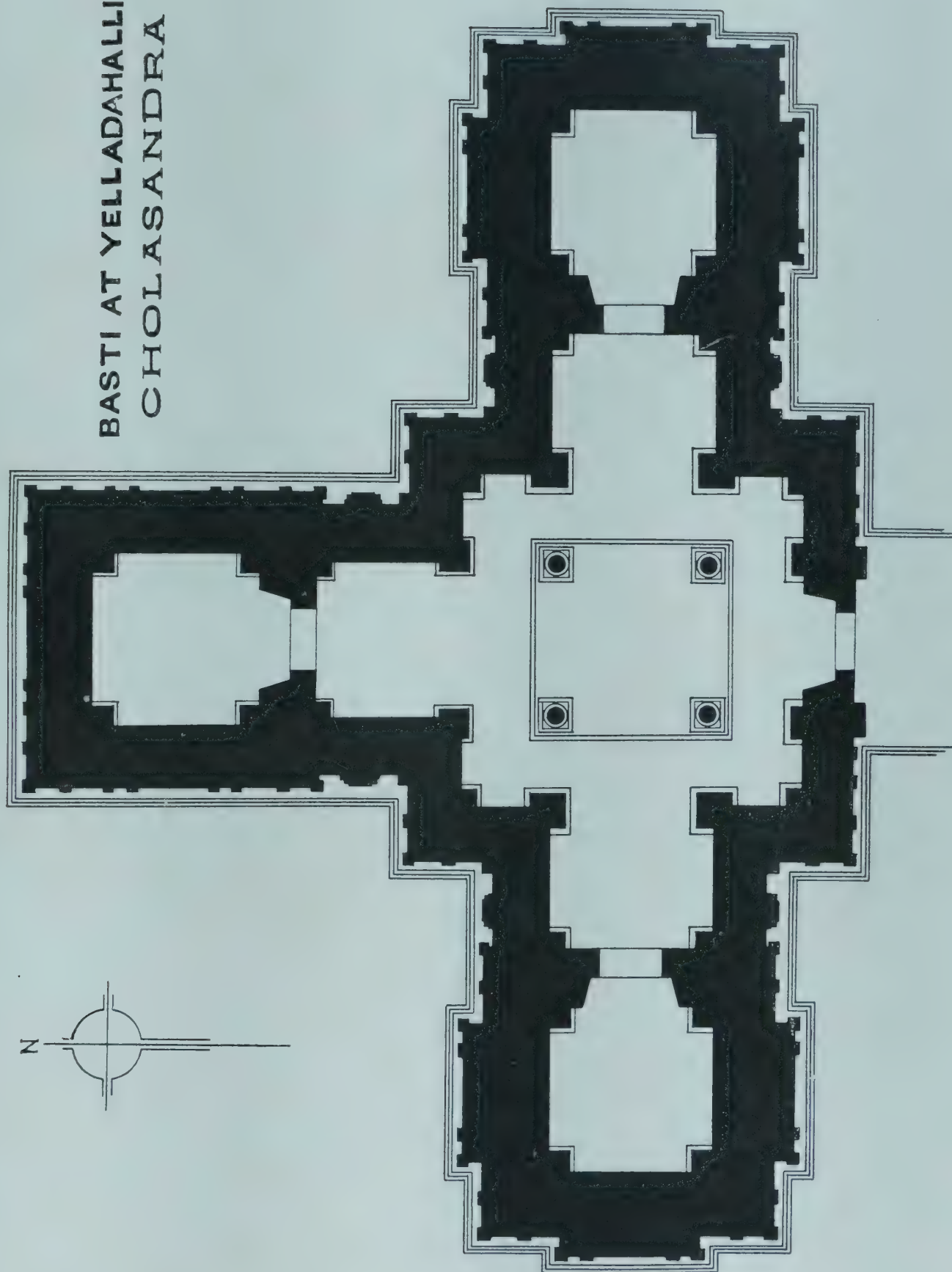
To the south of the village lies a large Gaṅga vīragal 8' × 4' with a large relieve figure of a warrior. The occurrence of this vīragal and the discovery of a fragmentary Gaṅga inscription at the entrance to the village suggest that Mudigere is a place of considerable antiquity.

Arani.**VĪRABHADRA TEMPLE.**

The village of Āraṇi is situated about 4 miles to the north-west of Beḷlūr. The dilapidated granite temple of Vīrabhadra lying to the south of the tank is evidently of the Hoysaḷa period. It is now
Images.

BASTI AT YELLADAHALLI
CHOLASANDRA

PLATE XVIII



(p. 50).

overgrown with bushes, etc., and stands amidst rice fields. In its garbhagriha are two potstone images, of which one is a two-handed Vīrabhadra. In the ruined navaraṅga are some mutilated images of potstone of which one is Viṣṇu. An image of Mahishāsuramardīnī with a Hoysala inscription (Pl. XXI, 2) lies to the south of the tank bund by the side of a Garuḍa pedestal. This image undoubtedly belonged to the temple and is a good piece worthy of being preserved in a museum.

GŌPĀLAKRISHṆA TEMPLE.

The temple of Gōpālakṛiṣṇa in the village is built of granite and seems to belong to about the 15th century. To the south of the temple is an older structure of soapstone of the Hoysala period in whose garbhagriha there is a Garuḍa pedestal.

Older temple in the area.

The image itself is missing. It seems that when the image was lost and the temple became dilapidated the later temple of granite was constructed and a fresh Vēṇugōpāla was consecrated during the 15th century. The earlier temple has its outer soapstone walls ornamented with right-angled pilasters. The ceiling of the navaraṅga has now fallen; originally it had a fine padma carving, even finer than that at Yelādahalli.

The later granite structure consists of a garbhagriha, two closed vestibules of which the outer one has two side cells as at the Tapasirāya temple at Dēvarahalli, a navaraṅga and a front porch.

Later structure.

The outer walls are plain and have sharp eaves. The front porch is borne on four pillars each of which has a cubical base with hooded projections at the upper corners and a shaft with the sixteen-sided, vase and wheel mouldings and with floral and garland designs.

The navaraṅga doorway has on its lintel the image of baby Kṛiṣṇa on fours. The pillars inside the navaraṅga are like those in the porch; but on the cubical base of these pillars appear the relievo figures of Kāliya, lion, Gaṇēśa, Bālakṛiṣṇa, Garuḍa, peacock, kalaśa, parrots and Sarasvatī. The last is a four-handed image holding rosary, padma, padma and book. The central ceiling of the navaraṅga is deep and raised on two sets of corner stones with a lotus pendant inset in a padma. In the navaraṅga are kept the images of Gaṇēśa and Mahishāsuramardīnī both of which show good workmanship, though the material used is granite. The image of Mahishāsuramardīnī stands under a tamāla tōraṇa. She is eight-handed and spearing the *mahisha* which is well carved. The workmanship shows that the carving has been in imitation of Hoysala specimens; but the face of the goddess is a little ugly showing wide bulging out eyes, broad nose, chubby cheeks and protruding lips.

The outer vestibule doorway is guarded by Vaishṇava dvārapālas. Inside the garbhagriha stands on a Garuḍa pedestal the image of Gōpālakṛiṣṇa (about 6 feet

high including the pedestal), rather poorly worked though in imitation of Hoysaḷa sculptures. Above the head is a five-hooded Ādi-Śēsha. The image is definitely of the Vijayanagar period. The ceiling of the garbhagṛiha is raised on two sets of corner stones.

Dadaga.

Dadaga or Dadiganakere of the inscriptions is a small village about four miles to the west of Nelligere. It appears to have been an agrahāra in the Hoysaḷa days. It has two Hoysaḷa temples dedicated to Chennakēśava and Śōmēśvara, both of which now stand to the north of the present village.

CHENNAKĒŚAVA TEMPLE.

The Chennakēśava temple appears to have been constructed in three stages.

The original Hoysaḷa temple is a plainish potstone structure with a square garbhagṛiha containing an image of Chennakēśava about 5 feet high. The main image is also comparatively without the elaborate ornamentation of the usual Hoysaḷa work and with a conical kirita indicative of the 14th century.

History and general description.

(Pl XIX,3). But the tōraṇa is of the same stone as the image and bears the ten avatāras after the usual Hoysaḷa fashion with the fish, etc., in the animal form and the seated Buddha holding śankha and chakra. The Garuḍa pedestal is also of Hoysaḷa workmanship. All these suggest the date c. 1300 A.D., while the name Śōmēśvara of the Śiva temple suggests fifty years earlier.

The brick tower or the vimāna which is much ruined is of the Vijayanagar period as seen by the squarish bricks, etc. The ceiling of the vestibule has a fine padma design in rilievo inset inside a square. The images of Nammālṽar and Rāmānuja are of course of the Vijayanagar period.

In front of the vestibule extends a ruined navaraṅga having eight cylindrical, chiselled pillars of potstone, the navaraṅga being five aṅkaṇas long and three broad. The inscriptions on the easternmost doorway aṅkaṇa beam prove that the temple was extended in C. 1400 A.D. in the days of Harihara. But the navaraṅga is completely of potstone including its doorway, while the old mukhamanṭapa of three aṅkaṇas with its chiselled neckless cylindrical granite pillars and shallow padma inset into a Śrīchakra in the central aṅkaṇa show imitation of Hoysaḷa work.

The large pillared pātālāṅkaṇa with its northern maṇṭapa and a now disappeared *kaisāle* verandah around the temple are granite structures probably of the Vijayanagar times. The three central ceilings of the navaraṅga have been raised each on two sets of corner stones with padma pendants in the middle.



1. VENKATESA, TAPASI RAYA TEMPLE,
DEVARAHALLI.



2. MAHISHASURAMARDINI, ARANI (p. 53).



3. CHENNAKESAVA, CHENNAKESAVA TEMPLE,
DADAGA (p. 54).



4. YOGANARASIMHA, YOGANARASIMHA
TEMPLE, DADAGA (p. 55).

There is nothing much interesting in the temple architecturally except the main image.

SŌMĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The temple of Sōmēśvara is built of granite and now in ruins. In its garbhagriha is a potstone liṅga of the Hoysaḷa period. In the maṇṭapa in front are a broken Nandi and a granite Bhairava image. The temple is architecturally unimportant.

VĪRABHADRA TEMPLE.

The Vīrabhadra temple also is unimportant. It is a structure of the Pāllegār days with a rude stone image of Vīrabhadra in the garbhagriha. In the vestibule are a bull and Gaṇēśa. In the navaraṅga there are two images of which one is Hayagrīva.

YŌGĀ-NARASIMHA TEMPLE.

At the south end of the village is a modern brick structure covering an old temple of Yōgā-Narasimha. The four pillars of the navaraṅga appear to belong to the 11th century A.D. The pillars (Pl. XXI, 2) which are small contain the rudimentary bell, vase and wheel shapes similar to those in Noṇavinakere and the Rāmēśvara temple in Narasamaṅgala. The front porch of the temple is borne on neatly chiselled octagonal pillars as at the Chōlēśvara temple in Noṇavinakere. At the south-east corner of the temple on the outside can be seen the original basement stone cornices of which one has the kīrtimukha mouldings. On the central ceiling in the navaraṅga a padma is carved in relief.

The temple appears to belong to the Chōḷa period—C. 1020 A.D. The name Daḍiga suggests the Gaṅga king of that name; but nothing has yet been found definitely of that period in the village except the tank which bears the name *Daḍigana kere*.

The main image of Yōgā-Narasimha (Pl. XIX, 4) which is much coated with ancient wax needs to be cleaned. It is a good piece of sculpture reminding us of the Narasimha image at Agara in the Yeḷandūr taluk. The god sits in yōgāsana with his knees tied up in a *yōgapatta* or band, his fore-hands resting on the knees while the hindhands hold the chakra and śankha by two fingers. The face and mane are well worked, the former having a peaceful look. The conical kirīṭa with its band of beaded hangings at the top reminds us of Chōḷa workmanship.

ŚĀNTINĀTHA BASTI.

In the Śāntinātha basti the image is fine and about 2½ feet high with a well worked tōraṇa behind. It is said that it was brought from the Heggaddevankote taluk. The basti is however a recent structure.

Kodihalli.

DADIGESVARA TEMPLE.

About 2½ miles to the south of Daḍaga and on the side of the waste weir of the tank called Daḍiganakere is situated the temple of Daḍigēśvara which belongs to the village of Kōḍihallī. Though the outside walls are of brick and mortar suggesting their modern construction, the pillars of the navaraṅga which have cubical and eight-sided mouldings look very much like the specimens of the 11th century. It is very probable that this temple is of the same date as the Yōga-Narasimha temple at Daḍaga; but it appears still more likely that this temple, if not also that of Yōga-Narasimha at Daḍaga, belongs to the period of the tank which, like this temple, bears the name of Daḍiga, the Gaṅga king. Thus there is room to think that the tank and the temples of Yōga-Narasimha and Daḍigēśvara on either side of the tank are of the Gaṅga period, though the fact cannot as yet be established.

The Daḍigēśvara temple consists of a garbhagriha, an open vestibule and a navaraṅga. The garbhagriha ceiling only has a padma carving. The liṅga inside the garbhagriha is large and very probably Gaṅga in type. It recalls to mind the old liṅgas at Nandi and Narasamaṅgala.

In the navaraṅga are kept the following images: Nandi, Sūrya, Nāga stones and Gaṇēśa. The Sūrya image has a horse-shoe tōraṇa on which there is creeper ornamentation.

Hallada Hosalli.

On the way to Kelagere from Kōḍihallī at a distance of about a mile and half from the latter place is the tiny village of Hallada-Hosalli which contains several vīragals of about the 14th and 15th centuries. Among these memorial stones was found a peculiar Sati stone having three friezes of sculptures, each frieze containing three panels. The description of the friezes and their panels is as follows:

Bottom Frieze:

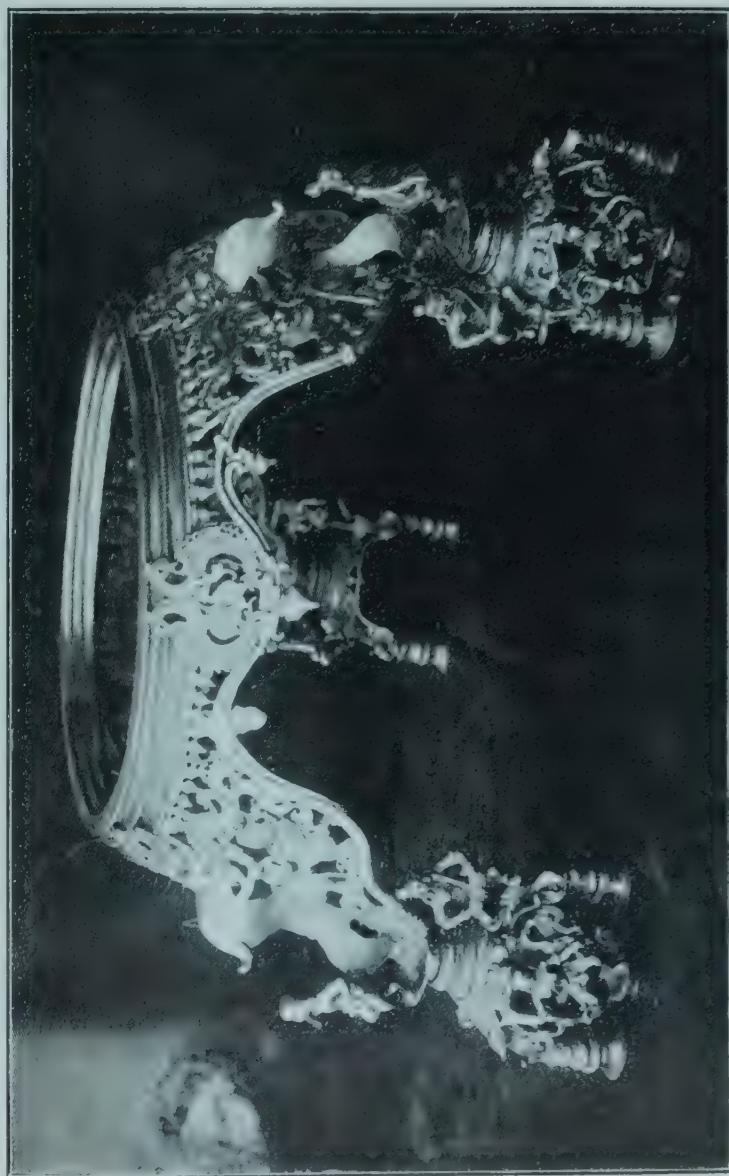
1. A plantain tree.
2. A figure with uplifted sword.
3. A lady with something in her right hand—lemon (?).



1. KEMPEGAUDA OF MAGADI (?), FORT, BANGALORE (p. 38).



2. BRONZE TRIPOD, CHENNAKESAVA TEMPLE, BELUR (p. 61).



3. BRONZE TRIPOD, CHENNAKESAVA TEMPLE, BELUR (p. 61).



4. BRONZE TRIPOD, CHENNAKESAVA TEMPLE, BELUR (p. 61).

Middle Frieze :

1. Attendant lady.
2. Seated lady—*Sati*.
3. Attendant lady.

Top Frieze :

1. Nandi on pīṭha.
2. Liṅga.
3. Lady with lotus and kalaśa—*Sati*.

Above the liṅga is a kīrtimukha flanked by the Sun and Crescent. Between the kīrtimukha and the crescent is a three-line Kannada inscription which appears to belong to the 14th century.

Kelagere.

Kelagere seems to have been a place of considerable importance and antiquity.

Ancient Jaina place. The old name of the place was Kellaṅgere. During the 12th century there appears to have been a prosperous Jaina settlement here.

To the east of the village is a lofty pillar called 'Garuḍagamba' by the villagers.

Lofty Garuda pillar. It is an important Jaina monument mentioning several Jaina monks. It is about 20 feet high and stands on a platform of rubble stones. It has a square base and a shaft having the eight-sided, cylindrical, vase and wheel mouldings. The top of the pillar consisting of the capital, the abacus and the elephant on it has been brought down. This portion of the pillar is now kept apart. The elephant is a ridden one like those met with at Agrahāra Bāchallī and explains why this pillar, like them, is also called Garuḍagamba by the villagers. On three of the four faces of the base of the pillar is engraved a large Jaina inscription.

3454 MALLIKĀRJUNA TEMPLE.

Across the tank of the village stands the temple of Mallikārjuna which appears to be a structure of the 14th century. The building is

History and description. dilapidated. A certain Varadaiya Nāyaka is mentioned in an inscription on the lintel of the navaraṅga doorway to

have built the temple during the time of Harihara.

The temple consists of a garbhagṛha, a vestibule and a navaraṅga. Each of these has a deep ceiling raised on two sets of corner stones. There is a pendant inset in a padma in each of the ceilings. The four pillars of the navaraṅga are well chiselled with the bases square and the shafts having the eight-sided, sixteen-fluted, vase and wheel-shaped mouldings. The abaci are square and have dentil mouldings

downwards at the corners. The navaraṅga doorway has on the lintel a liṅga with a Nandi on either side.

The temple has lost all its original sculptures and the liṅga. In the navaraṅga is lying another inscription of Varadappa.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

Hodigere.

SHAJI'S TOMB.

(PL. XXI, 3 AND 4).

It is well known that when Shāji, the father of Sivaji, led the armies of Bijapur into the Kannada and Tamil countries and annexed Bangalore, Kolar, Jinji, Tanjore and other places, the Adil Shah of Bijapur conferred upon him these southern territories with the title of "Rāja." Thus Shāji became a rāja of the Karnāṭak territories. Shāji's kingdom was subordinate to the Adil Shah and consisted of tracts extending from the Shimoga District in the south-easterly direction towards Tanjore. This kingdom was later on inherited by Shāji's younger son Ekoji, the elder son Sivaji having carved out a kingdom for himself near Poona.

Shaji's kingdom.

Shaji's death.

Rāja Shāji appears to have engaged himself in his last years in consolidating these territories and perhaps rounding them off. It was during this period that an accident brought about his death. The event is thus narrated in Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas. (Vol. I, 1912, p. 160).

"On Sivajee's return he heard of the death of his father, which happened by an accidental fall from his horse, when hunting, in January 1664, at the village of Buswuputtum, on the banks of the Toongbuddra, near Bednore, where he had joined the Beejapoor army to assist in reducing some refractory zumeendars." This account has been repeated in Prof. Balakrishna's account of Shāji's death in 'Sivaji, the Great,' Vol. I. and by other writers. It is found to be incorrect in some respects since the Brindāvan and the epitaph of Rāja Shāji have been found now. A great deal of historical material has now been made available in Marathi and we find the correction corroborated fully.

In the course of a tour in the Chennagiri Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Mysore State, it was discovered that the place of Shāji's death was really Hodigere, 6 miles to the east of Chennagiri, 12 miles to the west of the Holalkere railway station and a mile to the north of the Bhadravati-Chitaldrug road. It is 25 miles from

The inscription.



1. LAKSHMI NARAYANA, LAKSHMI NARAYANA TEMPLE, DEVALAPURA (p. 47).



2. NAVARANGA PILLAR, YOGANARASIMHA TEMPLE, DADAGA (p. 55).



3. SHAJI'S TOMB (AS IT WAS), HODIGERE (p. 58).



4. SHAJI'S TOMB (AS IT IS), HODIGERE (p. 58).

Basavāpaṭṇa. Shāji's Brindāvan or tomb was also found along with indisputable epigraphic evidence of its identity in the shape of an inscription in the Kannada language and Kannada characters worded thus:—

First line	....	Śrī Shāji
Second line	....	Rājana sa

After 'sa' the stone is broken. The original word was evidently 'samādhi' as on Rāhut Rāmappa's epitaph which is close by. This stone was shown by the local Kazi, Mr. Burhanuddin, and was also seen by the local Amildar.

Hodigere is now a small village containing a few antiquities like the Bhavāni temple, the Rachiram well, etc., belonging to about the 17th century. The sowcar of the place, Mr. L. Mallappa Setty, has with him certain old costumes of the Maratha period. To the north-west of the village, is a tank to the north of whose bund stands an old banyan tree by the side of the cart-track leading to Yergāṭṇahalli. The field just to its north appears to have been an old burning ghat and it has yielded at least two epitaphs. One of these reads 'Rāhuta Rāmappana Samādhi' and is evidently that of Rāmappa, a cavalry officer.

An enclosed portion of the field now used as a *kana* for stacking hay by the local Nāḍiga, Mr. Subbanna, is pointed out as the "Lāyada Hola" or the stable's field—perhaps Shāji's stables. In the middle of the field is a low platform of brick and mortar about 9'×8'×1'. A tapering stone pillar stands near the head with a lamp niche carved near its top. A little to its east is said to have stood a stone slab with an inscription. This slab was removed from the place about forty years ago and used as a covering slab for the waste weir of the tank. After considerable search, the slab was discovered by the local Kazi, Mr. Burhanuddin. It was found to contain the inscription mentioned above in Kannada meaning "This is the tomb of Shāji Rāja".

The villagers state that Mr. Nāḍiga Ganganna who was then living had a Kannada Bakhar with him in which the local history, Shāji's death, etc. were all described. The book was taken away about thirty years ago by some Co-operative Inspector and was not returned. It is said that while Shāji was camping at Hodigere, wild beasts gave much trouble in the neighbourhood. The rāja, who was about sixty years old, went out on horse back to hunt these creatures. In the course of the hunt his horse's leg was caught in a hole in the ground and both the horse and the rider fell. Shāji became unconscious and died.

The local people mention that about 30 years ago, a scholar by name Mr. Patwardhan of Poona visited the place and collected the available information. In reply to an enquiry from the Mysore Archæological Office, Prof. Dutto Vaman Potdar,

Secretary, Bhārat Itihāsa Samsōdhaka Maṇḍal, Poona, kindly referred to a Marathi paper of the late Mr. Panduranga Narasimha Patawardhan of Poona published in the annual report of the Maṇḍal for 1915-16. The paper confirms the information noted above and states that according to the land records of Hodigere, the samādhi was being worshipped till 1733 A.D. Originally the village of Yergāṭanhalī was assigned for this worship. Mr. Patawardhan was led to the discovery by the narrative of Shāji's death given in Jedhe's Marathi chronicle.

As mentioned by Jedhe, the date of Shāji's death was Saturday, the 6th of Māgha śuddha of the year Śubhakṛit corresponding to the śaka year 1585. This corresponds to the English date 23rd January 1664.

Shāji's funeral was conducted by Ekoji to whom the Adil Shah gave his father's mansab. Sivaji heard the news soon after the sack of Surat and at the place of his father's death got a pavilion or *chatri* put up. Adil Shah gave a sannad granting Yergāṭanhalī for maintaining worship at the pavilion. The latter appears to have been more a memorial brindāvan erected over the ashes of Shāji. Sardesai has referred to this event in his 'Marathi Riyasat,' page 82.

KADUR DISTRICT

MUDIGERE TALUK.

Durgadahalli.

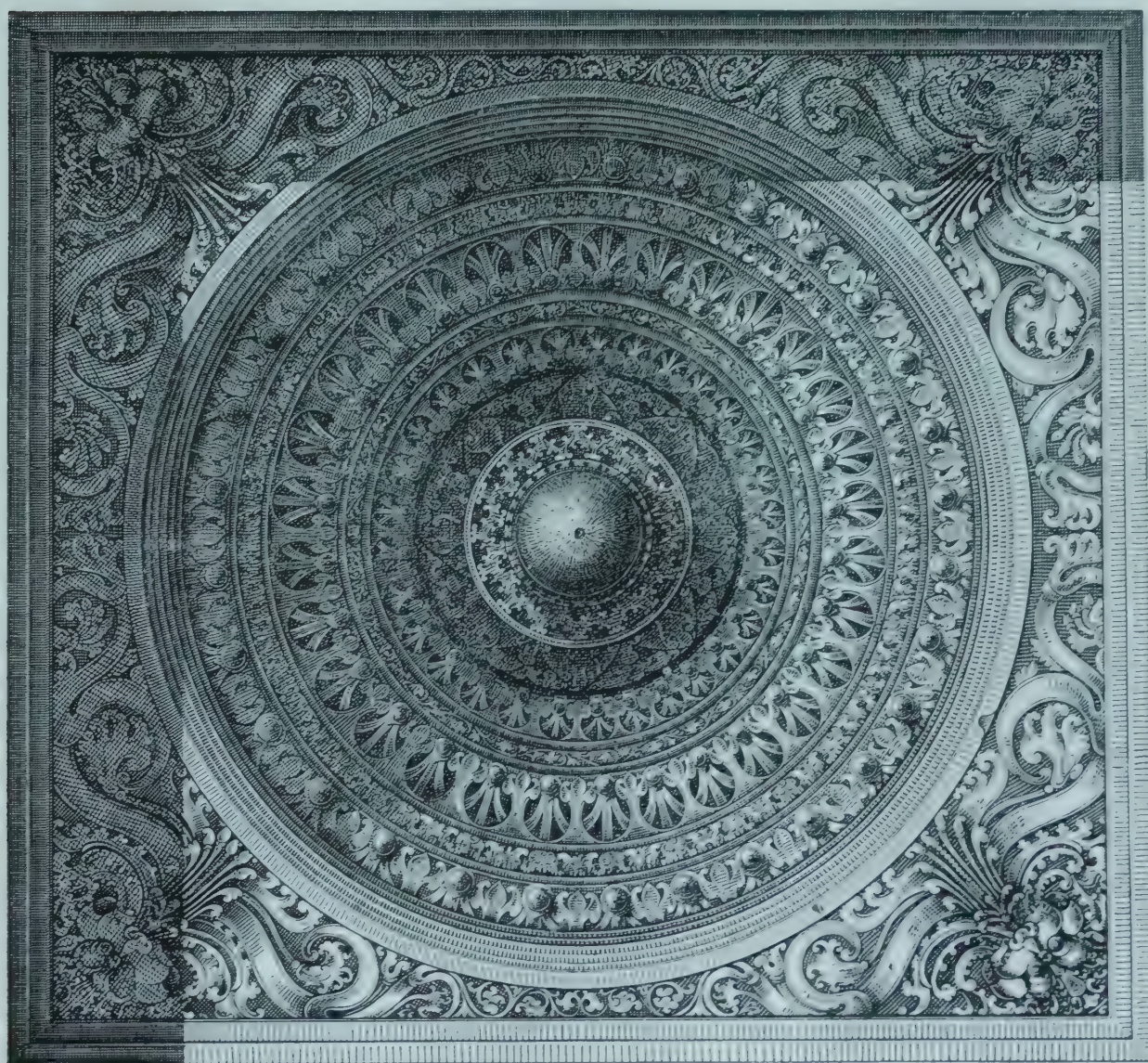
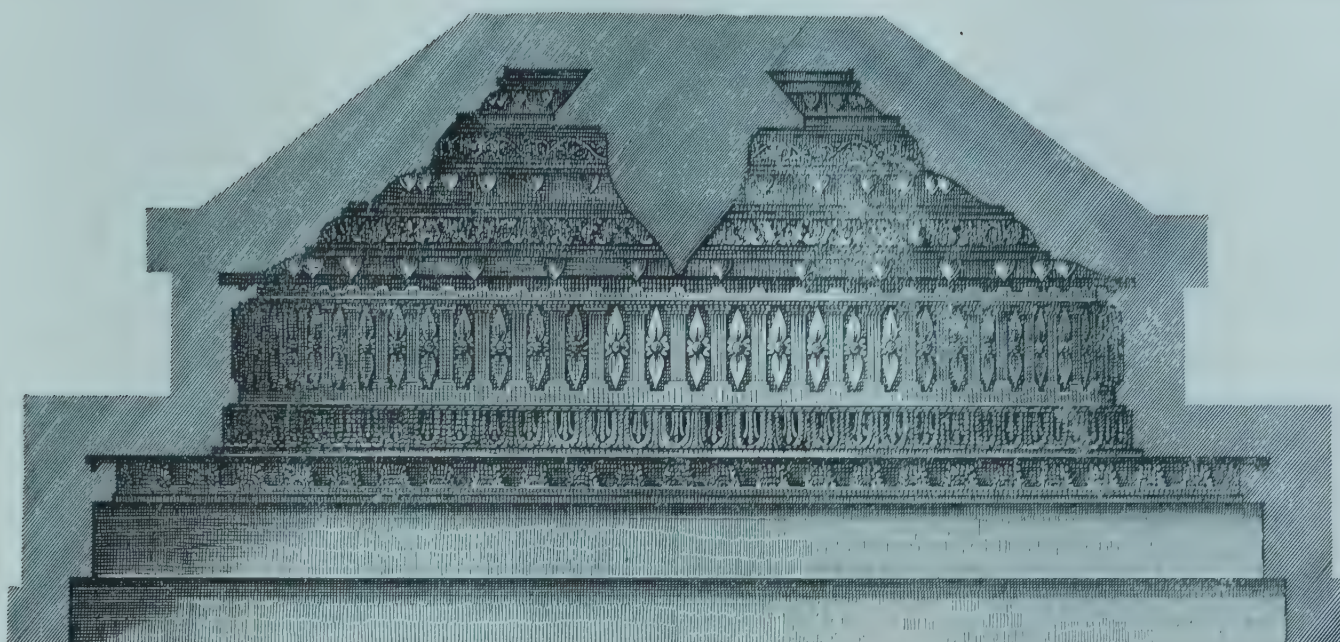
KĀLABHAIRAVA TEMPLE.

The temple of Kālabhairava is situated at a distance of about two miles from the village Durgadahalli. A road runs from Durgadahalli to the Horikan Estate and from this road a footpath leads to the temple. The temple is situated in the midst of a jungle with no habitations nearby. A road leading from Uppinaṅgaḍi in South Canara District to Kaḷasa, called Kaḍadakallughāṭ road, once used largely for traffic, runs near the temple. The road is now only a foot-path used by a few pedestrians from Uppinaṅgaḍi side. The travellers by this ghat road once worshipped in the temple but there are not many devotees now.

Situation.

The temple is built of rough stone slabs and consists of a garbhagriha with a vimāna, a vestibule, a navaraṅga and a mukhamanṭapa.

General description. The vimāna above the garbhagriha is shaped like a stepped pyramid with the figure of a kīrtimukha. The area of the garbhagriha and the vestibule is roughly 20' × 12'; the navaraṅga is about 20 feet square and the mukhamanṭapa 10 feet square.



CEILING IN NAVARANGA, BUCHESVARA TEMPLE, KORAVANGALA.



The garbhagriha has a lotus carved in the ceiling. It enshrines the image of Bhairava which is about 4 feet high above the pedestal. It has a peaceful appearance and holds in the four hands the usual sword, drum, trident and kapāla. The vestibule is plain and contains two stone images of Gaṇapati or Byāṭarāya and Pārvatī-Paramēśvara all of which are rudely carved. The navaraṅga has the usual bhuvanēśvari supported on four stone pillars. There is a lotus bud in the centre of the ceiling. The pillars are roundish and not well-carved and seem to belong to the Vijayanagar times. The rough sculptures on them include Gōpālakṛishṇa, nāgabandha, purushāmṛiga, etc.

No inscriptions are found in the temple; nor is there any reference to it available in the published records so far. Local tradition ascribes the consecration of the image to Paraśurāma, and the construction of the temple to Jakkaṇāchāri, while the daughter of a Ballālarāya is said to have endowed the temple with 9 varahas from the interest of which 9 khaṇḍugas of paddy were to be used for the *amṛitapaḍi* of the temple.

HASSAN DISTRICT

Belur.

Among the old metallic objects preserved in the Chennakēśava temple at Bēlūr,

Bronze tripod.

one of the most interesting is a bronze tripod, about 1 foot high, which is an offering of Kumāra Lakshmīdhara Daṇḍanāyaka, a Hoysala Officer. It is one of the very

few metal objects known definitely to belong to the Hoysala period and illustrates that the art of metal work during the period was as much advanced as stone work and that it closely followed the same traditions. (Pl. XX, 2, 3 and 4). Each of the three legs of the tripod consists of three groups of figures arranged in an ascending order thus :—

1. The bottom, that is the foot proper, has three metallic bells in between which are two human figures—one male and another female—in dancing attitudes similar to those in the stone bracket figures under the eaves of the main temple. In between the figures again and also linking them up above extends, all round the tripod, a fine creeper scroll.

2. Next is worked a pedestal on which stands a dancing male or female flanked on either side by dancing drummers.

3. From behind the figure on the pedestal runs on either side a symmetrical combination of floral, bird and animal ornamentation: from the beak of a swan issues forth a creeper above which is a long-tailed lion surmounted by more floral

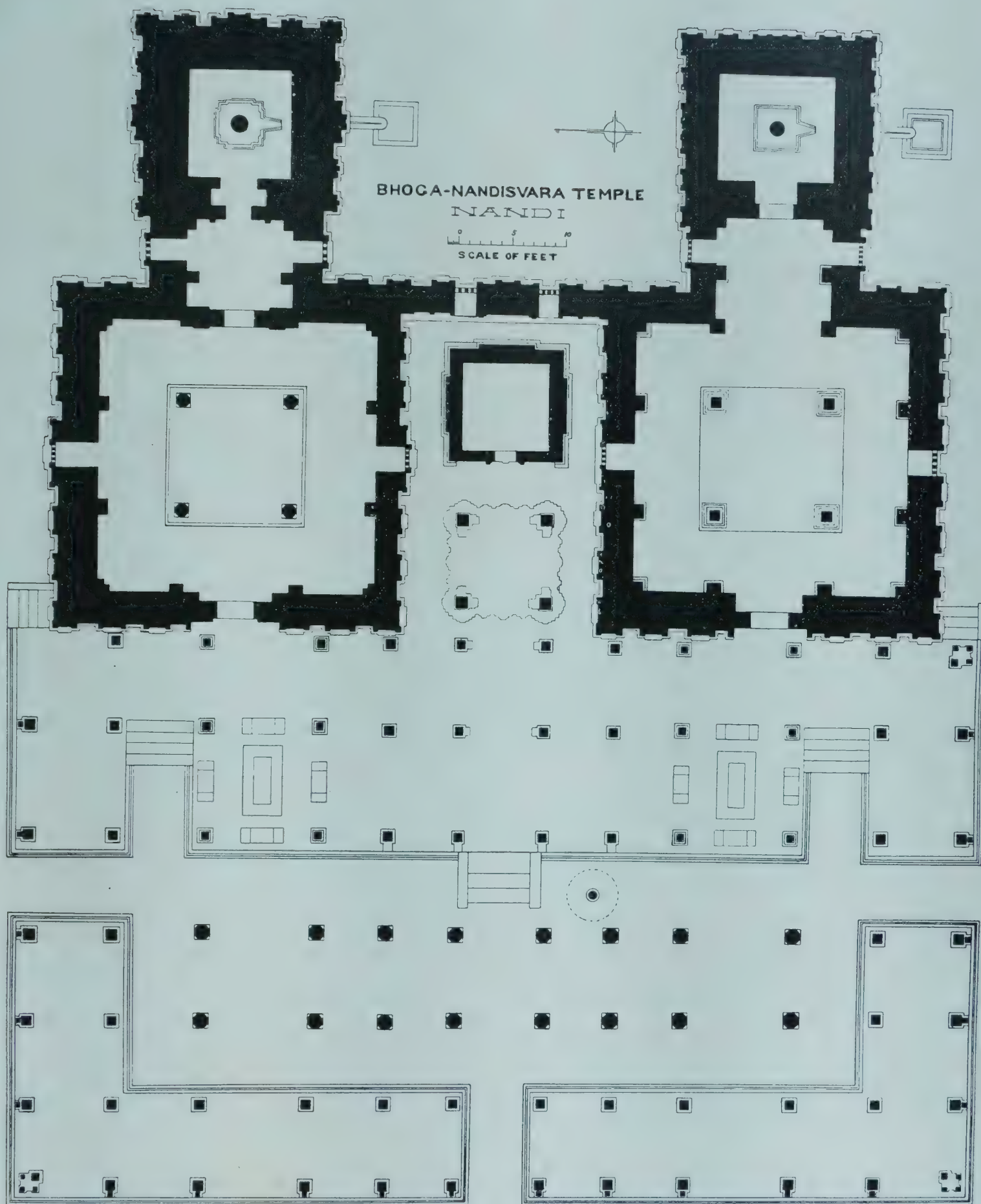
ornamentation. The creepers form floriated arches by meeting between the legs of the tripod and terminating in a beautiful lotus bud in the middle of the arch.

4. Between the creepers and the upper circular band, is a panel of ornamental swans inset in an outer panel of Gaṇḍabhēruṇḍa figures.

5. The upper circular band itself has below it a row of hanging lotuses which are smaller than the pendants in the middle of the arches formed by floriated creepers as mentioned above.

6. On the flat surface of the circular band is the inscription, in Kannaḍa characters, of Kumāra Lakshmīdhara Daṇḍanāyaka.*

* For the inscription, see Part VI of the Report



PART IV—EXCAVATION.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT

THE BRAHMAGIRI SITE.

A Survey before Excavation.

The decipherment of Brāhmi inscriptions by Prinsep and their collection by Cunningham led to the discovery, among other things, of **Asoka's edicts in Mysore.** the life-history of Aśōka Maurya and his greatness as a man and a ruler. But his empire was believed to extend only to the Narmada-Mahānadi line. In 1892 came the stirring discovery by Mr. B. L. Rice of three copies of Aśōka's minor rock edict No. 1 in the northernmost extremity of the Mysore State, abutting into the Bellary District. It is learnt that on the last day of the tour in the summer of 1892, some shepherd boys led the Mysore Archæological Office party to a large boulder known as 'Aksharada-guṇḍu' near the north end of the Brahmagiri hill in the Molakālmuru Taluk. When Mr. Rice read the inscription on it, he discovered that it was a command issued by the Emperor Aśōka to his own subjects. Thus was established the fact that the Mauryan Empire under Aśōka extended into the Mysore State and included the larger part of the Deccan. Subsequent discoveries at Maski, Koppal and Erragudi have confirmed this discovery. Our doubts are now only about the dates of the commencement and the end of Mauryan rule in the Deccan. Even for this we have other indications which go to show that in this part of the Deccan, Mauryan rule occupied a period of nearly three generations approximately between 298 and 220 B. C.

The Brahmagiri inscription, and the other two so far as they are preserved, record the transmission of the royal edict from the officers of Suvarṇagiri to those of Isila. The former city is believed to have been the capital of the Deccan province, while Isila was probably the headquarters of a local division. The question naturally arose as to where this Isila was situated. Since the three Mysore inscriptions of Aśōka are close to each other, forming almost a triangle with a base of about three miles and a median of about half a mile, it was clear that a search for the town had to be made in this neighbourhood. Though no structures or other monuments were visible on the surface, a careful study of the ground went to show that an extensive town of about the Mauryan times had flourished in the neighbourhood of the Brahmagiri inscription.

The traveller from Chitaldrug to Bellary meets near Hangal and Molakālmuru a range of rocky hills with an arm lying more to the north and connecting with the range near Bellary. These

The country. hills are formed of huge masses of gneiss and granite of varying quality on which rain and sunshine have beaten for ages, splitting the rocks into great boulders, huge tors and slabs of monstrous shapes and sizes. In many places these have been thrown in heaps on the hill sides presenting an almost artificial appearance, like a heap of stones piled up by man. In other places the bare backs of the rocks have been exposed for receiving another instalment of splitting and powdering. The country around the hills is formed either of gravel brought down by rainwater and deposited in a hard bed, or of loose ashy earth thrown into the valleys and pits in the gravel bed and formed perhaps as a result of prehistoric volcanic ashy formations.

In the midst of this district which is studded with hills and hill-ranges and to the north of the Molakālmuru and Nunke hills lies the Brahmagiri hill shaped like a scorpion with its nose and summit to the north and its sloping and tapering tail to the south. Like its projected claws lie the 'Emme Tammāna guṇḍu' to the north-west and the 'Girihalli rocks' to the north-east. Just beyond these from west-south-west to east-north-east stretches the sandy bed of the Saṇṇa Hagari river, with a perennial flow of water mostly hidden by the sands. About two miles to further north lies the Jaṭiṅgi Rāmēśa hill in two masses of granite connected by a saddle. The lower or western one has the famous temple of Rāmēśa whose surroundings are connected with the tradition of Śrī Rāma's search for his abducted wife, while the higher hill or Hire Jaṭiṅgi Rāmēśa has a Uchchaṅgi Pāṇḍya inscription and a small Śiva temple on its top. From a distance on the south the upper part of this hill presents the appearance of a colossal hawk, fallen on the hill with its wing half severed and its eyes running with tears, all in mortal agony. Possibly this was recognised as the body of Jaṭāyu, the heroic bird which was martyred in its efforts to rescue Sitā from Rāvaṇa's flying chariot.

On the plain between Brahmagiri and Jaṭiṅga flows the Saṇṇa Hagari, which must have of old been, as to-day, the chief source of water-supply and irrigation to the neighbouring lands. The modern villages of Siddāpura, Nāgasamudra and Vīrāpura, Kāḍu-Siddhana-Maṭha, Hanumāpura, Hoskōṭe and Roppa are now maintained by the Saṇṇa Hagari. If the populations of these villages could be collected together near the Brahmagiri hill, there would perhaps be a decent enough town corresponding to ancient Isila.

Brahmagiri and the neighbourhood. The right bank of the river Saṇṇa Hagari is lower and better irrigated than the left one and here beyond a stretch of rice fields extending about a mile in width and perhaps five miles in length, rise the hills. The narrowest part of the cultivated strip almost marks the nose of the hill. On either side of the

inscriptions stretch two narrow roundly sloped each triangular in shape with its vertex near the inscription and its tail stretching like the tail of a comet to a distance of six or seven furlongs, the eastern one being slightly larger. Each of these two slopes is cut up by water-courses into mounds some of which rise to a height of about thirty feet from the irrigated level. The eastern slope has particularly the Uduvala Dore watercourse arising from a deep cave in the hill-side, in the darkness of which is a cool pool of fresh water. It is bounded on the east by a small tank called Chaudīśvarī-kunṭe on the dam of which is seated a small image of Durgā of about the Chālukya times. To the north of the Chaudīśvarī tank is a high ground abutting the Hoppa rocks, the slopes of which are almost entirely covered by hundreds of cromlechs, dolmens and cistvaens. Among the rice fields, here and there, are a few uncultivated islands full of cromlechs.

The western triangle is similar in character, though slightly smaller. It stretches beyond the beautiful granite boulder known as 'Gāṛ-gundu' or 'Bāḷ-gundu,' to the tank close to the Akkataṅgi temple.

The existence of groups of cromlechs near Kadu-Buddhana-Matha and by the pathway to Hanumāpur and Hoskōṭe suggests that the area between these and the hill-slopes was not irrigated when these structures were set up. Probably all this enclosed area was part of the old town or city.

The country around Brahmagiri has now all the appearance of a neglected and out of the way corner of human activity far removed from civilisation. But a survey of the hill and the neighbourhood makes it clear that it had its periods of

Later structures.

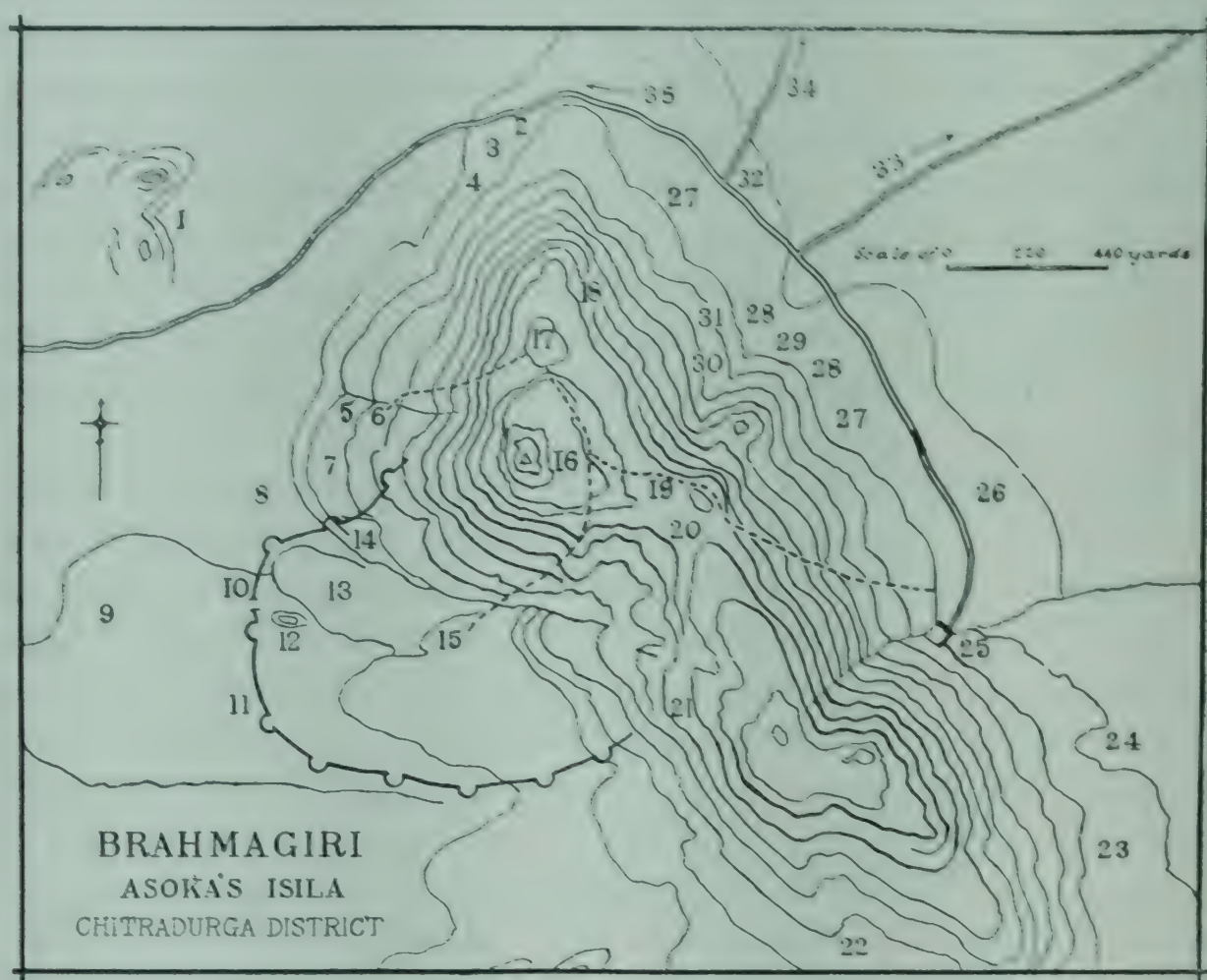
prosperity, two of which at least are well-marked. Seven centuries ago there was the prosperous town of Hāneya flourishing in the fields to the west of the hill. To it belonged the Akkatangi temple, the Pagade-wāḷa hill temple, the Jain temple and the fort-walls near the foot of the hills. Facing the last named stands the inscription of Vīra Ballāḷa II (c. 1190) who proudly claims that he took the hill-fort of Hāneya and founded the city of 'Vijayana-giri'. Also to this town belong the steps leading from it to the hill, the Triāṅkēśvara temple and the basements of two palatial buildings, the Bhāgyalakshmi temple and the Halikunte tank on the hill. The Mahal which belongs to the nineteenth century need not of course be considered here. Possibly to the period of prosperity under the Hoysāḷas should be assigned the line of fortifications made up of boulders extending down the northern slopes also. The hill appears to have been once again converted into a fortification in the late Vijayanagar days as is seen from the remains of fort-walls on the hill.

But it is evident that Isila of the Mauryas is very different from the Hoysāḷa

Limits of Isila.

town of Hāneya which is nearly fifteen centuries later in date. A close survey of the ground shows that a

much older town, apparently Isila, stretched on either side of the Brahmagiri inscription between the ring of cromlechs and slopes of the hills. It was bounded on the east by the Chaudīsyari tank and the slopes of the Roppa hillock, on the north by the river Hagari and on the west by Emme Tannmana guṇḍu and the Akkatangi tank. On the south rises the hill with its caves and rocky platforms bearing clear evidence of having been inhabited by pre-historic man. Almost at the centre of the town right under a series of natural caves formed by a line of rocks spread out like the hoods of a multi-headed cobra, on a whitish granite boulder, Aśoka's officers inscribed their master's commands.



KEY TO PLATE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Siddāpur inscription of Aśoka. | 11. Old fort wall—Jāli kaṭṭe. |
| 2. Brahmagiri inscription of Aśoka. | 12. Paḡaḍesālu guḍḍa. |
| 3. Cromlechs and cists. | 13. Mound of small temple. |
| 4. Biḷiguṇḍu (Gāre guṇḍu). | 14. Jain temple. |
| 5. Akkatangiyara guḍi. | 15. Pathway among rocks. |
| 6. Rocky pathway. | 16. Mahal. |
| 7. Mound of Durgā temple. | 17. Water in cave. |
| 8. Vīragalas. | 18. Foundations of palace |
| 9. Pēṭe area of Haneya, | 19. Lakshmī temple. |
| 10. Viraballāḷa's inscription. | 20. Hulikuṇṭe. |

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 21. Bōrekunṭe. | 29. Uḍuvalagondi. |
| 22. Mounds of small stones. | 30. Underground spring and cave. |
| 23. Valley with neoliths. | 31. Mounds with potsherds. |
| 24. Perennial spring (Pallakki chilume). | 32. Brick foundations near the road. |
| 25. Village Roppa. | 33. Way to Hanumāpur. |
| 26. Cromlechs, dolmens and cistvaens.
(Mauryara mane). | 34. Way to Jaṭiṅga Rāmēṣa hill. |
| 27. Old town site. | 35. Way to Siddāpur and high road. |
| 28. Pits dug for bones formerly. | 36. Way to Hoṣkōṭe. |

Among the things appearing on the surface, next to the Aśoka inscription, perhaps the most conspicuous objects in the area are the

Cromlechs.

cromlechs, which abound near both the eastern and the western extremities. They appear to be of all sizes and a

variety of shapes. Sometimes on the ground the mouth of a pot is just visible or the four slabs of a small stone-box or cist are seen. Some of these cists are even six feet long and five feet broad, thin slabs being placed swastika-wise, one end of each projecting beyond the square. The more important of these cists are covered by large heavy slabs about 8 feet in diameter and 9 inches or more in thickness. A few of these slabs stick out of the ground and present the appearance of dolmens or table-stones. A majority of the cists have no dolmens. Sometimes around the cist or dolmen small, roundish natural boulders, about one or two cubic feet in size, are placed in a circle forming a ring of stones or a cromlech. Occasionally the ring is large having a diameter of about 30 feet lined on the inside by a rubble structure, the inner face of which has another ring of stones. Though hundreds of these cromlechs have been disturbed by the agriculturists or rifled by the curious, there are hundreds more yet awaiting excavation and study. The variety of structures, their number and extent suggest that they must have been constructed during a long period stretching over hundreds of years. It is now well known that these structures are burials, stretching back to pre-historic times. But their close association with the Mauryan town and the fact that they bear the name "Mauryara mane" or the houses of the Mauryas among the local people indicate that some of them perhaps came into existence in the Mauryan period. The local people however give a traditional account of the Mauryas whom they describe as a pygmy race of men living in these houses and using the round holes in the eastern slabs for entrance. Excavations elsewhere have revealed that inside the cists the bones of dead men of normal size have been collected along with varied pottery.

It has been stated above that to the right and left of the nose of the hill stretch triangular plots of land containing the vestiges of human

The inhabited areas.

habitations. Here are to be seen scores of rubble stone structures just visible in the ground which appear to be

the foundations or parts of the walls of smallish buildings whose mud walls have

disappeared. They have generally their back to the hill. The lines run roughly parallel to the hill-side, their general orientation being from east to west. The mounds between the nose of the hill and Udayala-Doge which rise to a height of 25 to 30 feet from the level of the irrigated lands are noteworthy objects for the archaeologist. Since the plough has been used to till their surface along with the fields surrounding them, prolific evidence of earlier times is found in this area. The fields are strewn about exceedingly thickly with potsherds, brickbats, stone rubble, iron slag and meolithic implements. A canal from Siddāpur tank cuts across this inhabited area. The land on its lower or left side has been irrigated and prepared for rice cultivation. During the dry season, even these wet fields show potsherds here and there mostly of the coloured, polished variety, though one has to search for them; but to the right of the canal, that is between it and the hill, the surface is full of them. A more detailed study of these surface-finds reveals to some extent the contents of the ground below and of the inhabited layers lying below the surface. This so happens because the rains appear to be driving the edge of the loose earth further and further down the side of the hill, the contents of the lower levels also being slowly carried down in a thin layer and thrown on the surface of the fields and mounds.

Mr. Rice's search led to the discovery of the Brahmagiri inscriptions of Aśoka in the heart of the old town area, of the Siddāpur inscription

Inscriptions

in a cave of the Emme Tammana guṇḍu and the Jātingi Rāmēśa inscription about three miles to the north. In addition he discovered also a number of inscriptions extending from the Rāshtra kūṭa and Nolamba times to the Hoysala and Vijayanagara times on the Nāgarpede-guṇḍu and elsewhere on the Jātingi Rāmēśa hill, on a boulder to the north-west of the Emme Tammana guṇḍu, on a slab facing the fort-gate of Hāneya and on two slabs in the Triśankēśvara temple. This latter group has little to do with our present study, as also a newly discovered inscription of the Pāndyas of Uchehangī found on the peak of Hire Jātingi Rāmēśa. A careful search brought to light only a few objects of interest carved on rocks. On a rock to the right of the road facing Bīliguṇḍu and on the eastern rock of the pair called Eḍeguṇḍu were discovered a series of figures consisting of a trident enclosed in a crescent rising out of a circle all mounted on a lance handle. This figure identified by the local people as Bābayya or Pīradēvaru is a symbol of the Islamic martyrs who are honoured in the Muharram festival. Though the identification is not beyond doubt it may be suggested that the figures were caused by some kind of calcium-bearing paint being applied with a brush thus preventing lichens from growing for a long time and showing them light-coloured against the dark background of the rocks.

On the inner face of the western rock of Eḍeguṇḍu were discovered a number of figures and signs caused probably by painting of a similar character. Some of these have the shape of letters forming two lines, the second line being indistinct. In the

first line four letters are distinctly visible, each being about 9" long, 6" broad with an interval of about a foot between them. Strangely these marks resemble the later Brahmi or cave alphabets of about the Satavahana times (first century A.D.). The significance of the inscription is under consideration. If it is Brahmi, it may be the name of some Satavahana ruler or officer connected with the ancient town.

The only other inscription connected with the old town is a small piece of a slab of darkish granite, rhomboidal in shape of $4" \times 3" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$. It has a dressed exterior showing a small part of the circumference of a large circular object of about 24" in diameter. The inner face is flatter though slightly concave. The stone was picked up on the slopes of a mound near No. 27 of the map among hundreds of similar stones. It contains what appear to be four Brahmi letters, each about 1 inch to 1½ inches long.

No buildings were visible above the ground excepting a wall of round boulders running from the hill down the slopes of the mounds to meet the road to Hoppa near a large cromlech about 50 feet in diameter composed of huge megalithic stones on the way from the farm-house to Hoskote. But in the ground close observation revealed the existence of rubble foundations of scores of little buildings on either side of the lanes which originally ran parallel to the hill-side. The approximately equal size of the foundations (1½ feet broad), their right angles and their parallel lines forming the lanes between them could be clearly seen, whereas here and there as in the hedge near the farm-house stone foundations of larger dimensions made up of size-stone pieces were also observable. Brick was scarce and it was surmised that this town used stone for the foundations even of huts.

But bricks were not absent. They were observable in the ground near the farm-house where a pathway branches off to Hanumāpur, also near the stone quarry, between it and the inscription and more commonly among the mounds and heaps on either side of Biligundu. This suggested that there were brick buildings, though few in number, and that some of these might be buried under the rice-fields near the Brahmagiri inscription.

It is strange that no coins of any sort have been obtainable from the Iala area. Even the villagers of the neighbourhood have no information of any coins having been picked up in the past. One Siddāpur villager produced a Bijapur coin picked up at Hāneya on the west side of the hill and two specimens said to have been found by one Muddanna of Hoskote could not be produced for examination.

Next to pottery the largest number of objects visible on the surface of Iala were various objects of stone. Some of these were granite pieces of slabs, finely polished on one side. A granite pestle of the same kind, well-polished, was also recovered.

Stoneware.

These remind us of the polish of the Mauryan pillars and other objects. Mealing-stones and oval-shaped grinding stones about $6" \times 4" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ generally and stone discs about 2" in diameter, biscuit-shaped stone objects about 4" in diameter mostly of potstone resembling the mace heads of prehistoric culture, but more probably hingestones for doorways and a wheel stone of reddish sandstone were some objects which may well belong to the Mauryan times. But the stone objects which attracted attention most were neoliths of various types and shapes. There were the round pounders of the size of balls or pieces thereof which were picked up in nearly all parts of the area from Biligundu to near Roppa. There were the usual cone-topped wide-edged axe-heads, and also axe-heads of a ruder make with their converging sides having right-angled corners slightly rounded off. Most of these were of trap-rock. Occasionally there occurred celts of a smaller size, less than 3" long and 2" broad, flat in make, either of trap or of more reddish stones. Natural pebbles or trap pieces well-ground in oval shapes of various sizes from about 2" to 1" were also to be found. Occasionally a stone marble or a largish stone bead was picked up. One or two quartz and chalcedony pieces were also picked up bearing clear signs of being flaked for the production of knives and other microlithic implements. The existence of a microlithic settlement in addition to the Mauryan town and the Neolithic village was suggested by the occurrence of a beautiful quartz borer looking like a spear-head collected from the dunes on the north-east of the hill.

Though not in such abundance as in Chandravalli, occasionally iron slag pieces were collected showing that the old town used iron though the metal was comparatively scarce. A few copper objects also occurred here and there. And a few crucibles pointed to the existence of metal smithy.

Metalware.

One potstone piece was definitely the left hand of an image which perhaps held a sword or similar object. The size of the image was suggested as 3 feet in height. A few conch-shell objects were also picked up, some of them being definitely parts of bracelets and anklets.

The site of Isila is one of the ideal fields for the collection and study of pottery. Though very few fully preserved pots were found, a preliminary study of the surface yielded an extraordinary variety of potsherds. From the necks and other parts of large beakers and urns, various sizes of pottery were indicated down to small hand-made or wheel-made cups about an inch in diameter and ring-like beads of pottery well-fired. There were also pear-shaped beads with their holes indicative of the use of metal or wooden spikes. Quite a number of pottery discs about 2" in diameter evidently made by grinding broken potsherds were also collected. Occasionally there occurred the conical tops of blackware lids, spouts, plain and ornamented, and

Pottery.

parts of pottery dishes. But the greatest interest attached to the colour and finish of the pottery. Everywhere the usual unpolished dark-greyware occurred and here and there unpolished redware. But the pieces that caught the eye were those of coloured pots. There was the polished blackware sometimes burnished to the standard of glazed pottery; blackware with incised designs and also very rarely blackware polished with red or white designs painted on it. A number of pieces showed chocolate or dark tan colour with geometrical or plant designs painted in white or whitish red and red. A few pieces showed chocolate painting on lighter brown background. The designs were highly varied and well-conceived and included basket-work, lattice-work, chequered, plant, floral, dotted, screw and other designs. Some rare ornamented pottery had incuse ornamentation. But the other types of blackware and chocolateware had varied incised ornamentation.

There was also a plentiful occurrence of redware pottery painted with a slip and well polished. Some of these pieces bore incised ornamentation of the finger-print, rope, laurel-leaf, zig-zag, and other varieties of design.

The painting on pottery appears to be a noteworthy feature of the ceramic ware occurring at Isila. Connected with the pots, but distinct as a class of earthenware are the bricks and tiles. Pieces of two different kinds of tiles were picked up: the roughly shaped Mangalore tile pattern with two holes occurred in some places, while in others were pieces of the flat round-edged type with the bent head. One piece which appeared to be the portion of a vessel more than of a brick showed ornamentation produced by pressing clay upon a mat of bamboo woven in an artistic pattern.

A surface study of Isila strongly suggested the existence of five stratified layers
The strata. as follows:

(1) Chālukya-Hoysala, *e.g.*, the image of Chaudēśvarī and possibly the fort-wall of boulders.

(2) A Mauryan town with perhaps a pre-Mauryan commencement and early Sātavāhana ending with its period of highest prosperity in the third century B.C.

(3) A pre-Mauryan town of the iron age using polished blackware pottery or ornamented chocolate-coloured ware connected with the late neolithic period and the early iron age.

(4) A neolithic settlement.

(5) A pigmy flint culture.

The greatest prosperity of the place appears to have been in the period of Aśoka, though the total length of the period covered by the finds would be several thousand years.

The importance of the site of Isila consists in its being a link between the
Link with pre-history. historic empire of the Mauryas and the pre-historic cultures of the Deccan. While, on the one hand, its painted

pottery, etc., connect it with the already-known site of Chandravalli whose numerous coins have furnished datable data, on the other it promises to give us three pre-Mauryan strata from which considerable information could be obtained about the cultures of the Deccan in pre-historic times. Isila appears to be a twin of the well-known site of Maski in Hyderabad, while Chandravalli is a twin of the slightly later site of Paithan. A detailed study of Isila by the excavator promises to reveal considerable new information for the student of pre-historic and early Deccan.

A Brief Report of the Excavation work done during the year 1939—40.

The site of Chandravalli near Chitaldrug was recommended for excavation by Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæology in India. Preliminary studies were commenced in 1928 and field work was done for a few weeks in succeeding years. In 1931 the work was closed down with the hope of resuming it at an early date. It was discovered that at Chandravalli lay buried the ruins of a Sâtavāhana town of about eighteen hundred years ago. It was the centre of a local government and was a place of considerable industrial and commercial prosperity having trade relations with China and Rome. Mayūraśarma's inscription suggested the continued existence of the town down to about 300 A.D.

In 1929 a study of the Aśōkan inscriptions in the Molakālmuru Taluk suggested the existence of a Mauryan town in the neighbourhood and a preliminary survey disclosed traces of a buried town. In 1931 trial soundings in one or two places revealed the existence of earlier strata below the Mauryan town reaching back to the prehistoric times. Further work was not conducted owing to the general suspension of all excavations.

The revival of excavations was proposed by the Archæological Department and was supported by scholars like Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, Dr. F. W. Thomas, Sir Leonard Wooley, Mr. Worman of Harvard, and Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director-General of Archæology in India. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the purpose in the budget for 1939-40 and an Excavation Assistant was sanctioned for two months.

Before proceeding to the field, preliminary work was started at the office, the catalogue of the Chandravalli finds of the previous years being verified. The work of cleaning the antiquities numbering nearly 5,000 and preparing them for study was

Preparations.

started in the office cellar and a preliminary study was made of the numismatic and epigraphic data already collected. As soon as the lecturing season in the college was over the Director proceeded to the excavation camp accompanied by the Junior Technical Assistant, the Excavation Assistant, a Pandit, the Photographer and three menials. The work occupied nearly a month, the first portion of the period being spent at Chandravalli and the later one at Brahmagiri.

Since nine years had passed between the last working season and the present one, it was found that the forty different pits and

Excavation at Chandravalli.

trenches excavated at Chandravalli had become silted up and also seriously damaged and tampered with. It took several days to put them into shape for verification purposes. Some old excavations were extended and a few new pits were sunk, with the object of finding corroboration for the theories formed already about the Śātavāhana town. The lower levels were reached in several places and information was obtained about the existence of the earlier layers and of the characteristics of pre-Śātavāhana pottery. Several new coins, seals, figurines and other antiquities were also unearthed, valuable information being obtained about the political and cultural conditions of the buried town. It was realised that the Pre-Śātavāhana antiquities particularly would be of the greatest value in the excavations at Brahmagiri.

In the neighbourhood of Brahmagiri work was started by a restudy of the inscriptions and a careful survey of the surrounding area.

Excavation at Brahmagiri.

It was surmised that the site for examination covered several square miles lying between the Hagari river and an east to west line passing through the village Roppa. The work of taking soundings in various parts of the area was commenced and as many as eight pits and trenches were sunk. The strata were most carefully excavated and their yields recorded with the help of photographs and drawings. Among the pieces of information collected may be mentioned the following :

The disposal of the dead, funerary pottery and customs, the discovery of an apsidal brick building, probably a Buddhist Chaitya, the discovery of several strata of a long lived town the upper layers of which are assignable to the Mauryan period, while the lower layers stretch far back into the pre-history of South India, the discovery of varied ceramic ware including red ware, red and brown ornamented ware, polished black ware, ornamented chocolate coloured ware, varied black and red ware with incised ornamentation, and stone and brick foundations of houses, most of

which belong to the long-lived pre-historic town which came under Mauryan rule for a short time perhaps during its last days. The discovery of this definitely pre-historic town site is of first rate importance for our knowledge of South Indian history, since the latter has till now begun with the Mauryan connection.

It was also found that below the pre-historic town there was an extensive neolithic settlement in the place for several thousands of years and that below this full neolithic level there was a clearly identifiable microlithic settlement connecting the neolithic with the palæolithic. The age for the corresponding culture in Europe is about 10,000 years ago. It is most fortunate that we have discovered near Brahmagiri, buried remains of South Indian life pertaining to little known periods of South Indian pre-history.

The discovery of pottery in the various strata is of very great importance since in the present state of the archæological knowledge of the

Ceramics.

Dakhan no criteria are known for dating pre-historic finds. There appears to be now a chance of our making a valuable contribution to the history of pottery in the Dakhan which may lead to some method of sequence dating for South Indian pre-history.

About twenty boxes of excavation finds are now in Mysore. In addition to the old finds from Chandravalli these new finds have also to be arranged, catalogued, cleaned and studied in relation to the literature already available on the subject. This involves several months of work in the office, its library and laboratory.

Further work at Mysore.

Since the results of the Chandravalli Excavations are awaited by the archæologists, the publication of the monograph on Chandravalli monograph. Chandravalli has first to be taken up. The monograph will be a scientific work on the model of Sir John Marshall's Mohenjo Daro with descriptions of the excavation, descriptions of the finds, more than 5,000 in number, and chapters on political history, inscriptions, numismatics, buildings, ceramics, ornaments, implements, industries, trade, etc.

The results of the work done at Brahmagiri, though definite and highly important, can be claimed to be only the commencement of an important excavation. It is necessary to conduct much further work first in the shape of studying this season's finds at Mysore and then conducting further trial excavations at Brahmagiri with the intention of sounding the other parts of the vast area and locating the centres of the Mauryan area, the pre-historic town area, the neolithic area and the microlithic area. This itself would involve another season's work. After these centres are determined, detailed excavations would have to be conducted with proper facilities and assistance.

Future work at Brahmagiri.

PART V—NUMISMATICS.

PALLAVA COINS.

When the Pallavas assumed independence in the third century A.D., they appear to have retained the bull type on the obverse and to have changed the wheel on the reverse to a sun, into whose disc other marks entered in course of time. The sun on the reverse, often with the sceptre and conch, may be taken to distinguish the Pallava issues from the Southern Andhra ones. The Pallava coins are also thicker, heavier and more round and have a more elaborate border. These characteristics are common to the bull and lion types. One coin of the bull type has a Brāhmi legend which appears to read 'Sataka'. Many specimens of the lion type have the legend 'Vishamasiddha',¹ a title borne by Kubja Vishnuvardhana of the Eastern Chālukya dynasty.²

The metals used for the Pallava coins are mostly silver and brass for the lion type and copper for the bull type. It is possible that the bull type and the lion type belong to two contemporary dynasties which perhaps ruled at two different places like Kañchi and Veṅgi.

TYPE A.—Bull and Sun.

1. Ae. .7. Large and thick.

Obverse:—Within border of two linear circles with dotted line between them, large humped bull standing to right. In front of it, floral creepers; legend on top of bull.

Reverse:—Small sun in centre with long rays emanating.

TYPE B.—Bull and Sceptre.

2. Ae. .75. Large and thick.

Obverse:—Similar but legend uncertain.

Reverse:—Sun, in whose large disc is a hooked rod, perhaps sceptre between two lampstands.

TYPE C.—Bull and Conch.

3. Ae. .65. Half size.

Similar to 2, but rude conch instead of sceptre.

4. Ae. .5. Quarter size.

Similar to 2.

1. Guntur plates. Also Jouveau Dubreuil: An. Hist., D. p. 53.

2. Hultzsch: I.A., 1896; p. 321. Also Smith: I.H.C., Pl. XXX, No. 1.

5. *Ae.* '45. Small.

Similar to 2, but figures much conventionalised.

The changes of the reverse device indicate that 1, 2, 3 and 5 belong to four different generations of rulers. The sun of 1 has practically disappeared from No. 5.

TYPE D.—**Lion and Conch.**

6. *Ar.* Much alloy. '75. Wt. 103·9 grs., large and heavy and thick.

Obverse:—In triple border of two linear circles with dotted line between them, large maned lion to right with open mouth and head; left forepaw and tail uplifted. In front of it, floral creepers.

Reverse:—In sun's disc, a large conch with mouth upward between two lamp-stands.

7. *Ae.* Similar to 6.

The lion on Mādhariputra Sakasēna's coins from the Gōdāvarī and Kṛishṇā districts¹ may be the prototype of the Pallava lion, though some difference in the mouth and forepaws is noticeable.

CHERA COINS.

TYPE A.—**Bow and Lamp.**

Variety (A)—Sword.

1. *Ae.* '65. Thick and slightly concave.²

Obverse:—In large ring of rude large dots are a strung bow to left and a lighted lamp to right. Between them is a sword, represented by a hilt and three dots standing for the blade.

Reverse:—In linear circle, between two lamps is the section view of a basin placed on a stand. In it are two swords crossed points downwards with ten pellets in the angle between the hilts above.

This type with the 'drum' and the bow has been generally known as the 'Chēra' or Kongu type. These names are also applied to the 'Gajapati' or elephant type. The two types are very different and it would be better to classify the bow and lamp type as Chēra and the elephant type as Gaṅga, avoiding the name Kongu which may be ambiguous. The bow and lamp appear on the obverses of this type along with other symbols which change. The bow appears on Āndhra coins of C. 85 A.D. and again on some Chōḷa coins of Rājendra Chōḷa. It may have been an Āndhra symbol used at first in the south-west of their empire including Kolhāpur and Banavāsi,³ which later became localised in North Kerala, with which

1. *Rapson*: A.C., No. 36. 2. E.C.S.I. Nos. 121 to 127. 3. *Rapson*: And. Coins, p. 7.

PALLAVA



1



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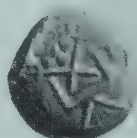
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CHERA



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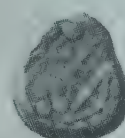
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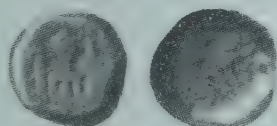
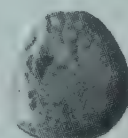
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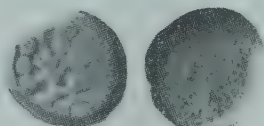
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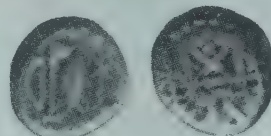
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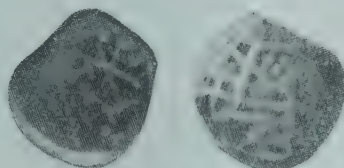
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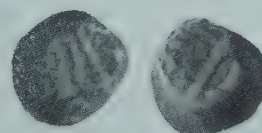
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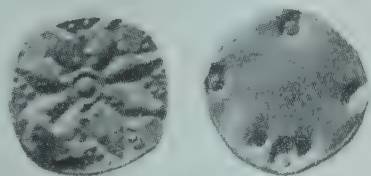


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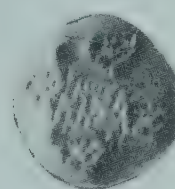
KADAMBA



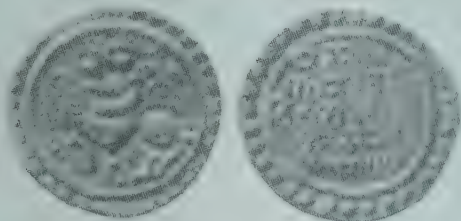
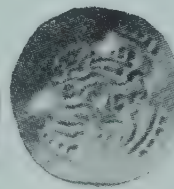
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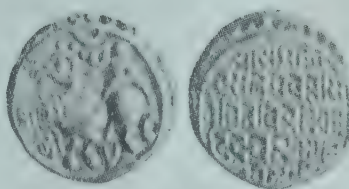
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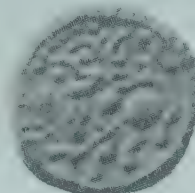
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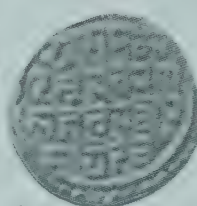
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14



COINS OF THE PALLAVA, CHERA AND KADAMBA DYNASTIES (p. 75).

arms it is subsequently associated. It is also present on a punch marked gold coin which may be early Chālekya or Yādava. Whether it had any connection with the old Tamil designation of the Chēra Kings 'Villavan', however, is not definitely known.

The lamp indicates in Hindu life, as also on the coins, something sacred for the worship of which it is lit.

Between the bow and the lamp are generally one or two symbols which vary, perhaps indicating that they are the issues of different rulers. One of such symbols is the sword whose hilt is clearly seen. The dotted blade shows a highly conventionalised conception of art and suggests that earlier issues with better figures preceded this specimen. The earliest use of this type may have been several generations before No. 1 was issued.

The reverse figure has often been described as a 'drum shaped' object.¹ It is more probably an altar on which two swords are placed crossed, perhaps for worship. They might be the swords of a king and possibly of a crown prince or co-regent. The significance of the dots, which are ten or less on the different specimens, is uncertain.

Elliot attributes this type to the Gajgas on the ground that the use of the die shows them to be later than the Chēra times. There are no clear historical records of the Chēras, though for a considerable time the Chēras occupied a position of subordination under the Chōlas and Pāṇḍyas. The Chēras appear to have been in possession of part of the Kongu country where the Gajgas attained to power later. But as the latter had as their special device the elephant and not the bow, the bow and lamp series is attributed here to the Chēras.²

2. Ae. 55.

Obverse :—Similar to 1. In place of the sword, there are two pellets flanked by two hilts one on each side, perhaps standing for two daggers.

Reverse :—Similar to 1, but the beads and the swords are more conventionalised showing probable later date.

3. Ae. 5.

Obverse :—Similar to 2, but with four dots in square form, instead of two.

Reverse :—Similar to 1, but swords clearly visible.

4. Similar to the above but with dagger surmounted by circle and reversed position of lamp and bow on obverse.

5. Similar, but weapon looks more like a cross hilted dagger.

6. Similar, but weapon looks like a continued battle axe and sword.

1. E.C.S.I., p. 117.

2. Mr. Aravamudan has collected some information about the Chēras in his book 'The Country, Marikarai and the Sangam Age'. See also Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London, 1925, Review by Dr. Barnett.

Variety (B)—Battle axe and sword.

7. Similar to 2, the weapons are a battle axe and sword.

The battle axe which is presumably the famous axe of Parasurama may be the special symbol of Kerala with its centre near Tiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum). The present variety may indicate some king whose name or religion was specially connected with Parasurama or it may suggest a Chera conquest of South Kerala.

Variety (C)—Lamp.

8. *Obverse*—Similar to 2 but with tall down-topped lamp flanked by three dots on each side in place of the weapon.

Reverse—Similar to 2, but swords have become conventionalised into lines without hilts.

Variety (D)—Dagger and uncertain weapon.

9. *Obverse*—Similar to 2, but with short dagger (7) and a two-pronged weapon (7) in place of sword.

Reverse—Similar to 8.

The two weapons on the obverse together form a figure which is somewhat like the human figure on Rapson's Andhra Coins No. 2.

Variety (E)—Lamp in basin.

10. Similar to 2, but in place of the weapon and lamp is a basin with a light burning in it. The bow is on top.

Variety (F)—Arches.

11. Similar to 2, but between the bow and the lamp is a figure composed of four arches based on a line of five dots, which may represent either a Chaitya symbol or a weapon called 'Vajra-Mashti' commonly used by the wrestling caste in South India.

Variety (G)—Lion face.

12. Similar to 2, but the central figure appears to be the conventionalised face of a lion with brows, eyes, nose, teeth and chin visible.

Variety (H)—Elephant.

13. *Obverse*

Obverse—In circle of dots with string bow to left and lampstand to right, standing on a platform marked by four continuous and dotted lines is a tusker elephant with tined tail standing to right with

trunk hanging down. Above it is a small cross-like figure with forked ends, probably a lamp. On its sides two squares formed by four dots each, possibly represent Vishnu's conch and discus.

Reverse:—Similar to No. 2.

This kind of elephant, standing with lowered trunk and fitted tail is nearer to the Ganga 'Gajapati' type than to the usual Andhra elephant types.² They connect the Chéras with the Ganga country and may belong to the early part of the period of transition from Chera to Ganga power, from the bow type to the 'Gajapati' elephant type.

14. Ae.

Obverse:—Within circle of dots, to right, five-pointed lamp post with four dots near top, a smaller lamp in left field and below it a small elephant to left with uplifted tail.

Reverse:—As usual.

15. Ae. 59 grs.

Obverse:—Bow and five-pointed pillar with dagger (?) and four large dots in the centre.

Reverse:—Worn.

16. Ae. Round. 62.1 grs.

Obverse:—From left to right:—(1) A string bow; (2) a bell or spear placed on a stand; and (3) a burning lamp.

Reverse:—The drum-like vessel appears with crossed swords. Above this symbol may be noticed an ornamental figure. The coin appears to be a very strange type.

17. Ae. Round. 53.5 grs.

Obverse:—In ring of dots may be seen from left to right a lamp and a bell-like symbol with three dots above.

Reverse:—Effaced.

Could the symbol on the obverse represent a temple mark? The coin is of a very rare type.

18. Ae. Round. 57.1 grs.

Obverse:—In ring of dots are to be seen from left to right: a string bow, a banner, a fish and a lamp. The top of a lamp appears below the fish.

Reverse:—Between two lamps may be observed the following marks: a basin placed on a stand with two crossed swords inside. Above the swords are visible four dots representing part of a dotted circle. There is a lamp on each side of the basin.

¹ Rapson A.C. No. 59 and 93.

² Mysore Catalogue.

Does the fish mark on the obverse denote the Chēra conquest of the Pāṇḍya country? The coin seems to be a very rare specimen.

19. *Ae.* Round. 55·2 grs.

Obverse:—A strung bow in dotted circle. An eight-pointed solar mark in square with uncertain symbols on three of its sides.

Reverse:—Completely effaced.

This coin too is a very rare type.

20. *Ae.* Thick. 66 grs. Slightly worn.

Obverse:—In circle of dots, two thunderbolt-like marks with dots on both sides. Strung bow to left and five-pointed pillar to right.

Reverse:—A peculiar design probably representing some drumshaped altar. Two rows of dots above.

21. *Ae.* Round. 49·4 grs.

Obverse:—A trident and two uncertain symbols.

Reverse:—Uncertain. Perhaps a basin on stand.

KADAMBA AND MINOR KANNADA DYNASTIES.

[EARLY KADAMBA (OF BANAVASI?)]

TYPE A.—Lotus and Punch Marks. (C. 400?)

1. *Al.* 7. Wt. 66·8 grs. Padma-Tanka Varaha.

Obverse:—Covering the whole obverse is a large eight-petalled lotus flower or padma; four alternate petals are shaped like conches; a pellet within a small circle marks the centre of the flower.

Reverse:—Six small punch marks; the four larger ones form a square and contain a small flower each; the two smaller ones have no figures and are punched one on each side of one of the larger marks.

This type is perhaps the original padma-tanka as the most important mark thereon is a large lotus struck with a single die. This coin, die-struck on one side and punch-marked on the other, appears to belong to a very early period. The lotus appears to be connected with the lotus evolving out of the wheel on the late Southern Āndhra coins which perhaps belong to about 200 A.D. The return of gold as the standard metal denotes some economic change from the Āndhra times. The weight of this specimen, 66·8 grains, is the usual Kadamba standard which is retained by the later Kadambas of Goa and other dynasties till about 1158 A.D.

TYPE B.—Lotus and Lion.

2. *Ae.* 5.

Obverse:—In circle of dots, eight-petalled lotus, with a pellet between each pair of petals, standing perhaps for a second row of petals.

Reverse:—In circle of dots, rude maneless lion to left, with head looking back. Instead of a snout, the animal has a long turned up beak or trunk. Is it a yāli?

The reverse of this coin is different from that of No. 1, but the obverse is similar. This coin belongs to about the same period as No. 1. A beaked lion or gryphon is rather uncommon in Indian Art. Its real significance here is doubtful. Perhaps it indicates some foreign influence. But as it looks back like the Kadamba lions, this specimen is attributed to the Kadambas.¹

MINOR KADAMBA.

TYPE C.—Lion and Ornamental Lotus.

3. *Ai.* Wt. 63 grains. Double die struck. E.C.S.I., Nos. 17 and 70. No. 70 is perhaps the original of which No. 17 is a copy. The two belong to the same type and are described here as one coin.

Obverse:—Linear circle with petals springing out. In it, standing to right on an ornamental tree branch, is a large maned lion, with lifted tail and open jaws looking backward; its left foot is lifted up and rests on the curled up floral end of the tree branch. Below the branch is an old Kannaḍa legend reading most probably: *Si va ra* (Sivaratha—last letter doubtful).

Reverse:—Uncertain ornamental figure appearing as a lotus flower in Elliot's No. 17 (Conch?). Around it is a complex ornamental border composed of linear circle, dotted circle, linear circle and the outermost circle of petals perhaps representing a lotus.

The characters are nearer to 1000 A.D. than to 500 A.D. If the legend is Sivaratha, the coin may, with much hesitation, be attributed to a Kadamba prince of Banavāsi who lived in C. 500 A.D. and was the son of Mṛigeśavarma (475-488). The weight is less than the usual Kadamba standard and remains to be explained. It is possible that the Hoysala standard was adopted by some Kadamba feudatory of the eleventh century. There are double punch marks both on the obverse and reverse.

TYPE—Hanuman and Lion.

4. *Ai.* 5. Thick and cup-shaped. Wt. 65.5.

Obverse:—A large punch mark containing a tailed monkey with bent knees moving to right on what looks like a tree branch (or elephant goad). The hands hold something large and round, perhaps a fruit.

Reverse:—In small linear ring (from reverse die) a long-nosed maneless lion standing with looped tail lifted up and looking backwards.

¹ E.C.S.I., p. 66, and Pl. II, No. 75.

This perhaps belongs to a period when the die and the punch were both used, as on No. 1. The Kadambas, especially those of Hangal, had the retrospectant lion crest and the monkey banner.¹

TYPE D.—Hanuman and Ornamental Lotus.

5. *Ai.* Wt. 65.1.

Obverse:—In triple border of linear dotted and linear circles, crowned Hanumān seated to front with face to right, squatting with left hand resting on left knee and right hand upraised perhaps in the abhaya mudrā or attitude of reassurance. On each side of his seat is a fine chauri or flywhisk surmounted by a conch. Near crown, moon to left and sun to right. Below seat is a Kannada legend: *Na ka ra* (Nagarēśvara?)

Reverse:—In complex lotus border is an uncertain figure which may be a highly conventionalised lion looking backward.

The characters are more like those of the twelfth century² and the name does not belong to any well known king. Elliot suggests that it may refer to Naka-rēśvara of Bankapur. Many other towns with flourishing merchant-guilds may have had their own god Nagarēśvara or Town-Lord. The use of 'ka' for 'ga' shows imitation of Tamil spelling. The usual deep double punch marks are found both on the obverse and on the reverse. Nos. 4 and 5 may belong to the Kadambas of the main or of the Hangal branch.

TYPE E.—Four Punched Lions.

6. *Ai.* 75. Wt. 58.2

Obverse:—Seven punch marks. In the centre is a large³ ornamental pond with an eight petalled lotus in the middle. On each side of it is a punch mark containing a maned lion to right with tail lifted and looped, head turned back, jaws open and left forepaw uplifted. As on No. 1, two deeply impressed small punch marks without any symbols on them.

Reverse:—In linear circle surrounded by dots, elaborate floral design as on Gaṅga coins.

7. *Ai.* 7. Wt. 58.5

Obverse:—Similar to No. 6, with only slight differences.⁴ The tails of the lions are not looped but curved back. The pond is more conventionalised and the lotus is replaced by a pellet. The two deeply indented marks exist as on Nos. 1 and 6, showing that they were made intentionally.

Reverse:—Similar to No. 2.

¹ Fleet: Dy. Kan. D. p. 299, note 4.

² E.C.S.I., No. 78.

³ E.C.S.I. No. 14.

⁴ E.C.S.I. No. 15.

8. *Al.* Wt. 58 grains. Figured in E.C.S.I. as No. 13.

Similar to No. 7, but lions to left, not maned, and long snouted; in the pond a swastika in place of the pellet. Two deep punch marks as usual.

Nos. 4, 7, and 8 belong to a class by themselves. The two deep punch marks, evidently intentionally made relate them to No. 1; the retrospectant lions to Nos. 2 and 3; and the floral reverse to the Gaṅga Gajapati type with whose weight of 59 grains, their 58.5 agrees. But No. 1 and some other Kadamba coins weigh 66.6 grains. This difference in weight remains to be explained, otherwise this type could be assigned to some branch of the early Kadambas connected with the Gaṅgas. Probably the Gaṅgas took their standard and their reverse from this type, substituting the lion with their own elephant. Nos. 6, 7, 8 are stated by Elliot to have come from north Karnataka otherwise called the southern Mahratta country, which the Kadambas were ruling. If the lions looked forward, the Gaṅga-Pallavas could have been the probable authors of this type.

Another dynasty whose authorship of these coins is also possible is the great Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty. The weight of these coins 58.5 is the same as the weight of the early Kalyāṇi Chālukya ones and the punch-marking is similar. The reverse appears only on the later coins of the Gaṅgas who were connected with the Rāshtrakūṭas. The early Rāshtrakūṭas may have had the lion as their device.

TYPE F.—Crown and Floral Reverse.

9. Wt. 60 grains. Figured in E.C.S.I. as No. 18.

Obverse :—A pavilion with double pillars and rafters showing. On top two circles with pellets standing perhaps for lotuses. In central field is a crown.

Reverse :—Floral reverse as on No. 6.

This description is from the drawing in E.C.S.I. It is doubtful if this coin is definitely Kadamba. It may be the issue of one of the feudatories of the Kadambas or of the Gaṅgas.

KADAMBA—GOA BRANCH.

Jayakesi.

TYPE—Lion.

10. *Al.* From E.C.S.I. No. 71.

Obverse :—In linear circle surrounded by ring of dots with sun and moon above, stands a large maned lion to left, with face to front, open jaws, right forepaw raised and tail lopped up. In front of the lion is a Nāgari legend: 'Pra mo da' the cyclic year of minting probably.

Reverse :—In border similar to obverse, five line Nāgari legend in fine Dēva-nāgari characters :

Srī Sapta kō
ṭī śa la bdha va ra vī
ra Ja ya kō śi
de va ma la va
ra mā ri

The legend means “The brave king Jayakesi, who obtained boons from Śrī Sapta Kōṭīśa, and who is the goddess of destruction to the Malavas (hill people). ‘Pramoda’ is one of the sixty cyclic years. The first *a* of Malavas is short and the word does not refer to the Mālavas of Central India. The form ‘Malava’ for the people of ‘Male’ is perhaps due to popular Kannaḍa pronunciation.

Siva Chitta (c. 1158).

TYPE—Lion.

11. *Ai.* 7. wt. 66.9 (large double dies).

Obverse :—Similar to 10, but lion ruder, long nosed and long eared, and looking and running to left. Nāgari letter in front : *Nya*.

Reverse :—Similar to 10. Legend :

Srī Sapta kō
ṭī sva labdha va ra Si
va chi ṭta vi ra Hē mā
di dē va ra Mā la va ra mā ri

The legend means : King Sivachitta, the lord of Hēmādi, the goddess of destruction to the Mālavas (Mā is long) who obtained boons from Śrī Sapta Kōṭīśva” (ra is missing). What Hēmādi stands for has to be explained. The ‘ra’ of ‘Dēvara’ is a popular modification of the nominative termination ‘ru’ in Dēvaru.

12. Similar to 11 but letter on obverse seems to be different.

The legend on the reverse is :

. . . Sa labdha va ra Si
va chi tta *Vira* Hē mā
di dē va ra Mā la
va ra mā ri

‘Vira’ appears after chitta and in ‘Mālava’ Mā is long.

13. Similar. But legend on obverse seems to be different.

The legend on the reverse reads :—

(1) Srī Kō
(2) ṭī sva la bdha va ra Si
(3) va chitta vira Hē ma
(4) de divara Ma la
(5) vara ma ri.

‘Ma’ is short.

Soyideva.

TYPE—Lion.

14. *Ai.* From E.C.S.I. No. 69.

Obverse :—Similar to No. 10, but lion ruder, long nosed and long eared and looking left. In front Nāgari legend of two letters, uncertain.

Reverse :—Similar to No. 10; legend :

Srī Sa pta Kō
 ṭi sva ra cha ra ṇa
 la bdha va ra vī ra
 Sō yi dē va

The legend means : “ The brave Sōyidēva, who obtained boons from the feet of Śrī Sapta Kōṭisvara.”

15. Similar to 10 but legend on obverse is ‘ṭa’
and on the reverse :

(1)
 (2) ra cha ra
 (3) bdha va ra pra sa
 (4) da Sō vi dē va
 (5) va ra mā ri.

Uncertain King

TYPE—Lion.

16. *Ai.* 65. Inferior metal.

Obverse :—Similar to 10, no legend in front, but an uncertain mark behind.

Reverse :—Similar to 1; legend barbarous :

(1) Śri
 (2) Kō ṭi
 (3) sa va ra

The lion of the Goa Kadambas resembles the early Kadamba lion in its raised head, large ears, looped tail and raised forepaw; but it looks forward like the Āndhra and Chālukya lions and not backward like the old Kadamba lion. The facing lion is similar to the one on the Hoysala coins. The fragmentary legends on the obverse may indicate the names of the years as in the case of ‘Pramoda’.

PART VI—MANUSCRIPTS.

Through the courtesy of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, about thirty-two palm leaf manuscripts were secured for examination from a private gentleman residing at Ulsoor. These manuscripts are of varied interest dwelling on architecture, sculpture, dancing and the like ; but they are all incomplete so that they cannot be reviewed without the help of other copies which may have been preserved elsewhere complete. Among the manuscripts, the following may be mentioned :—

1. Śiva-vilāsam—No. 184. Telugu language and characters. In the form of the usual Māhātmyas it deals with the Gavi-Gaṅgādharaśvara temple in Gavipur, Bangalore.

2. Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa Kavacha—No. 101. The composition is in praise of the god Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

3. Gaṇita—No. 17. Telugu language and characters. A book on Arithmetic like Līlāvati.

4. Sōmaśekhara-Chitraśekhara Charitre—No. 20. Kannaḍa language and characters. A book written in Yaksha Gāna form. It has been reviewed in the Mackenzie Collection of Oriental Manuscripts, p. 334.

5. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa—No. 22 A. Telugu characters. Printed.

6. Pūjārṇava Śivakāṇḍa—No. 1. Dwells on the mode of worship in Śiva temples.

7. Sanatkumāra Vāstu—No. 26. In Telugu characters, with Telugu commentary. The book is incomplete.

8. Āgama-śāstra—No. 3. The dabbing of the sacred ash, the wearing of the Rudrāksha, the mode of ablution, the eight forms of worship, etc., are all narrated in this manuscript.

9. Śrī Rāma-kavacha—No. 12. In praise of Śrī Rāma.

10. Kāraṇa Tantra—No. 30. A book on Śaivāgama. Tamil characters.

11. Śaivāgama—No. 9. In Telugu characters. Describes the several ways of invoking and worshipping Nandi, Mahākāla, Dēvēndra, the Dikpālakas, Śiva, Viṣṇu, Pārvatī, Gaṇēśa, etc., and also dwells on Balipīṭha-sthāna, Kuṇḍa-lakṣhaṇa, Dēvālaya-pramāṇa and so on.

12. Nānāgama-sāra—No. 7. Describes the principles enunciated in Vātula, Kāmika, Kiraṇa, Lalita and other Āgama books and dwells on Sahasra-kalāśa sthāpana, Ekādaśa-vyūha, Samprōkṣhaṇa-vidhi, etc.

13. Śaivāgama-prayōga—No. 12. Telugu characters. Is concerned with the worship offered to the god Sōmanātla and describes Śiva-kumbha sthāpana, Gaurī-bīja, Maṇṭapa-pūja, Bali-prayōga, Utsavaprayōga, etc.

14. Siddhānta-sārāvali—A treatise on dancing ; but incomplete.
15. Syāmalā-Daṇḍaka—No. 35. A composition of Kālidāsa. Printed.
16. Śiva-Pañchāksharī—No. 18. Telugu characters. Printed.
17. Mahānyāsa—No. 19. Telugu characters. Printed.
18. Ratna-Parīkshā—No. 29. Telugu language and characters. The book is similar to the 'Ratna Parīksha' written in Kannaḍa by Bālavaidyaḍa Chaluva (Catalogue of the Oriental Library, No. B. 69). The manuscript contains also the Yaksha Gāna play entitled the 'Karibhaṇṭana Kāḷaga' in the Telugu language.
19. Venkaṭagiri Mahātmya—No. 80. Printed.
20. Nandi Bharata—No. 41. Telugu characters, with Telugu commentary. Describes the various mudrās and postures in abhinaya.
21. Yantra-śāstra—No. 31. Grantha characters. Contains the Dēvī-māhātmya, Māraṇa-prakriya, Svarṇa Gaurī-vrata, etc.
22. A manuscript bearing No. 15 contains several jātakas, letters, and copies of certain *vyavasthā-patras* or settlement deeds regarding the worship, procession, etc., of the gods Yaragēśvara, Sōmēśvara and so on in Kolar during certain festivals like the Karaga, the Car Festival, etc. Copies of certain grants in Kannaḍa and Telugu are also recorded in the manuscript among which is a grant of the time of Dēva Rāya I, the Vijayanagar King. It is dated in Kali 4518, Śaka 1326, Pārthiva sam. Jyēshṭha śu 1 Wednesday corresponding to Wednesday, April 29, 1405 A.D., though the given Kali year must have been 4506 and the Śaka year 1327. The inscription records that when the Mahārājādhirāja Rāja-paramēśvara Vīra-pratāpa Dēvarāya mahārāya was ruling the kingdom of the world, on Wednesday Kali 4518, Śaka 1326, Pārthiva sam. Jyēshṭha śu 1, by order of the great minister Nāgaṇṇa Daṇṇāyaka, in the time of Kemparāya Daṇṇāyaka, the Mahāsāmāntādhīpati Ibari Nāyaka and the Nāḍa-prabhu of Kōḷāla Mukkaṇṇajīya, Sonṇegaḍa and Yirigiseṭṭi made a grant of the villages of Dēvaṇḍahalli, Yedehalli, Donehalli and Maḍērahalli as also the lands on the Śataśṛṅgaparvata and the wet and dry lands, gardens, etc. belonging to Maḍavaḷa together with all the rights (specified) belonging thereto, free of all imposts, to Sōmēśvarasvāmi of Kōḷāla, otherwise called the new Kailāsa, Gangādhārēśvarasvāmi, Cheluva Sōmēśvarasvāmi and Antaragaṅge-Amṛitēśvarasvāmi, for their decorations, offerings and festivals, to last as long as the Sun and Moon endure. Ibari Nāyaka (called Hebbere Nāyaka elsewhere) and Yirigiseṭṭi are mentioned in Kolar 83 which is another record of the time of Dēva Rāya I. The latter record is dated in 1417 A.D., but it also mentions wrongly the Kali year 4518. Thus the mention of the Kali year in the present record is faulty. The villages mentioned in the record are all mostly in the neighbourhood of Kōlār, while the Śataśṛṅgaparvata is the name given to the Kōlār hills. The record is under examination.

PART VII—INSCRIPTIONS.

HASSAN DISTRICT

HASSAN TALUK.

1

At the village Grâma in the hobli of Hassan, first inscription on the wall to the left of the sukhanaṣi doorway in the Narasimha temple. [Plate XXV.]

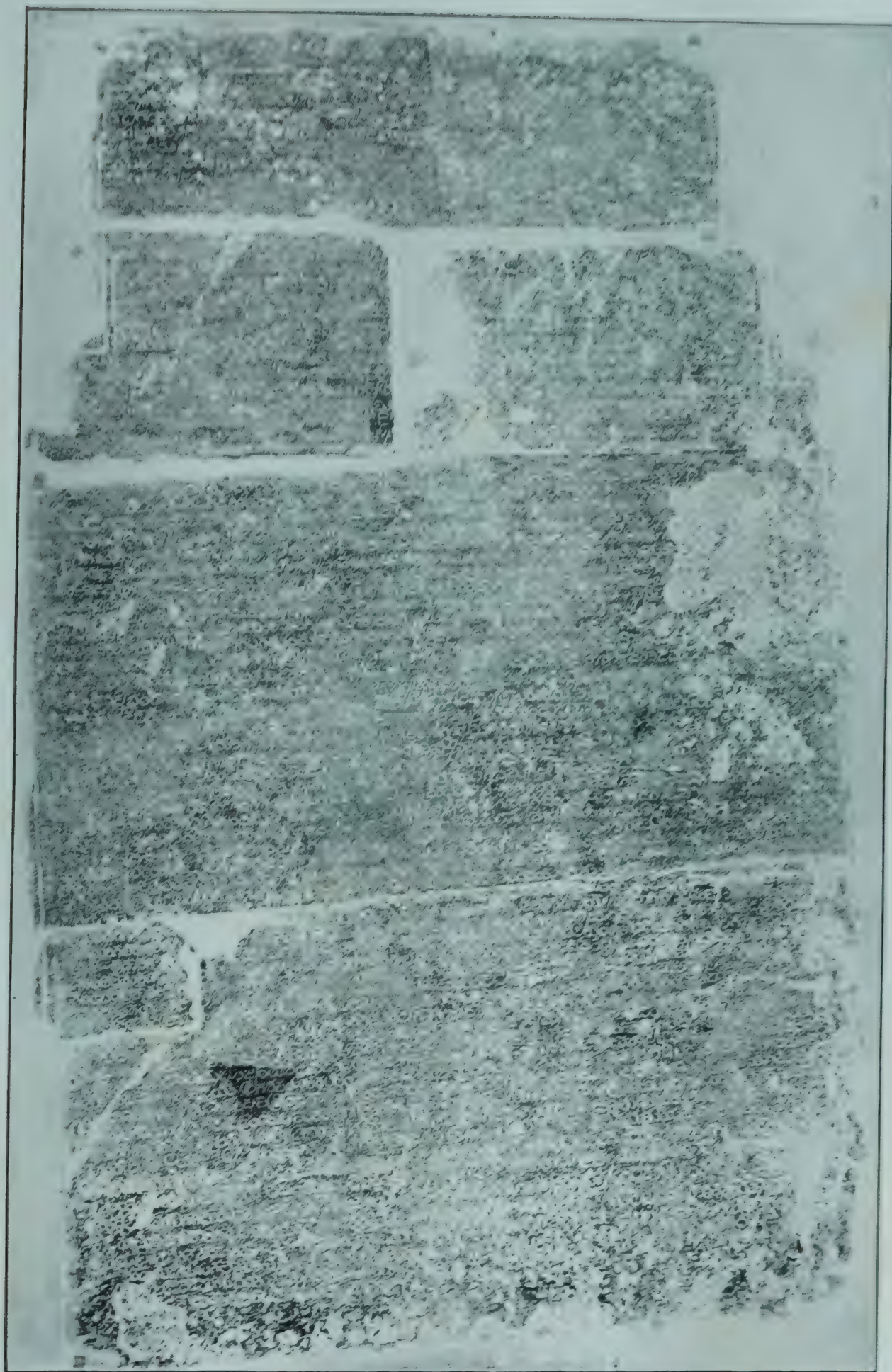
size 6'—6" × 4'

Kannada language and characters

ಹಾಸನದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕನಕಾ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸುಖನಾಸಿಯ ಎಡಭಾಗದ ಗೋಡೆಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 6'—6" × 4'

1. ಅದಿರದು ಧಾತ್ರಿ ತುಂಗಳ್ದು ಕಡಲೆಲೆದಪ್ಪದು ದಿಗ್ಗಜಬ್ರಜಂ ಬೆದಟದು ಮಧ್ಯಲೋಕದಜನಂ ಸಲೆಕಂವಿ ಸದದ್ರಿ
2. ತೊಟ್ಟನೆತ್ತಿದ [ನಿದು] ಚೋದ್ಯಮೆಂದು ವಿಬುಧಪರ್ವರಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತಿಸೆ ಪೋಕ್ಕು ಧಾತ್ರಿಯಂ ಪದುಳದಿನೊಂದೆ ಕೋಡೊಳರದೆತ್ತಿ
3. ದ ಸೂಕರನಿಗೆ ಭೋಗಮಂ || ಬಳಸಿದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಕಳ್ಳಲತೆ ವಾರಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ ವಾರಿ ತೋಳು ಮನಂಗೊಳಿ ಸುವ ಶಾಪೆಯೊಳಿತ
4. ಳಿರುಜ್ಜಳಕವುಸ್ತು ಭವಾಗೆ ಶೋಭೆಯಂ ತಳೆದಮುರಾರಿ ಕಳ್ಳಕುಜಮೊಳು ಭುವನತ್ರಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಪುಷ್ಟಿಯಂ
5. ಫಳಿಯಿಸಲೆಂದು ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಲರಂತೆ ವೇಲಿದ್ದು ನಾಭಿನೀರಜಂ || ಅವಜೊಳು ವಿರಿಂಚಿ ತುಂಬಿವೊಲ್ವು
6. ದಯಿಸಿದಂ ವೇದಸುಸ್ವರಂ ಮುಕ್ತರಜಂ ತದಮಳಮಾನ [ಸ] ದೊಳುಪುಟ್ಟಿದನತ್ತಿ ತದತ್ತಿನೇತ್ರಪುತ್ರಂ ಸೋಮಂ ||
7. ಕಮಳಭವಂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಂ ತತುಕಮಳಜಕ್ರಿತುಕಮಳಜನ್ಮನತ್ತಿ ದ್ರಿಗುದ್ಯತ್ಕಮಳಜನವಂಗೆ ಸೋಮಂ ಕಮ ಳೋದಯ
8. ರೂಢಿಯಾಯ್ತು ವಂಶಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಂ || ಸೋಮಕುಲಂ ದೊರೆವೆತ್ತುದು ಸೋಮನಿನಾ ಸವುಮ್ಮನಿಂ ಪುರೂರ ವನಿಂ ಶ್ರೀ
9. ಧಾಮನೆನಿಪಾಯುವಿಂ ನಕುಶಾಮಳನೃಪನಿಂ ಯಯಾತಿಪತಿಯಿಂ ಯದುವಿಂ || ಯದುಪುಟ್ಟಿಸೋಮವಂ
10. ಶಂ ಯದುವಂಶಮುಮಾಯ್ತು . . . ಭೂಭರಮಂ ಪದುಳದಿಂ ತಾಳಿದ ಭೂಭುಜರುದಾತ್ತ ನಾಯಕರ
11. ನೇಕರುಂಬಳಿಕಾಗೆ . . . ಕಾಮಂ ಸೋಮಂ . . .
12. ರಾಧಿಸುತಿರೆ ಪುಲಿಮೇಲ್ಪಾಯ್ತುದಂಕಂಡು ದಿಬ್ಬ . . . ದಿಂಪೋಯ್ಸುಳಯೆನೆ ಸೆಳೆಯಿಂಪೋಯ್ಸು
13. ನಂಗೆಲ್ಲನಂತಾ ಕ್ಷಿತಿಪಾಳಂ ಯಾದವಪ್ಪೋಯ್ಸುಳರೆನೆ ನೆಗಲ್ದರು ನೆಟ್ಟನಂದಿಂದ ವೆತ್ತಲು || ಪೋಯ್ಸು
14. (ಹೋಸ)ಳಕುಳಮೊಳು ತೇಜದಕಯ್ಸೊಂಕಿಂ . . . ಮುದದ . . . ವಾದಿತ್ಯಂಗಯ್ಯಾನಿಂಮ್ಮು
15. ಡಿ ಯೆನಿಸಿದ ಮೆಯ್ಸಿರಿಯಂ ಮೆಟದನಲು . . . ಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ || ಉದಯಕ್ಷೋಣೇಧರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂರ್ಯ್ಯಂ



INSCRIPTION AT THE YOGA-NARASIMHA TEMPLE, SANTIGRAMA (p. 88).

Mysore Archæological Survey.]

16. ವಳಯಂಮಾತ್ರಾಂಡಬಿಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ನಂಪದಮಂ ಬೀಡುವ ತೇ ಕಾಯ್ತು ಪ್ಪಂದದಿಂದಾದ ನಾನಿ
ತೋರ್ಪ್ಪರಮ
17. ಣಂಗೆ ಪುತ್ರನೆಯಂಗಂ ಪೈರಿವೀರಾಂಗನಾವದನೇ . . . ದೀವಿಳೆಯನೆ ಪೊದ್ದುತು ಪ್ರತಾಪೋ
ದಯಂ
18. ಜನಮುಲವ ಮೂವರಂತಂ ಜನಿಯಿಸಿದರು ತತುವತಿಗಾದತ್ತನೆಯರು ಬಲ್ಲಾಳನ್ನ ಪಾಳಂ
ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೇವ
19. ನುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ|| ಅವರೊಳುಮಧ್ಯಮನಾಗಿರು ಮುವನುತ್ತು ಪ ಪಿಷ್ಟವದ್ದನ ದೇವಂ
ಭುವನಮನಾಳ್ವಂ ಯದುವಂತ
20. ವಿಶೇಷಕನಾದಿರಾಜ ಚಾರುಚರಿತ್ರಂ|| ಪೊದವಿದಳುಕ್ಕೇ ವಿಷ್ಣುಮುಖೀಪತಿ ಧೂಳಿಗೋಚಿ
ಪೊದುದುತಳಕಾಡು ತಲೆ
21. ಮಲೆಪೆರ್ವಯಲಾದುದು ಕಂಚಿಮುಂಚಿಕೆಟ್ಟು ದು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತೇ ನೋಡಿದುದಾತುಳುನಾಡು
ಬೂದಿಯಾದುದು ಬನವಾಸೆಪೊಂಗು
22. . . . ಗಿತುನಂಗಲಿ ಕೊಂಗುಕೊಂಕಣಂ|| ಹೆಸೆಯೊಳು ನಿಶ್ಚಳಮಿ ಧ್ವಾನದಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಜಿ
ಸೆ ಸೇನಾರಜದಿಂದ ಕೆನಮ್ಮನಗೆ ವಾರಾಶಿಬ್ರಜಂ
23. . . . ಟ್ಟನಿದಂತಾಳೆ ಧರಿತ್ರಿಯೊಳು ವಿಜಯಯೋಗೋದ್ಯೋಗದಿ ಪೀರಾರಿನ್ನ ಪಾಳರಂ
ಬರಿಸಿದಂ ಮೂವಿಟ್ಟಿಗಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಗಂ||
24. ಹರನುರಿಗಣ್ಣುಲರಂತಂ ನರಸಿಂಹನಕೋಪದಂತಮೀನ್ನುರತೇಜಸ್ವರ ನಂತಾ ನರನಾಡನ
ನೂನು ವಿಜಯ ನರಸಿಂಹನಪಂ||
25. ವಿಜಯನಾರಸಿಂಹಮುಖೀವಲ್ಲಭನಗ್ರಮುಖಿ ತೇಚಲಪೇವಿಗೆ ಬರಾಳದೇವನುದಯಂಗೆಯ್ದಂ
26. ದಶಕಂಠನೆಂಬವಗ್ಗ ಳಿಂದಂ ಬಂನವಂ ಮುನ್ನು ಪಾಚ್ಚಿನಿ ಮತ್ತಂ ದೆಸದಿರ್ಪ್ಪಮೀರುಗಿರಿ ಆ ಕೈರಾಸಂ
ಗಳಂ ಬಯ್ದು ಪಾಡಿಸುಪುಚ್ಚಂಗಿ
27. ರದಿಂದಂಮುತ್ತಿಪಾಂಡ್ಯಾನ್ವಯಂ ರಸೆಗಾಳ್ವಂನೆಗಮುತ್ತಿ ಕೊಂಡತಿಬಳಂ ಬರಾಳಭೂಪಾಳಕಂ|| ಪೊಟ್ಟ
ಜೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕುನೊಕ್ಕಿ ತಪಿಸಂದ ಪೈರಿನ್ನ ಪಾಳ
28. ಕಚ್ಚಲಂಬುಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಸಂದೆರಂಬರಗೆ ಮಾನಿವಿರಾಟನ ಕೋಟೆ ಗುತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಟ್ಟಗೆ ಪಿಟ್ಟ ಪಳ್ಳಿ ನೊರಟೂಕ್ಕುಮು
ಗೋಡೊಳಗಾದ ದುರ್ಗಮಂ [ತೊಟ್ಟನೆಮುತ್ತಿ] ಕೊಂಡ
29. ವನೇಪೊಗಳ್ಳೆಂ ಚಲದಂಕರಾಮನಂ|| ಸಂದುಗ್ರಾಹಿತರಕ್ತದಿಂದ ಮಳಿಜುದತ್ತೀಮಹೀಚಕ್ರವಿಂನೆಂದಿಂ
ಗಾಱುವುದೊ [ಟ್ಟಿದಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ಬೆಚ್ಚಿಲೆಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ]
30. ಬಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂನೆಂದಿಂಗೆಪ್ಪದು ಮಾರಿಗಂ ಪನಿವದೆಂದಿಂಗೆಪ್ಪದೆಂಬನೆಗಂ ಕೊಂದಂ ಸೇವುಣತಂತ್ರಮಂ
ಬವರದೊಳು ಬಲ್ಲಾ [ಳ] ಭೂಪಾಳಕಂ
31. ಉದ್ಯೋಗಜಯೋದ್ಭವ ಪ್ರಭುಗೆ ಬರಾಳಂ ಗೇರುಂಪಾಂಡ್ಯನೋಡಿದವಲಂತು ಮುರಾರಿಯೋಡಿದ
ನದೇಂಬೊಲ್ಕಾಮಭೂಪಾಳನೋಡಿ
32. ನೋಡಿಬ್ಬೀಶರೋಡಿದರೀಪೆಳ್ಳವರಂತೆ ವಿಕೃತಸನುಂ ತಕ್ಕಂಬಿಸುಟ್ಟೋಡಿದಂ|| ಜಗದೀಶಕ್ಕಾಳೆಗಂ ತೀ
ಪ್ಪುದು ಮೊಡರಿಸುವಪ್ಪಾಯ್ನಲುಂ ತಾನೆಮುಂ
33. ರೀರವದ ಮಸಕದಿಂದರ್ಬಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆಯಿಂದಾನೆಗೆ ಪೊಯ್ದಂ ತಾಂ ಗಡೋಪೋವವನ ಗಣಣ
ಜೇಡೆಂದು ಬರಾಳದೇವಂಗರಿದಿತ್ತುಂತೆತ

34. ಯಿಹುತಿಪ್ಪರೂ|| ರಸೆಯಂ ತಳ್ಳೆನೆತಾಗಿ ವಾಯುಪಥಮಂ ಪೊತ್ತೆತ್ತಿ ದಿಕ್ಷಂಧಿಯಂ ವಸುದಾಭಾಗದಿ
ನೊತ್ತಿನಿಳ್ಳುಕಡಲಲ
35. ಟ್ಪಿನಿವಿದ್ಯುಡ್ಡುಪಕಾಂತೆಯರ್ಕ್ಕಳೆವೆಗಳು ಝಲಂಬಿನಂಪೊಣ್ಣೊದಳಿಸುಗುಂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯ
ಲುತಕ್ಕೋದಂಡಮೌರ್ವೀರವಂ
36. ತೀವಗುಣಂ ಚ್ಚಾಯೆಯಾಯ್ತು ತಳ್ಳಿಹುವಗುಣಂ ಕಾವಾಯ್ತು ನಿಪುದು ನೃಪಗುಣಜೀವನ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳದೇವನೇ
ಕಚ್ಚತ್ತಂ
37. ಪೆನರೋಲಗಿಕಾರ್ತಿಯರ್ಕ್ಕಳುಂ ಕೂಸುಗಳುಂ ಮಹಾಕವಿಗಳೇವೆನಗೊಪ್ಪೆ ಸರಸ್ವತೀಸಮುಲ್ಲಾಸಮೆ
ಬೀಡಿನೊಳುಮಗುಳೆಮ
38. ಸೆ ವಿಳಾಸಮಂಪಡೆದು ನಿಂದುದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯೊಳೊ|| ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಸಮಸ್ತಭುವನಾಶ್ರಯಂ ಶ್ರೀ
ಪ್ರಿಥ್ವೀವಲ್ಲಭಂಮಹಾ
39. ಶ್ವರಂ ದ್ವಾರಾವತೀಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರಂ ಯಾದವಕುಳಾಂಬರದ್ಯುಮಣಿ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞಚೂಡಾಮಣಿ ಮಲೆ
ರಾಜರಾಜ ಮಲೆಪರೊಳು
40. ಡ ಕದನಪ್ರಚಂಡನೇಕಾಂಗವೀರನಸಹಾಯತೂರ ಶನಿವಾರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಗಿರಿದುರ್ಗಮಲ್ಲ ಚಲದಂಕರಾಮ
ನಿನ್ನಂಕಪ್ರತಾಪಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳದೇವರಸರು
41. ದೋರಸಮುದ್ರದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯೊಳು ಸುಖಸಂಕಥಾವಿನೋದದಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೈಯುತ್ತಮಿರೆ ತದೀಯ
ರಾಜ್ಯಪೂಜ್ಯರುಂ ಸರ್ವಜನಸೇವ್ಯರುಂ ಮನೇಕವೇದ
42. ವೇದಾಂತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ತರ್ಕ್ಕ ತಂತ್ರ ಬ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಪುರಾಣ ಕಾಬ್ಯ ನಾಟಕ ಭರತ ವಾತ್ಸ್ಯಾಯನ
ಚ್ಚಂದೋಳಂಕಾರಕಳಾಕೋವಿದರುಂ ಹಿರಣ್ಯಗರ್ಭಕಾವಿಳೆ
43. ಪಾತಂಜಳಾದ್ಯನೇಕಯೋಗ ಯೋಗಾಂಗಪಾರಂಗತರು ಮಪ್ಪಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಯತಃಪ್ರಕಾಶ
ಮತಿಶಯಮಳುಂಬ ಮತರ್ಕ್ಕೈಮದೆಂತೆಂದಡೆ
44. ಸಖ್ಯಂ ವಸಿಷ್ಠಯೋಗವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನದೊಳೆಂದು ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ನಿಳಾವಿಖ್ಯಾತಂ ಮಂನಿನಿ ಮುನಿಮುಖ್ಯ
ನೊಳಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶ
45. ಕೇಳ್ವಂ ||ವ|| ಅವರ ಪರಮಗುರುಗಳೆಂತೆಂದೊಡೆ ಚತುರ್ವೇದ ಚತುರ್ಮುಖರುಂ ಪಡಂಗಪಣ್ಣುಬ
ರುಂ ಸ್ಮೃತಿನ್ಯಾಯಮೀಮಾಂಸಾ ಚತು
46. ಭುಜರುಂ ತ್ರಿಕಾಂಡ ಜ್ಞಾನತ್ರೀತ್ರರುಂಮಪ್ಪ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಭಟ್ಟನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಪುರನಪುತ್ರ
ಪ್ಪರಮಹಂಸ
47. ತೆಂದಡೆ || ಹರಿಹಂಸಂ ರವಿಹಂಸನಂಚ್ಚೆ ಬಗರಾಜಂ ನಾಮದಿಂ ಹಂಸನೆಂಬರವಂ ತಾಳ್ವಿನೊಚ್ಚತಂ
ಪರಮಹಂಸಂ ಸನ್ಮನೀಂದ್ರಾಂ
48. ಬುಜೋತ್ಕರಹಂಸಂ ಕುನ್ಯಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಂತಮಸಹಂಸಂ ಯೋಗ್ಯರಕ್ಷೈಕತತ್ಪರಹಂಸಂ ಪೆನರಿಂದ ಮಂತೆನೆ
ದರಾರುವಿಶ್ವಂಭರಾ ಭಾಗದೊಳೊ ||
49. ದಯೆನಿಚ್ಚಲ್ವಳಪಟ್ಟನಾಧನ ಚತುಷ್ಕಂ ಕಚ್ಚೆ ವೇದಬ್ರಹ್ಮಂ ನಯಮಂ ಬೀಟುವ ಚಾರುವಾರಿಜವನಂ
ಕ್ರೌವುಂಚೋತ್ಕರಂ ಶಿಷ್ಯಸಂಚಯಮಾಗುತ್ತಿರೆ ಸಂತತಂ
50. ಪರಮಹಂಸಸ್ವಾಮಿತಾಂ ಹಂಸನಾಗಿಯೆ ದಲ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಿಸುವಂ ವಿನಿರ್ಮಳವೆನಿಪದ್ವೈತ ಕಾನಾರ
ದೊಳೊ || ಶೃತಿಕಲ್ಪಾವನಿಜಂ ದಶೋಪನಿ
51. ಸದಂ ಶಾಖಾಚಯಂ ಪರ್ಣಸಂತತಿ ವರ್ಣಂ ಕುನ್ಯಂ ಪದಂ ಶತಗುಣಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಾತೀತಾನಂದಮಂಸ್ವಿತ
ಗಾನಂದಮನೀವ ಪಕ್ಕಪಳಮಪ್ಪಂನಂ ರನಾನ್ಯಾ

52. ದ ಸಾರತಿಯಂಪತ್ತಿ ಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶನೆ ಶುಕಂನತ್ವತ್ವೋಭಾವದಂ || ನೋಶಲೋಳಂಶಿಗೊಂಡಿರೆ ಮನಂ
ಮನದಲ್ಲೆಯೆ ವಾಯುಪಂಚಕಂ ಮಿನುಕದಡಂ
53. ಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಳರೆಮುಚ್ಚಿದವೊಲರೆ ಪಂಕಜಾಸನಂ ಬಿಡುಗೆಯನಾಳ್ ಪೊಲವರೆ ಹತ್ತದೆನೊಳೊಂದಿರೆ ಯೋಗ
ಮುದ್ರೆ ರಂಜಿಸುವುದ ಬಂಡಭೋಗದಸಮಾಧಿಯೆ
54. ಪ ಬರ
55. ಅನುವದಿತಿ ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಯುಕ್ತಮಂ ನೆನೆಯದೆ ತಂದುತೋಜುವವದಾರಣೆಯೊಳಿವ ಹಸ್ತಶೌಷ್ಠ
ಮವಿನಯದೆ ಕೇಳ್ವುತಂ ಮ
56. ಮನೆಯ್ದಿಸುವಂ ಅಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶನನ್ನವುನಿ ಮೆಜಿದಂ ಶ್ರುತಿಶ್ರುತಿಪುರಾಣಗಣಂಗಳ ನಿತ್ಯಗೋಪ್ತಿಯೊಳೊ ||
ತಳತಳತೋಳಗುವ ದಂತಾವಳಿ
57. ತಿನ ಮತ್ತವಾರಣ ಬಳವನ ಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶರತುಳಸದ್ವಾಗ್ವಿತ್ತಿ ಸಭೆಗೊಳೊ ನಡಿಕುಂ ||
ಅಚಳಯೋಗನಿಯೋಗ ಭಾವವಚಳ
58. ನ್ನ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಮತ್ತಚಳ ಮಂತ್ರಕಳಾಪಿಳಸಮಚಳಂ ಶಿಷ್ಯಾನುಕೂಲ್ಯಂ ಸಮಾಚಳಂ ಧರ್ಮ
ಪದಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯಚಳಂ ಸತ್ಯಂದಮಂ ಶಾಂತಿಯುಂ
59. ಸಂದಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶರ್ ಅನವದ್ಯನ್ಯಾಮನಂಪತ್ತಿಯೊಳೊ || ಧರಣೀನಾಥರ ಸಪ್ತಾಂಗರಾಜ್ಯಮೊನಾಂಗ
ಮೆಂದು ಪರಮದಯಾಳಂಕರಣರ ಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶರದೊ
60. ರೆವೆತ್ತಪ್ಪಾಂಗ ಯೋಗರಾಜ್ಯಂ ನಗುಗುಂ || ಹತ್ತುಂಕರಣಂಗಳು ನೆಜೆ ಹತ್ತುಂವೆನೆಗೊಡಿ ಪೊದೊ
ವರಿಗಳವಾಜುಂ ಪೊತ್ತಾನಲಾಜಿದುಳಿದುವುಮತ್ತೀಂ ಆ
61. ಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶಮುನಿಬಲವಂತಂ || ನುಡಿಗಳು ಪಂಡಿತಗೊಪ್ತಿಯೊಳೊ ನವರಸಪ್ರಸಂದಮಂ ಲೀಲೆಯುಂ
ಪಡೆಗುಂ ಸನ್ಮಾನಿ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವದೊಳೊ ವಿಪುಳವೇದಾಸ್ತ
62. ಪ್ರದೀಪತ್ವಮಂ ಪಡೆಗುಂ ಮುನಿಸುತಿರ್ಪುದಾಜುರಸಮಗ್ರಾಸ್ಥಾನದೊಳ್ಳೆವೆಯುಂ ಪಡೆಗುಂ ಸಂದ
ಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶಮುನಿಪತ್ತೀ
63. ವಾಗುವಿದ್ಯಾಧರಂ || ಸಮೆಯಂಗಳ್ಳರಮವುಕ್ತಿ ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮನೆಲ್ಲಂ ಮಂತ್ರದೊಳೆ ತಂತ್ರದೊಳ್ಳಮನಂದೊ
ಪ್ಪುವ ಯಂತ್ರದೊಳೊ ಗಣಿತದೊಳೊ ಗಾಂಧರ್ವದೊ
64. ಳು ಮನುಮಥಾಗಮದೊಳೊ ವಾಸ್ತುಪಿನೊಳೊ ಭಿಷ್ಣುಪಯದೊಳೊ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿತ್ಯದೊಳೊ ನಾಟಕಕ್ರಮ
ದೊಳೊ ಸಂದಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶನೆವಲಂ ಬಲ್ಲಂಪೆ
65. ಟಿಬ್ಬೆಲ್ಲರೇ || ತಾವಿದ್ದ ಸಭೆಯೊಪ್ಪಂ ತಾವಿಟ್ಟ ಮಹಾಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಶಾನಸಮಾಪಂತಾ ಸಕಳ
ಕಳಾವಿದರಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶರೇನುಂತರೋ || ಮುದದಿನಚಳಪ್ರ
66. ಕಾಶರ ಪದಿನಾಲ್ಕುವಿದ್ವೆಯೆಸಕಮಂ ಸ್ತುತಿಯಿಸಲೇ ಪದಿನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಲೋಕಮನಾಬದಿ ಮುನ್ನಮೆ
ಬಗೆದುಮಾಡಿ ಚದುರಂಪಡೆದಂ || ವಚನ || ಮತ್ತಂ
67. ಯಮನಿಯಮಂಗಳಂ ಪವಿತ್ರೀಕೃತಗಾತ್ರೇಂದ್ರಿಯನುಂ ಪದ್ಮಪ್ಪಸ್ತಿಕಾದ್ಯಾಸನದಿಂ ಚಿತಕಾಯವರಿ
ತ್ರಮನುಂ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮದಿಂದರಿ
68. ವಿಜಯಿಯುಂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರದಿಂ ನಿಯಮಿತಕರಣ ಗ್ರಾಮನುಂ ದಾರಣ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುಂ ವಿಚಿತದೊತಗ್ರಾಮ
ನುಂ ಧ್ಯಾನದಿಂ ಪರಿನಿಷ್ಠಿತಥೈಯನುಂ ಸಮಾ
69. ಧಿಯುಂ ಸರ್ವಾತ್ಮೈಕತ್ವ ತತ್ವನುಮೆನ್ನುವಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶಯೋಗೀಶ್ವರನ ಮಹಿಮೆಯಪ್ಪಾಂಗ ಯೋಗ
ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದರ್ಪಣಮೆನ್ನಿವುದಂತು ಮಲ್ಲದೆಯುಂ ಧರ್ಮನಿಧಿಪರಮ

70. ಕುಂಭಪ್ರಯಾಜಿತ್ಯಂ ಯೋಗಮಾಲೆ ಯೋಗವ್ಯಾಸಂಕಾಲಯಮಂ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದೊಳಯಮಯಮುಖಳ
ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮುನಿವಾದಿಸಿದಂ
71. ಅಂತಾಶಾನ್ತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ವರದನರಸಿಂಹದೇವಗ್ನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳದೇವರಸರು ಯಾವೂರಸಿದ್ಧಾ
ಮದದೊವಲ ಕೊಂನೊಳಗೆಯು ಕೊಂನನು
72. ಮನ್ಯಾಯದಲು ಪೂರ್ವಾಯವಪೂರ್ವಾಯದಿಂ ಬಹಾಯ ಕೊಂನುನಸಿತವಾಗಿ ದಾರಾವೂರ್ವಕಂ
ಮಾಡಿ ಅಚಂದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಬರನಲ್ಪಂತಾಗಿ
73. ದೇವಗ್ನ್ಯ ತಾಮ್ರತಾನನಮಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು || ಆಕೊಂನಿಂಗಕೇಜ ಮಹಾನನಂಗಳು ನರಸಿಂಹದೇವರ
ಪಿರಿವೊರುಹಳಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಯೆರಡುವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯ
74. ಕೊಟ್ಟರು || ಮತ್ತಮಾಡಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೊಡಿಕೆಯಕೊಂನೊಳಗೆ ಪತ್ತುಕೊಂನನು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷನಲ್ಪಂ
ತಾಗಿ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳದೇವರಸರಮುಂದೆ ಅಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶರಕಯ್ಯಲು
75. ಕೊಟ್ಟರು || ಶ್ರೀಕರಣಗಳು ಪಳಹತಮಂಬಿಟ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷಂ ನಲ್ಪಂತಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಸ್ತಿತಿ ಶ್ರೀಕರ
ಣಂಗಳು . . .

[ಮುಂದೆ ಮೂರು ಪದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ಸವೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ].

Transliteration.

1. adiradu dhātri tu[ni]kkadu kaḍal noledappadu diggaḷa-brajam bedaradu
madhya-lōkada janam sale kampisad adri
2. tottenectida [n idu] chōdyameṇdu vibudhar pparikīrttise pokku dhātriyam
paduḷadin omde kōḍol iradetti-
3. da Sūkaran iḡe bhōgaman || baḷasida Lakshmi Kalpalate vāridhi suttida
vāri tōlu manamgolisuva śākhēyol i-ta-
4. ḷir uḡvaḷa- Kavustubhamāḡe śōbhēyam taḷeda Murāri Kalpakujadoḷu bhūva-
natraya- srisṭṭi-pusṭṭiyam
5. phaḷiyāsalēṇdu puṭṭidalaramevol irddudu nābhi-nirajam || adaroḷu Virimehi
tumbivol vu-
6. dayisidam vēda-susvaram mukta-rajam tad-amala- māna[sal]doḷu puṭṭidan
Atri tad-Atri-nētra- putram Sōmam ||
7. kamaḷa-bhavam Brahmam tatu-Kamaḷaja-hritu-kamaḷa-janmam Atri drig-u-
dyat-kamaḷajan avamge Sōmam kamaḷōdaya-
8. rūḍhiyāytu vamsakkellam || Sōma-kulam dorevettundu Sōmanin ā- Savum-
yanim Purūravanim śrī-
9. dhāmanenipa Āyuvim Nahusāmaḷa-nṛipanim Yayāti-patiyim Yaduvim ||
Yadu puṭṭi Sōmavam-
10. śam Yadu-vamśamum āytu bhū-bharanam paduḷadin tāḷida
bhūbbujar udātta-nāyakar a-
11. nēkarum baḷikāḡe Kāmam Sōmam
12. rādhisutire puli mēlvāyvudam kaṇḍu dībya dam poy Saḷa yene
seḷeyim poyd a-
13. dam ḡgeldan ant ā-kṣhitipāḷam Yādavar p-Poyśaḷarene negaḷdaru netta-
n andida vettaḷum || Poyśa-

14. (Hôsaḷa) kuḷadoḷu tējada kaysōmkin mudada vādityaṅṅ ay-
sāsirmma-
15. di yenisida meysiriyaṅ meradanalu [te] [Vina]yādityaṅ || udaya-kahōṇi-
dharakke Sūryyaṅ
16. vaḷayaṅ mārtaṇḍa-bimbakke saṅpadamaṅ bīruva tē kām]ypa
ppamdadiṁdādan ā-viditōrvvi-rama-
17. naṅge putraṅ Ereyamṅ vairi-vīraṅṅaṇā-vadanē diviḷayana-prōdya-
tu-pratāpōdayaṅ[||]
18. janam uliva mūvar aṁśaṅ janiyisidaru tatu-patig-ādar ttaneyaru
Ballāḷa-nṛipāḷaṅ Bittidēva-
19. n Udayādityaṅ || avaroḷu madhyaman āgiyum ivanutta pa Viṣṇu-
varddhanadēvaṅ bhuvanaman āḷdam Yaduvaṁśa-
20. viśēshakan ādi-rāja-chāru-charitraṅ || vōdavid aḷurkke Viṣṇumahīpati
dhūligōṭe vōdudu Talakāḍu Tale-
21. male pervvayalādudu Kaṁchi muṁchi keṭṭudu Tereyūr tte
nōḍidud ā Tuḷunāḍu būdiyādudu Banavāse pongu
22. gitu Naṅgali Koṁgu Koṁkaṇaṅ || deseyoḷu niśchalaṅ i
dhvānadim ḍakke vājise sēnā-rajadin kesar mmasage vārāṣi-brajaṅ
23. tṭisidaṅ tāḷe dharitriyoḷu vijaya-yōgōdyōgadi vairi-nṛipāḷaraṅ
barisidaṅ mū-vittigaṅ Bittigaṅ ||
24. Haran-urigaṅ-malar-aṁśaṅ Narasiṁhana kōpad aṁśaṅ ēn suratējasphura
. . . . naṁtā naranāthana sūnu Vijaya Narasiṁhanṛipaṅ ||
25. Vijaya-Narasiṁha mahīvallabhan-agra-mahishi t Échaladēvige
Ballāḷadēvan udayaṅgeydaṅ [||]
26. Daśakaṇṭhan-emḇavarggaḷindaṅ baṁṁavaṅ munnupārjjisi mattaṅ beṣe-
dirppa Mērugiri ā-Kailāsaṅgaḷaṅ baydu pāḍisuv-Uchhangi
27. radiṁdaṅ mutti Pāṇḍyānvayaṅ rasegāḷvaṁnegam ottikonḍatibaḷaṅ Bal-
lāḷa-bhūpāḷakaṅ || voṭṭaje mikku sokki taṛisaṁda vairi-nṛipāḷa-
28. kar chchalaṁbaṭṭire saṁd-Eraṁbarage māni-Virāṭana-kōṭe Gutti Belliṭṭage
Reṭṭahaḷli Soratūr Kkurugōḍ olaḡāda durggaṁṁ [toṭṭane mutti]konda-
29. van évogaḷveṁ chalaḍaṁka-rāmanam || sand-ugrāhita-raktaḍindaṁ alirud-
attī-mahīchakraṁṁṁṁṁṁṁ āṛuvudo [tṭidaṭṭegaḷa beṭṭellellyum]
30. baṭṭe yimṁṁṁṁṁṁṁṁṁṁ Mārigaṅ pasivadeṁṁṁṁṁṁṁṁṁṁ emḇimṁṁṁṁṁṁ
koṁdaṁ Sévuna-taṁtramam bavaradoḷu Ballā[ḷabhūpāḷakaṁ]
31. udyōga-jayōdbhava-prabhuge Ballāḷaṅ éruṁ Pāṇḍyan ōḍidaval aṁtu
Murāri yōḍidanadēmbol Kāmabhūpāḷaṅ ōḍi
32. nyōrbbiśar ōḍidar i-pēḷdavaraṁte Vikkarasanuṁ takkaṁ bisuṭṭōḍidaṁ ||
jagadīśar kkāḷegaṁ tīrvvudu vōḍarisuvar ppāysaluṁ tāne muṁ
33. tṭhīravada masakadiṁd arbisutt āneyiṁd ānege poyvaṁ tāṁ gaḍōvōv avana
gasani bēḍeṁdu Ballāḷadēvaṅ aridittuṁ teta

34. yikutipparû || raseyam talkena tâgi vâyu-pathanam pottetti diksamdhiyam
vasudhâbhâgadin ottisîldu kaḍalala
35. tṭisi vidyud (vidviṭ) nṛipa-kānteyarkkaḷ-erdegaḷu jhalembinam poṇmi
daḷḷisugum Dakshina-chakravarttiya luṭṭat-kôdamda-maurbbî-ravam
36. tîva guṇam chehhâyeyâytu taṭṭiriva-guṇam kâvâyt enipudu nṛipa-guṇa-
jivana Ballâḷadêvan-êkachchhatram
37. pesarôlagikârtiyarkkaḷum kûsugaḷum mahâkavigaḷe vesagoppe Sarasvatî-
samullâsame bîdinoḷu maguḷe ma
38. sevilâsanam paḍedu niṇdudu Dakshinachakravarttiyolû || svasti samasta-
bhuvanâsrayam śrî-prithvî-vallabham mahâ
39. śvaram Dvârâvatî-pura-varâdhîśvaram Yâdava-kulâmbara-dyumaṇi sarva-
jña-chûḍâmaṇi malerâjarâja maleparoḷu
40. ḍa kadana-prachanḍan ekângavîran asahâyaśûra śanivâra siddhhi giridurgga-
malla chaladankarâma nissankapratâpa chakravartti Vîraballâḷadêvara-
saru
41. Dôrasamudrada râjadhâniyoḷu sukha- samkathâ vinôdadim râjyam geyvu-
ttamire tadiya-râjya- pûjyarum sarvva-jana-sêvyarum manêka-vêda
42. vêdânta śâstra tarkka tantra byâkarana smṛiti purâṇa kâbya nâṭaka
bharata Vâtsyâyana chehhandôḷamkâra kaḷâkôvidarum Hiranyagarbha
Kâpîla-
43. Pâtanjalâdyanêka-yôga-yogânga-pâraṃgatarum app Achalaḷprakâśasvâmi-
gaḷa yaśah- prakâśam atisayam aḷumbam atarkkiam ademtemdaḍe
44. sakhyam Vasishṭha-yôga-byâkhyânadoḷemdu Vîraballâḷan ilâ-vikhyâtam
maṇnisi muni-mukhyanoḷ Achalaḷprakâśa lu.
45. kêḷdam || va || avara paramagurugaḷ entemdoḍe chatur-vvêda-chaturmukharum
shaḍ-aṃga-Shaṇmukharum smṛiti-nyâya-mîmâṃsâ-Chatur
46. bhbhujarum trikânḍa-jñâna-Trinêtrarum appa Sarasvatî Bhaṭṭa Nârâyana
svâmigal avurasa-putrar Pparamahamsa
47. temdaḍe || Hari hamsam Ravi hamsan anche khagarâjam nâmadim hamsa-
nembar avam tâḷdivan ochchatam paramahamsam sanmunimdrâm-
48. bujôtkara-hamsam Kusumâstra-samtamasa-hamsam yôgya-rakshaika-tatpa-
ra-hamsam pesarimdam antesadar âru viśvam̐bharâ-bhâgadolû ||
49. daye nichchal vaḷavaṭṭa sâdhana-chatushkam kaṭṭe vêdabrajam nayamam
bîruva châru-vârija-vanam kraumchôtkaram śishya-samchayam âguttire
samtatam
50. Paramahamsasvâmi tam hamsanâgiye dal krîḍisuvamvinirmmaḷa venip
Advaita-kâsâradoḷu || śṛiti kalpâvaniyam-ḍaśôpani-
51. shadam śâkhâ-chayam parṇa-samtati varṇnam kusmam padam śataguna-
prôktâtîtanandam amnvitag ānanḍaman îva pakva-phalam appamnam
rasâsvâ-

52. da-sârateyam pett Achalaparakâsane śukam sat-paksha-sôbhâspadam || nosalo
alamke-gomdire manam manadalliye vâyu-panchakam misukadaḍam-
53. ge kaṅgaḷ are-muchchidavol ire Pankajâsanam bisugeyanâḷdovol amare has-
ta-doḷ omdire yôgamudre ranjisuvud akhaṇḍabhôgada samâdhiya pe . . .
54. . . . pabara
55. anuvadise śâstra-yuktamam neneyade tandu tôruv ava-
dhârane yôjipa hasta-saushthama vinayade kēlvutamma
56. maneydisuvam Achalaparakâsasanmauni meredam śṛiti-smṛiti-purâṇagaṇa-
mgaḷa nitya-gôshthiyolu || taḷataḷa-toḷaguva damtâvaḷi
57. ttina matta-vârana mbaḷavan Achalaparakâsar-atuḷa- sad-vâg-virtti
sabhegaḷolaṁ naḍikum || achala-yôga-niyôga-bhâvav Achala-
58. nta samvitti matt achala- mantrakalâvilâsam achalam śishyânu-kûlyam
samant achalam dharmuapada- pratishtheyachalam satyam damam
sântiyum
59. sand Achalaparakâsar anavadyarnnâma-sampattiyolû || dharanînâthara sap-
tânga-râjyam ûnâṅgam emdu parama-dayâlamkaranar Achalaparakâsar do
60. revettashthânga- yôga-râjyam nagugum || hattum karanamgaḷu nere hattum
desegôḍi pôduv arigaḷ-avârum pottânalârâdu uli duvu mattem Acha-
61. laprakâsamuni balavantam || nuḍigaḷu paṇḍitagôshthiyolu navarasa- pras-
yamdamam lileyim paḍegum san-muni-pârśvadoḷu vipulavêdânta-
62. pradîpatvamam paḍegum mamnisutirppud âru-rasam agrâsthânadoḷ
mameyam paḍegum sand Achalaparakâsamunipa- śrî-
63. vâguvidyâdharam || sameyamgaḷ karamavuktikakke saman ellam mantra-
doḷe tantradoḷ samasamḍoppuva yamtradoḷu gaṇitadoḷu gândharvvado-
64. lu manumathâgamadoḷu vâstuvinoḷu bhishag-vishayadoḷu sâhityadoḷu
nâṭaka-kramadoḷu sand Achalaparakâsane valam ballam pe-
65. rar ballarê || tâvirda sabheye pûjyam tâviṭṭa mahâ-pratishṭhe śâsanam-â
pamtâ sakaḷa- kalâvidar Achalaparakâsar ên unnatarô ||
mudadin Achalapra-
66. kâsara padinâlku-vidde-yesakamam stutiyisal î-padinâlkum lôkamanbidi
munname bagedu mâḍi chaduram paḍedam || vachana || mattam
67. yama-niyamamgaḷim pavitrîkrita-gâtrêndriyanum padma-svastikâdyâsana-
dim jita-kâya-parisramanum prânâyâmadimdari-
68. vijaiyum pratyâhâradim niyamita- karaṇa-grâmanum dhârana-śaktiyim
vijita- bhûta-grâmanum dhyânadim parinishṭita- dhyeyanum samâ-
69. dhiyim sarvâtmaikatvatatvanum ensuv Achalaparakâsa-yôgîśvarana mahime
yashtânga-yôga-Lakshmîdarppanam ensivud antum alladeyum dharmma-
nidhi parama-
70. hamsa-priyaśishyam yôgamâle Yôganṛisimhâlayamam Sântigrâmadol
ayamayam Achalaparakâsa-muni mâḍisidam

71. ant-â Sântigrâimada Varada-Narasimhadêvargge sri Viraballâja-dêvarasaru
ya-vûra-siddhâyada modala homnolageyu honnanu-
72. manyâyadalu pûrvâyav-apûrvâyadim bahâya homnu-sahitavâgi dhârâ-
pûrvvakam mâdi âchandrârkkabara-salvamtâgi
73. dêvargge tainra-sâsanainam kottaru â-homnimg asêsha-mahâjanamgaļu
Narasimhadêvara Hirivûruhaļi prâpti sahitaavâgi yeraļu vrittaya
74. kottaru # mattam â adhikârigaļu hodikeya homnolage hattu honnanu
prativarsha salvamtâgi Ballâladêvarasara mumde Achalaprakâsara
kayyalu.
75. kottaru #srikaranagaļu paļihatamam litteavâgi prativarsham salvamtâgi hitta
stiti sri karanamgaļu

[There are three more lines of the inscription which are worn out and are not clearly legible].

Translation.

Lines 1—3.

The earth did not shake, the sea was not agitated, the elephants of the quarters did not lose their balance, the people of the middle region did not take fright, the mountains did not tremble; it is really wonderful that he thus raised the earth all at once—In these words did the angels praise Varâha who plunged below and raised up the earth safely on one of his tusks. May the Varâha bring us happiness now.

Lines 3—5.

The Kalpa tree that is Vishnu appeared beautiful with (the goddess) Lakshmi as the Kalpa creeper, the ocean as the water surrounding, arms as the branches, the bright Kaustubha jewel as sprouts. As if it were a flower of this tree which would ripen into the fruit of the creation of the three worlds was the lotus at the navel of Vishnu.

Lines 5—6.

In that Lotus was born Brahma like a bee with the sweet sound of the Vedas, free from all faults. In his spotless mind was born Atri. His son born from the eyes was Sôma.

Lines 7—11.

From the lotus is born Brahma: Atri is born from the lotus the heart of Brahma: Sôma sprang from the lotus, the eye of Atri and hence the whole dynasty became the birth-place of lotus (all their descendants were blessed with prosperity). The dynasty of Sôma became famous on account of Sôma, Budha, Purûrava, the prosperous Âyu, the pure king Nahusha, Yayâti and Yadu. After the birth of Yadu, the lineage of Sôma became (known as) the lineage of Yadu. Several noble kings who ruled the earth well were born in that lineage.

Lines 12—19.

One of the descendants of this family was addressed by a Yati who, while engaged in religious austerities, saw a tiger spring upon him and commanded "Strike (*poy*), O Saḷa," and thereupon Saḷa slew it with a stick and since then he and the members of the Yādava family to which he belonged were known as Poysalas everywhere. In that lineage rose Vinayāditya who shone with a brilliance five thousand times as great as that of the sun. Like the sun to the Udaya mountain, like the circle of light to the disc of the sun was the son Eṛeyanga to Vinayāditya. Three sons named Ballāḷa, Bīṭṭidēva, and Udayāditya were born to Eṛeyanga.

Lines 19—24.

Of these sons of Eṛeyanga, the middle one Vishṇuvardhana ruled the earth bringing distinction to the Yadu race and possessed of the fine character of the early kings. When king Vishṇu went on a military expedition, Talakāḍu became reduced to dust, Talemale became a waste, Kanchi was ruined, Tereyūr Tulunāḍu became reduced to ashes, Banavase, Nangali, Kongu and Konkana (were destroyed). From the dust of the army of Bīṭṭiga the ocean became muddy and the hostile warrior kings were forced to perform three kinds of viṭṭi (forced labour). His son, king Vijaya Narasimha, seemed to be the embodiment of Śiva's fiery eye and god Narasimha's anger.

Lines 25—38.

To king Vijaya Narasimha and his senior queen Êchaladēvi was born Ballāḷa-dēva. The lofty Uchchangi hill—which scorns the Kailāsa and Méru mountains that received injury once from Rāvaṇa and others and were again joined to the earth—was captured by the powerful king Ballāḷa who trampled down on the Pāṇḍya lineage and made it sink down to Pātāḷa. How shall I praise this king who is a Rāma in battle and who seized the famous forts of Erambarage, Virāṭa's fort (Hānagal), Gutti, Belliṭṭage, Retṭahalli, Soratūr, and Kurugôḍ from hostile kings who were full of prowess and determination? When does the earth which has become wet with the blood of the terrible enemies killed dry up? In the midst of huge hills of the corpses of the enemies when will a road be formed? When does Māri become hungry again?—In such a manner did king Ballāḷa slay the Sévuna army in battle. Seeing this energetic and victorious being Ballāḷa, the Pāṇḍya king ran away, Murāri and Kāmabhūpāla ran away Vikkarasa also ran away leaving all his powerful forces. The kings of the earth bring tribute to Ballāḷa seeing that with the rage of a lion he strikes an elephant against another elephant and feeling that they should not incur his wrath. The sound of the twang of the bow made by the southern emperor (king Ballāḷa) strikes Pātāḷa with force, pervades the atmosphere, rushes from earth and pierces the corners of cardinal directions, . . . the seas and makes the wives of hostile kings tremble in their hearts. The single umbrella of Ballāḷa-

dēva has become the support of all royal qualities, its shade is liberality, its stick the quality of piercing the enemy in battle. . . . [The next stanza cannot be translated owing to lacunæ].

Lines 38—41.

Be it well : While the refuge of the whole universe, favourite of good fortune and earth, lord of the excellent city of Dvārāvati, a sun in the firmament the Yādava race, crest-jewel of the all-knowing, lord over the Male chiefs, vanquisher of Malepas, terrible in battle, sole warrior, unassisted hero, Śanivārasidhi, Giridurgamalla, a Rāma in moving battle, possessed of undoubted valour, emperor Vīraballāḍadēvarasa was ruling in peace and wisdom at the capital Dōrasamudra :

Lines 41—43.

Excelling everything and baffling thought was the brilliant fame of Achalaprakāśasvāmi, worshipped in the kingdom (of Ballāḷa), worthy of devotion by all people and deeply versed in the Vēdas, Vēdānta, śāstra, tarka, tantra, grammar, smṛiti, purāṇa, poetry, drama, Vātsyāyana (erotic science), prosody, figures of speech, fine arts, and also skilled in all the yōgas and yōgāngas including the schools of Hiranyagarbha, Kapila and Patañjali.

Lines 44—50.

The world-famed Vīraballāḷa respected the chief of sages, Achalaprakāśa knowing that he was well-versed in the interpretation of Vasishṭha-Yōga and heard a discourse from him on the subject. His (Achalaprakāśa's) great guru Paramahansa, was the son of Sarasvatī Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇasvāmi and was a Brahma in the four Vedas, a Shanmukha in the six āngas of the Vedas, a Viṣṇu in the Smṛitis, Nyāya and Mīmāṃsa, a Rudra in the knowledge of the three kâṇḍas.

Hari (Viṣṇu) is a hamsa (swan) ; Ravi (sun) is a hamsa ; the chief of birds is also called hamsa (swan). But he is a Paramahansa (great swan) combining in his name all the three :—he is a swan to the lotuses the good sages ; he is a hamsa (sun) to the darkness, the Cupid ; he is a hamsa (Viṣṇu) in being devoted to the protection of worthy men. Whoever shines like him in all the universe ? The sage Paramahansa is sporting like a swan in the pure lake of Advaita, the four-fold sādhanas (ways to salvation) full of constant kindness to all forming its dam, the Vēdas constituting the beautiful lotus-cluster spreading beauty (good teaching) and his disciples being the swans.

Lines 50—66.

Achalaprakāśa is a parrot, beautiful with fine wings (an ornament to good people), tasting the sweetness of the ripe fruit bringing bliss even to one enjoying more than the hundred-fold bliss (referred to in the 'Taittiriya Upanishad) growing on the Kalpa tree, that is the Śruti, with the ten Upanishads as its branches, and the letters (constituting the Samhitâ) as its leaves, and the words (constituting the

padapāṭha of the Vêdas) as its flowers. With the mind concentrated in the forehead and the five life-breaths standing motionless in the mind, the eyes remaining as if half-closed, the lotus seat remaining firm as if soldered, the yôga pose showing itself in the hands, the beauty of the continuous enjoyment of samâdhi (absorption of the mind in God) showed itself in Achalaparakâṣa. He would be engaged every day in discourses on Śruti, Smṛiti, and the Purāṇas quoting authorities from the śāstras impromptu and with fine gestures of hands and respectful hearing and would keep the audience in raptures (?) With his teeth shining brightly. . . . Achalaparakâṣa would speak eloquently in the assemblies. Achalaparakâṣa fully deserves his name: he is *achala* (unwavering) in his *yôga* (concentration with or without breathing exercises), *niyôga* (daily vocation) and *bhāva* (ideas); he is firm in his understanding; his skill in the mantras and kalâs is strong; he has always got good disciples; his faith in dharma, his honesty, self-restraint and calmness of mind are unshakable. The seven *angas* (elements) of the sovereignty of kings are defective; seeing this the kingdom of yôga consisting of eight elements of the ever beneficent Achalaparakâṣa seems to laugh. The sage Achalaparakâṣa is surely very strong because the ten karaṇas (organs) ran away to the ten directions and the six enemies (passions) unable to bear the burden remained behind! The sage Achalaparakâṣa is a Vidyâdhara in speech as his words in the assembly of learned men are full of nine rasas (emotions), his speech in the midst of ascetics is full of the light of philosophy, in all the great assemblies his speech is full of six rasas and is highly famed.

All the *sameyas* (religious systems) are to him like pearls in the hand. In the *mantra* (incantations), *tantra* (ritual), and in *yantra* (art of preparing magic charms), in mathematics, music (gândharva), erotics, architecture (vâstu), medicine, literature, drâma, only Achalaparakâṣa is well versed. Who else knows them? How lofty is Achalaparakâṣa, knower of all kalâs, whose stay at an assembly makes it worthy of adoration, whose great decision is like a law (śâsana?) In praise of the knowledge of fourteen *vidyas* possessed by Achalaparakâṣa, Brahma skilfully created fourteen worlds in the past.

Lines 66—75.

Prose.—Also :—The great yôgi Achalaparakâṣa has his body and organs purified by self-restraint and discipline, his bodily exertion is fully controlled by the performance of exercises in the *âsanas* (postures) of Padma, svastika, etc., he has conquered the bodily enemies (passions) by prâṇâyâma (breathing exercises), his organs are controlled by pratyâhâra and all the elemental forces of his body are controlled by the power of *dhâraṇa* (mental poise), his mind is concentrated upon the things to be meditated upon by the power of contemplation (dhyâna) and has realised the doctrine of the unity of all souls (sarvâtmaikatva-tatva) by the power of samâdhi (absorption of mind into God). He, the great master of yôgis, can be called the mirror of Lakshmî, the eight-fold yôga.

Also the highly auspicious sage Achalaparakâśa, the beloved disciple of Paramahansa, a treasure of righteousness, erected the temple of the god Yôganṛisimha bearing a yôga band in the village Śânti. To that god Varada Narasimha of the village Śânti, Viraballâḷadêvarasar granted hons? in the *siddhâya* of the village and also the hons accruing from the taxes on *anyâya*, *pûrvâya* and *apûrvâya*. The grant was made with pouring of water to last for as long as the moon and sun endure and a copper plate charter was also given to that effect. The mahâjanas granted for the above money grant two vṛittis including the income (prâpti) of the village Hirivûru belonging to the god Narasimha. And the officers (adhikâris) made a grant of ten hons out of the income from *hodi*ke to be paid every year to Achalaparakâśa and this grant was made in the presence of king Ballâḷadêva. The grant is made with an annual revenue, the śrîkaraṇas (accountants) having granted palihata.?

Note.

This record contains the eulogies of an ascetic named Achalaparakâśa who is said to have flourished in the Hoysala kingdom and to have been highly honoured by the king Ballâḷa II (1173-1220). He is described as well versed in all the branches of learning then prevalent, including a study of the Vedas, Upanishads, Smṛitis, Nyâya, and Mîmâṃsa and is said to have been an adept in yôga. His studies are described as comprising even mantra (charms), mathematics or astronomy, music, architecture, medicine, poetry and drama and even erotics. His guru is named Paramahansa, son of Sarasvati Bhaṭṭa-nârâyana. He is said to have belonged to the Advaita, sect (sporting in the pure lake of Advaita). Achalaparakâśa is said to have realised *sarvâtmaikatvatatva* (doctrine of the unity of all souls) by the power of samâdhi. Nothing is stated in the inscription whether he belonged to the Vaishṇava or Śaiva sect. But his construction of a Vishṇu temple, viz., Varada Narasimha or Yôga Narasimha at the village Śânti shows that he was a worshipper of Vishṇu. The king Ballâḷa II, the mahâjanas and certain *adhikâris* (officers) and the accountants (śrîkaraṇas) are said to have made some grants for the above temple.

The usual stanzas in praise of the Hoysala genealogy are contained in this record also down to the reign of Ballâḷa II. [See E. C. XI, Dâvanagere 25].

No date is given in the record. The reference to Ballâḷa II proves that the record might belong to the close of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century.

The inscription is an example of the classical style in which many of the Kannada inscriptions of the Hoysala period are composed. A few lacunæ here and there make it difficult to follow the full meaning of some stanzas. The inscription is incomplete as it stops in the middle of line 75 where a reference is made to the grant by the śrîkaraṇas. A Vaishṇava devotee by name Achalânanda is said to have flourished according to tradition near Turuvekere. He is said to have belonged to the sect of Bhâgavata Sampradâya. It is not easy to determine whether there was any connection between this Achalânanda and the Achalaparakâśa of the present record as the information to be gleaned about the former is very scanty and based on conflicting oral tradition.

1st inscription on the wall to the right of the sukhanaśi doorway in the same place.

(Plate XXVI.)

Kannada language and characters.

ಹಾಸನದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸುಖನಾಸಿ ಬಾಗಿಲ ಬಲಗಡೆ ಗೋಡೆಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಶಾಸನ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 6½' × 4'.

1. ಶ್ರೀ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಯಮನಿಯಮ ಸ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಧ್ಯಾನ ಧಾರಣಮೌನಾನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಜಪಸಮಾಧಿಶೀಲಗುಣ ಸಂಪನ್ನರುಂ
2. ಔಪಾಸನಾಗ್ನಿಹೋತ್ರ ದ್ವಿಜಗುರು ದೇವತಾ ಪೂ [ಜನ] ತತ್ಪರರುಂ ಮಾರ್ತಂಡೋಜ್ವಲಕೀರ್ತ್ತಿಯು ತರುಮಪ್ಪ ಅ
3. ನಾದಿಯ ಹಿರಿಯಗ್ರಹಾರಂ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಹಾಜನಂಗಳು ನರಸಿಂಹದೇವರ ಮುಗುಟಿಯಕಟ್ಟೆಯ
4. ನು ಗದ್ದೆಯಾಬಟಿಯಬೆದ್ದಲುಸಹಿತ ಕುಲವಕಡಿದು ಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂ ಮಾಡಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಶ್ರೀ
5. ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾಂ ವಾ ಯೋಹರೇತ ವಸುಂಧರಾಂ ಷಷ್ಠಿವರ್ಷರುಷ ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿವಿಷ್ವಾಯಾಂಜಾ ಯತೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಃ |

Transliteration.

1. Śrī svasti yama-niyama-svâdhyâya-dhyânadhâraṇa maunânushṭhâna-japa-samâdhiśîla-guṇa-sampannarum
2. aupâsanâgnihôtra-dvija-guru-dêvatâ-pû [jana] -tatpararum mârttanḍôjvala-kîrtti-yutaru-mappa a-
3. nâdiya hiriyaagrahâram Śânti-grâmada mahâjanaṅgaḷu Narasimhvadêvara Muguliyakaṭṭeya-
4. nu gaddeyâ baliya beddalu sahita kuḷava kaḍidu dhârâ-pûrvvakam mâḍi śrîmânyavâgi koṭṭaru śrî
5. sva-dattâtām para-dattām vâ yô harêta vasuṇdharām shashṭhirvvar-usha-sahasrâṇi vishṣṭâyām jâyate krimiḥ

Translation.

Good fortune. Be it well. Possessed of the qualities of *yama* (control of passions), *niyama* (self-discipline), *svâdhyâya* (religious studies), *dhyâna* (meditation), *dhâraṇa* (concentration of mind), *mauna* (silence), *anushṭhâna* (performance of religious exercises), *japa* (silent repetition of sacred formulæ), *samâdhi* (absorption of mind in God) and *śîla* (observance of rules of conduct laid down in sacred texts); engaged in the offering of oblations to fire (*aupâsana*), *agnihôtra* (worship of fire), worship of Brahmans, teachers and gods, possessed of glory bright like the Sun . . . the mahâjanas of the village Śânti granted with pouring of water, Muguliyakaṭṭe belonging to the god Narasimha with the adjacent wet and dry lands

freeing it from imposts as tax-free endowment to the god. Good fortune. He who takes away land given by oneself or by others is born as a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years.

Note.

This record registers the grant of some land making it tax-free for the temple of Narasimha at Grâma by the mahâjânas of that village. No date is given. Probably it belongs to the same date as the previous number.

3

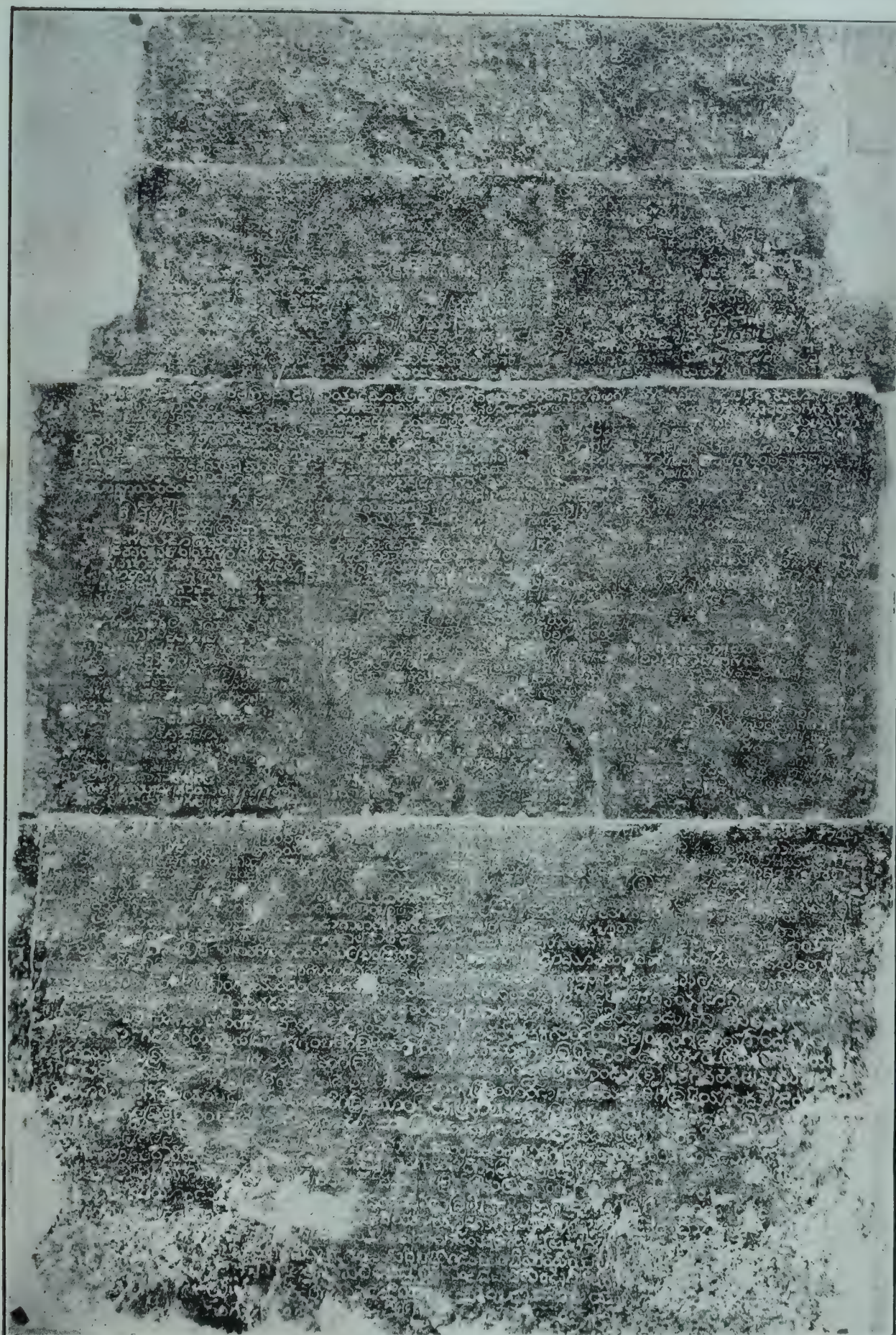
2nd inscription at the same place.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಶಾಸ್ತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ನರಸಿಂಹದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸುಖನಾಸಿ ಬಾಗಿಲ ಬಲಗಡೆ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಶಾಸನ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 6½' × 4'.

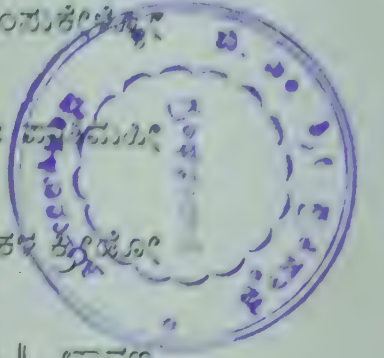
1. ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ವಾದಿವರಾಹೋವ್ಯಾಧ್ಯುಜಂ ಭೂಭರಣಕ್ಷಮಂ ಸ್ವದಂಷ್ಟೋದ್ಧಾಮ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಂ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳ
ಭೂಪತಿಂ | ವಿಷ್ಣೋರ್ ನಾಭೀ
2. ಸರೋ ಜನ್ಯಾಶ್ಚತುರ್ವದನ ಪಂಕಜಂ ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂರಭವತ್ಸೋಪಿ ಪುತ್ರ ಮತ್ರಿಮಜೀಜನಿ || ಅಪಿ
ಸೋತ್ರಿಃ
3. ಕಳಾಕಾಂತಂ ತ್ರಿಲೋಕೀನಯನಾಮೃತಂ ಜನಯಾಮಾಸಭೂಪಾನಾಮಾಧ್ಯಂ ವಂಶಕರಂಶುಭಂ ತದಂ
ನ್ವಯೇಯದುರ್ನಾಮ
4. ಬಭೂವಾಮಿತ ವಿಕ್ರಮಃ ಆಸಂನ್ಯದೀಯಾನಾನ್ವಾಯೇ ಯಾದವಾಪ್ರಿಥಿವೀಭುಜಃ || ತಸ್ಯಾನ್ವಯೇ ಸಳೋ
ನಾಮ ಪುರಂಶಶಕ ಸಂಜ್ಞಿಕಂ
5. ನೇನ ಮುನಿನಾಸಮಯಾ ಜಗತೀ ಪತಿಂ || ತತ್ರವಾಸಂತಿಕಾದೇವೀ ಮರ್ಚಯನ್ಯೋಪ್ರಮಾ
ಗತಂ | ಗ್ರಸಂತಂ ತದ್ವ
6.
7. ಳ ಖ್ಯಾತಭೂಪಾಲಕಃಕ್ಷಿತೌ || ತದಾದ್ಯಾಹೋಯ್ಸಳಾ ನಾಮಾಸ್ತಮಾಖ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಘ್ರಕೇತನಾಃ ತಸ್ಮಿನ್ನ . . .
ಸಪು
8. || ಪುದಿತೋವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯೋ ಹೋಯ್ಸಳಾನ್ವಯ ಭೂಭೃತಃ | ವಿಧ್ವಂಸಯಂನ್ನರಿಧ್ವಾಂತಂ
ದೀಪಂಹ್ಯಕರೋತ್ಕರೈಃ |
9. ಎಹಿಯಂಗಮಹೀ[ಪಾ]ಳೋ ವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯಭೂಭುಜಃ ಜಾತೋಜಗತಿವಿಖ್ಯಾತೋ ವಂಷನಾಮಗುಣೀ
ನಚ | ಏಚಲಾದಯಿತಾತಸ್ಯ
10. ಪುತ್ರತ್ರಯಮವಾಪಸಾ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಭೂಪಾಲಮುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯ ಮೇವಚ | ಪುತ್ರತ್ರಯ್ಯಾಂ ಸರಾ
ಜೇಂದ್ರಾತ್ಜಾತಾ | ಜಿತಪು
11. ರಂದರಾಃ ಶಂಭು ಯಜ್ಞೇವಶ್ಚಿವಿಭಿಸ್ತ್ರಿಭಿಃ | ಪುರುಷತ್ರತಯೋರ್ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಧ್ಯಮ
ಸ್ಯಮಹೀಭುಜಃ | ವಿಷ್ಣೋರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರ
12. ಭೂದ್ಭಾರ್ಯಾಭಾರ್ಯಾವಿಷ್ಣೋ ರಿವೇಂದಿರಾ || ಸಾಸೂತ ಸುತನುಂಪುತ್ರಂ ನರಸಿಂಹಪರಾಕ್ರಮಂ
ನರಸಿಂಹಮ



INSCRIPTION AT THE YOGA-NARASIMHA TEMPLE, SANTIGRAMA (p. 101).

Mysore Archæological Survey.]

13. ಹೀವಾಳಂ ತ್ರಿಣೀತ್ರನದ್ರಿಶಂರಣೆ || ನರಸಿಂಹ ಕ್ರಿಪಾಣೀನ ಮೃಗೇಂದ್ರಾಃ ಸಿಕ್ಷಿತಾಃಧ್ರುವಂ | ಕುಂಭೇ
ಕುಂಭಸ್ಥಳೀರೇವ || . . . ಕರ
14. ಕಥಮನ್ಯಥಾ || ಏಚಲಾನಾಮತತ್ಯಾಂತಾದೇವೀ ನಾದೇವಕೀಶವಾ || ಅನೂತ ನಮಯೇ ಪುತ್ರ
ಮಾರಾಧ್ಯ ಗರುಡಧ್ವಜಂ || ಜಾತಪುತ್ರೇಚ
15. ಭೂಪಾಳೇಮುದಿತಾ ಭುವನಾವಳೀ ದಳಿತಾಕುನ್ಮಶ್ರೇಣೀ ಕಿರನತೀಕರವಲ್ಲವಾಹ | ಪಾಂಸುಕೇಶೋ
ಸ್ಥಳೀದುರ್ಗಮಬ್ಬುರ್ಗ್ಗಂ ಜಳಕೇಳಯಃ
16. ನಂಚಯನ್ಯಾನೀತ್ಕ್ರಿಡಾಯೈ ಕಂದುಕಾಯಿತಂ || ಬಾಲ್ಯೇಪಿ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳಃ ಪ್ರಜಾಃ ಪಾಪಮೂರ್ತಿ
ಪತಿಃ ಪಾರಿಜಾತೋದ್ಯಜಾತಿ
17. ತತ್ಸಂತರ್ಪಣಕ್ಷಮಃ || ಶೈಶವೇಭ್ಯಸ್ತ ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ಯಮೈದುಷ್ಯಂ ವರ್ಣ್ಯತೇಕಥಂ ಕಳಾವಿಳಾನನ್ಯಕಳ ಕ್ಷೀಣೋ
ಕ್ತಾವಪಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆ || ಭಾರತೀಭವನಂವ
18. ಕೃಂ ವಕ್ಷೋರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ನಿಕೇತನಂ | ಜಯಶ್ರೀ ಸದನಂ ಬಾಹೂ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ಭೂಪತೇಃ || ಲಾವಣ್ಯ
ಲಹರಿಂದೇವೀ ದೇವಲಾಮಾಪ ಸಂಪದಾ ||
19. ವೃಣೋತಿ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳಂನದ್ಯೋ ರತ್ನಾಕರಂಮುದಾ || ತನ್ಮರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೇ ಶುಭೋರಮ್ಯ ಶಾಂತಿ
ಗ್ರಾಮೋ ಗುಣಾಕರಃ | ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಳಾನನ್ರಿತ್ಯಸ್ಯ
20. ರಂಗಂವಹತಿ ಭೂತಳೆ || ಅಧಕಾಶ್ಯಾ ನಮಾಯಾತೋ ಹಂಸಃ ಪರಮಪೂರ್ಬಕಃ || ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಮಕರೋ
ತ್ತತ್ರನಿಹರೇರ್ವರದಸ್ಯಸಃ || ಶಿಷ್ಯ
21. ಸ್ತಸ್ಯ ಲೋಕತ್ರಯಾ ಗುರುವೃತ್ತಃ | ಸಚಾಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶಾಬ್ಜಃ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾಶೋಖಳ ಧರ್ಮತಃ || ಯಸ್ಯ
ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಳಾನಂಚಕೋಹಿವರ್ಣಯಿತುಂಕ್ಷಮಃ ||
22. ಪ್ರಮಾಣೇಷು ಯೋಗಾಂಗೇಷು ಫಲೇಷುಚ | ಪಾಪೀಕೂಪ ತಟಾಕಾದಿ ದೇವತಾಯತನಾಸಿಚ |
ಕಾರಿತಾನಿಚಯೇ ನೇಹವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳಸಂಶ್ರಯಾತ್ || ಕರ್ಣಾರ್ಪ
23. ಟಭಾಷಯಾ || ಶಕವರುಶದಸಾಸಿರದನೂಟಿ ಮೂವತ್ತೆಂಟನೆಯ ಯುವಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ
ಮಾಸದ ಕಪಿಲ ಪಷ್ಠಿಯಂದಾಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ವರದನರಸಿಂಹ
24. ದೇವಗ್ಗೆ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳದೇವರು ಆಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಯದಮೊದಲ ಹೊನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಆಯ್ದು
ಹೊನ್ನೆನು ಅವಟಿ ನಮಸ್ತ ಬಳಿವಟಿ ಸೋಡಿ ಬಲಹಕುಮಾನೆಬಂದ
25. ಶ್ರೀಕರಣಸುಂಕಪನ್ನಾಯ ಅಡಕೆಯಸುಂಕ ಹಣವೊಂದಟಿಸೇನೆ ವೀರಸೇನೆತೊಡರುನಲಾವುನಲ್ಲೆತ್ತು
ಕಳುಕುಕಂಡಿಕೆವಣ ಆನೆಯಸೇನೆ ಕುದುರೆಯಸೇನೆ ಕುಮಾ
26. ರಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಿಜಯಬೀರವಣ ಕೊಡತಿವಣ ಬಾಣ ಎಳ್ಳು ಭತ್ತವೆನಿಸಿದ ಪೂರ್ವಾಯಮತ್ತಂ ಅಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಪ
ಯಮೊಳಗಾ
27. ಗಿಗ್ರಾಮಕೆ ಶ್ರೀಕರಣ ಬೋವಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯ ಬಳಿಯಹೊ
28. ನ್ನು ಸಹಿತ ಅಚಳ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಕಯ್ಯಲುಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂಮಾಡಿ ತಾಂಪ್ರಶಾನನಮಂಕೊಟ್ಟರು
ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಮಂಗಳ ಮಹಾಶ್ರೀ ಮತ್ತಂ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಧಿ
29. ಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷಸಲ್ಪಂತಾಗಿ ವರದನರಸಿಂಹ ದೇವಗ್ಗೆ ತಮು ಹೊದಕೆಯಹೊನ್ನೊಳಗೆ
ಹತ್ತುಗದ್ಯಾಣಹೊನ್ನನು ದೇವರಹೊದಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು.
30. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ದೇವರಸರು ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆಲೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನೊಗೆ ಅಚಳ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು
ವರದ ನರಸಿಂಹದೇವಗ್ಗೆ ಓರಿಯೂರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊ



31. ಟ್ಟ ಯೆರಮು ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ವರವನು ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮನು ತೀವನುಪಾಸನಂಗಳು ಪದ್ಮನಾಭಮಾ
ಆಚಾರ್ಯತಾರಂಜರಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು | ಮತ್ತಪಾದಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮಕೊಡಿ
32. ಕೆಯ ಕೊಂಪಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪತ್ತು ಗದ್ಯಾನುಕೊಂಪಿಗೆ ಸ್ವರ ಆಚರಪ್ರಕಾಶಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ವಾಮನ
ಕಾಯ್ಯಗಳೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟವೃತ್ತಿಯ ನಿಧಾಯದಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು
33. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯೋಯಂ ಮಂಜುನೇತುಪ್ರಪಾಣಾಂ ಕಾಲೇಕಾಲೇ ಪಾಲನೀಯೋಭವದ್ಧಿ | ನಮ್ಮಾನೇ
ತಾನ್ಯಾನೀನ ಪಾಪ್ಯಗಳೇಂದ್ರಾನ್ಯೋಭೋಯೋಭಯಾತೇ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ |

Transliteration.

1. śrīmady ādi Varahō vyād bhujam bhūharana-kṣaṇam sva-dampṣtṛōḍhāna-
sāmarthyam Virā- Ballālabhūpatim ṽ Vishnornābhi
2. sarō janayā's Chatur-vadana-paukaṣam Svayambhūr abhayaṁ sōpi
putram Atrim ajijani ṽ api sōtrih
3. Kalākāntam trilōki-nayanānurutam janayānuśa bhūpānām ādyam vāpse-
karam śubham ṽ tad-amnvayē Yadurnāma
4. babhūvāmita-vikramah āsannyadiyānuśvāyo Yādavaṁ prithivībhujah ṽ tasy an-
vaye Salō nāma puram Śāsaka samjñikam
5. nēna muninā samayā jagatī-patim ṽ tatra Vāsauprikā-dēyam
archayan yō pramāgatam ṽ grasamtam tadvachē
6.
7. lakhyāta-bhūpālakah kṣhitau ṽ tadādya Hoysalā nāmā samākhyā vyāghra-
kētanah ṽ tasminna savu
8. ṽ vuditō Vinayādityō Hoysalānvaya-bhūbbhritah ṽ vidhvam-
sayannari-dhvāmtam dipam hyakarōt karah ṽ
9. Ereyanga-mahī(pā)lō Vinayāditya-bhūbbhujah jātō jagati vikhyātō vamsa-
nāmagunēna cha Ēchalā dayitā tasya
10. putra-trayam avāpa sā Ballāla-Vishnu-bhūpālam Udayādityam ēva cha
putra-trayyām sa rājēndrāt ṽ jita pu
11. randarāḥ ṽ Sambhu yajvēvassikhibhistribhiḥ ṽ puruṣa
tritayōr madhye madhyamasya mahibhujah ṽ Vishnōr Lakshmunā
12. bhūd bhāryā Vishnōs rivēndirā ṽ sā sūta sutannam putram Narasimha-parā-
kramam Narasimha-ma
13. hipālam Trinōtrasadrisauranē ṽ Narasimha-kripāpēna mṛigēndrāḥ śikṣhī-
tā dhruvam ṽ kumbhi-kumbha-sthali rēva ṽ kara
14. kathamanyathā ṽ Ēchalā nāma tat-kāmtā dēvi sā Dēvakisanā ṽ asita
samayē putram Arādhyā Garudadhvaṁ ṽ jātaputrē cha
15. bhūpālē muditā bhuvanāvali dalitā kusmaśrēm kiramanti karapallavāḥ
ṽ pāmsukēlyō sthali-durggam ab-durggam jalakēlayah
16. samēbayasyāsīt kridāyam kandukāyitam ṽ bālyepi Viraballālah prajāḥ pātū
mahīpatih Pārījātōdya jāti-

17. tat-santarpāna-kṣamāḥ || śūlavēbhyaḥ vidyāya vaidubhyaḥ varṇyātē
katham kalā-vilāsaḥ sakalā krīḍōktāv api lakṣhyate || Bhārati-bhavanam
va-
18. kṛtām vakshōr Lakṣmīr nikētanam | jayatrī-madanam bāhū Vira Ballāḷa-
bhūpatēḥ || lāvanyalaharīmdēvī Dēvalām āpa sampadā |
19. vṛṇōti Vira Ballāḷam nadyō ratnākaram mudā || tasya rāshtrē tubhō ramyō
Śāntigrāmō guṇākaraḥ | vidyā-vilāsa-nrityasya
20. rangam vahati bhūtaḷe | atha Kāśyā samāyātō hamsaḥ parama-pūrbhakaḥ
pratishṭhām akarōt tatra Nriharērv Varadasya saḥ || śishya-
21. s tasya lōkatrayāgurur mīmataḥ | saccha' chala-prakāśākhyāḥ prakhyātō'
kṣiladharmataḥ || yasya vidyā vilāsam cha kōhi varṇayitum kṣamāḥ ||
22. pramāṇēṣhu [pramēyēṣhu] yogāṅgēṣhu phalēṣhu cha | vāpī-kūpa-taṭākādi
dēvatāyatanāni cha | kārītāni cha yēnēḥ Viraballāḷa-samparāyāt || Karṇā-
ta-bhāṣayā || Śaka-varuśada sāsirada nūgamuvattēṇāyā Yuva-sampatāsa-
rada Bhādrapada-māsada Kapilashashṭhiyamdā Śāntigrāmada Varada-
narasimha-
24. dēvargge Viraballāḷadēvaru ā Śāntigrāmada siddhāyada modala homno-
lage aydu homnanu avara samasta-baḷi vaṭa sōḍi balahaku māne baṇḍa
25. śrīkaraṇa sumka paṇṇāya aḍakeya sumka haṇi vo pḍiṇa sās virasēse
toḍaru nalāvu nallettu kaḷuku kaṇḍikevaṇa āneyasēs kudareyasēs kumā-
26. ragāṇike vijaya bīravāṇa koḷativāṇa khāṇa eḷḷu bhattā venisida pūrvvāya
mattam apūrvvāyamolaḡā-
27. gi grāmake śrīkaraṇabōva maryyāḍeya baḷiya ho-
28. nnu sahita Achalaparakāśasvāmigala kayyalu dhārāpūrvvakam māḍi
tāmra-sāsanamam koṭṭaru svasti mangala mahā śrī ~~XX~~ mattam Śānti-
grāmada adhi-
29. kārīgāḷu prati-varsha salvantāgi Varada Narasimha-dēvargge tamma
hodakeya homninolage hattu gadyāṇa honnanu dēvara hodikeyim dhārā-
pūrvvaka māḍi koṭṭaru
30. svasti śrī Viraballāḷa-dēvarasaru koṭṭa neleya homnimge Achalaparakāśa-
svāmigāḷu Varada-Narasimhadēvargge Hiriyūrahallī prāpti-sahitavāgi
koṇḍu ko-
31. ṭṭa yeradu vṛittiya sthāḷavanu śrī Śāntigrāmada asēsha-mahājanamgaḷu
sarvva-namsyavāgi āchandra-tāraṇbaram koṭṭaru || mattam adhikārīgāḷu
tamma hodi-
32. keya honninolage koṭṭa hattu gadyāṇa honnimge sthāḷa Achalaparakāśa-
svāmigāḷu dharmma-kāryyake mārikomḍu koṭṭa vṛittiya siddhāyadali
koṭṭaru
33. sāmānyōyam dharmma-sētu nripāṇām kālē kālē pālaniyō bhavadbhūḥ sar-
vvān étān bhāvinah pārthivēndrān bhūyō bhūyō yāchātē Ramechandra!

*Translation.***Lines 1-8.**

May the Primeval Boar protect the king Vira Ballâḷa whose arm is able to support the earth and who possesses the great strength of the tusk of Varâḥa. A lotus was born from Viṣṇu containing a four-faced being who became Brahma? He got a son Atri. Atri begot a son Chandra, who is bright with his digits and who is the nectar to the eyes of the three worlds and who is the founder of a great dynasty of kings. Of his race was Yadu possessed of great prowess, whose descendants were the Yâdava kings. In his lineage was born Saḷa who, while worshipping the goddess Vâsantikâ-dêvi, was asked by the ascetic at the place (to kill the tiger) and the name Hoysaḷa and the tiger crest were borne by him and his descendants.

Lines 8-19.

In that family of the Hoysaḷas was born Vinayâditya who, dispelling the darkness, the enemies, caused the day to be born by his rays (hands). The son of the king Vinayâditya was Eṛeyanga famous in the world on account of his lineage, name and qualities. His wife was Êchalâ who bore three children, Ballâḷa, Viṣṇu and Udayâditya. That king who excelled Indra thus had three sons. Of these three Viṣṇu was the middle one. His wife was Lakshmî like Indirâ, wife of Viṣṇu (god). She had a fine son named Narasimha possessed of the prowess of Narasimha and an equal of Śiva in battle. By the sword of Narasimha the lions were punished. His wife was named Êchalâ who resembled Dêvaki; and she got a son after worshipping the god Viṣṇu. At his birth the earth became happy, flowers blossomed out

By him the forts on land became reduced to heaps of dust where people could play, the strongholds on water could be used for water sports: (the heads of the warriors?) became balls of play. : Even while young, Vîra Ballâḷa was protecting his subjects, like the Pârijâta tree.

How can the learning of that king be described who cultivated it while young? His mastery of the arts could be discerned even in his playful talks. His face is the abode of Bhârati, his chest is the home of Lakshmî, his arms are the dwelling-places of the goddess of Victory. The queen Dêvalâ, full of beauty married Vîraballâḷa like the rivers joining the sea.

Lines 19-23.

In his delightful kingdom is the village Śânti, an abode of good things and a hall for the sportive dance of learning. Once an ascetic named Paramahansa came from Kâṣi and he set up in the village the god Varada Narsimha. His disciple, a preceptor of the three worlds, famous for his good qualities, was Achalaparakâṣa. Who could eulogise his learning in scriptures, branches of yôga and astrology. By the patronage of Vîraballâḷa he caused to be created, ponds, wells, tanks, temples, etc.

Lines 23-28. (in Kannada language) :—

In the Śaka year 1138, the cyclic year Yuva, in the month Bhādrapada and on Kapilashashthi, the king, Viraballāla granted for the god Varada Narasimha of the village Śānti, five hons from the siddhāya of that village with all the taxes, deductions, discount, original rights, mānya, śrīkarāṇa, customs dues, tolls, tax on arecanut, sêse of 1 haṇa, tax on warrior (?), tax on toḍaru (a badge worn by warriors on the right foot), tax on good cow, tax on good bull, tax on arecanut? (kaḷuka) kaṇḍikevaṇa, tax on elephants, tax on horses, tax on princes? (kumāra-gāṇike), tax on warriors (vijayabīravāṇa), tax on hammer, khāṇa, sesamum tax, tax on paddy, old and new sources of income, and the fees of the village accountant, etc. To this effect a copper plate grant was prepared and bestowed with pouring of water on Achalaparakāśa-svāmi. Be it well. Good fortune.

Lines 28-33.

Also the officers of the village Śānti granted with pouring of water ten gadyāṇas out of their hodakeya-honnu to be paid every year to the god Varada Narasimha, from out of the hodakeya honnu to be paid from the temple.

Be it well. Out of the *neleya-hon* (money grant) given by the king Viraballāla-dēvarasa, Achalaparakāśasvāmi purchased for the god Varada Narasimha two vṛittis of land with the *prāpti* (revenue) of Hiriyūr village and the mahājānas of Śānti-grāma gave away the vṛittis free of taxes to last for as long as the moon and sun and stars endure. For the money grant of ten gadyāṇas made by the *adhikāris* out of their hodikeya-hon, Achalaparakāśasvāmi gave away lands out of the siddhāya of the vṛitti which he sold for the charity (meaning not clear).

This bridge of dharma is common to all kings. It should be protected by you from time to time. Thus Rāmachandra prays repeatedly to all the kings who may reign in future.

Note.

This record is similar to the two previous records. It gives us the additional information that Dēvalā was the queen of Ballāla II at the time of the grant. Also it is learnt that the guru of Achalaparakāśa named Paramahansa came from Benares and it was he that set up the god Varada Narasimha. The additional grant of 5 hons out of the *siddhāya* of the village Śānti to Achalaparakāśa is recorded in this grant. For this Achalaparakāśa purchased two vṛittis of land from the mahājānas of the village free of imposts. A similar transaction seems to have been made by Achalaparakāśa regarding the grant of 10 hons from the *adhikāris* of the place. But the details of the grant made are not clear.

The record is dated Ś 1138 Bhādrapada ba 6 (Kapilāshashthi) and corresponds to 15th September 1215 A. D. taking the current year Ś 1138. Kapilāshashthi occurs on the 6th lunar day of the dark half of Bhādrapada in combination with Tuesday, Rôhiṇi-nakshatra and Vyatîpâta-yôga according to Nirṇayasindhu

(nabhasya-krishna-pakshê tu Rôhinî-pâta-Bhûsutaiḥ yuktâ shashṭhî purāṇajñaiḥ kapilâ parikîrtitâ). This combination seems to have occurred on 15th September 1215 A. D.

4

On the wall to the right of the sukhânâsi doorway in the same temple.

Sanskrit and Kannada language and Kannada characters.

ಅದೇ ಶಾನ್ತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ನರಸಿಂಹದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸುಖನಾಸಿ ಬಾಗಿಲ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 6¼' × 4'.

1. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ವಾಯಾದ್ವರಾಹೋನ್ಮಾನುದ್ವಾಹಸಮಯೇಭುವಃ | ಹಸ್ತೋದಕತ್ವಮಮನ್ಯಸ್ಯನಪುತಾಪಿ ?
ಸಿಂಧವಃ || ಸಂಸ್ಮರನ್ನಿವಮಸಸ್ಯನಾನಾ
2. ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾದಿಜನ್ಮಸು ಶೇತೇಸ್ಮ ಸುಖಾಮಂಭೋಧೌ ಯಃ ಪುರಾ ಪುರುಶೋತ್ತಮಃ || ಸಭವತ್ತಸ್ಯ
ದೇವಸ್ಯ ನಾಭೇರ್ವಿಳಸದಂಬುಜಂ | ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ಸೋಮವಂಶಾ
3. ನಾ ಮಾತಪತ್ರಮಿವೋದಿತಂ || ತತಸ್ತಸ್ಯಪರಾಗೇಣ ರಜಸೇವ ವಿರಾಜತೆ || ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಶೃತೀವಧೂಲಾಸ್ಯ
ರಂಗಭೂಮಿಮುಖಾವಳೀ || ತಸ್ಮಾದತ್ರಿರಿತಿಖ್ಯಾ
4. ತಃ ಸಮುದ್ಭೂತೋಮುನೀಶ್ವರಃ | ತಂನೇತ್ರಾದಭವತ್ಸೋಮಃ ಸುಧಾಮಯತನುಸ್ತತಃ || ಸೋ
ಮಾನ್ವಯೇಭೂದ್ಯದುಭೂಮಿಪಾಳಸ್ತಸ್ಮಾತ್ಸಲೋ ಯಾ
5. ದವವಂಶರತ್ನಂ | ಯಸ್ಯಾಸಿಧಾರಾವಿರಳಪ್ರಹೇತನಿರ್ವಾಪಿತಾ ಶತ್ರುನ್ರಿಪಪ್ರತಾಪಾಃ || ಶಶಾಖ್ಯಪುರ್ಯಾಂ
ಮುನಿನಾ ನಿಯುಕ್ತಃ ಕರ್ಣ್ಣಾಟವಾಚಾ
6. ಸಳಭೂಮಿಪಾಳಃ ನೀ ಪೋಯಿಸಳೇತ್ಯಾಶು ತತಸ್ತರಕ್ಷುಂ ಬ್ಯಾಪಾದಯಾಮಾಸ ಶಲಾಕಯೈವ || ತದ್ವಂಶ
ಜಾಃ ಪೋಯಿಸಳನಾಮಧೇಯಾ
7. ಭೂಪಾಸ್ತತೋ ಮನ್ಮತಚಾರುರೂಪಾಃ | ಶಾರ್ದೂಲಚಿಹ್ನಂ ಸಮವೇಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಯೇಷಾಂ ಮೃಗಾಯಿತಂ
ಶತ್ರುಗಣೈರ್ವನಾಂತಂ || ಪೂರ್ವಭೂಭೃಚ್ಚಿರೋ
8. ರತ್ನಂ ತೇಜಸ್ವೀರಣನಾವಧಿಃ | ತನಯಸ್ತಸ್ಯಸಂಜಾತೋ ವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯಭೂಪತಿಃ | ಎಹಿಯಂಗಮಹೀ
ಪಾಳಸ್ತಸ್ಮಾದ ಜನಿ ಯಂ
9. ರಣಿ ರಕ್ತನಾನಾನದೀರಾಪ್ಯ ಮೇನೇಬ್ಧಿಭೃಭೃದುತ್ತಮಂ || ಇಷ್ಟೈರ್ನಾರ್ಕನಿವಾಸಿನಃ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನಂ
ಪೂರ್ತೈಶ್ಚ ಭೂದೇವತಾ ಭೇತಾಳಂ
10. ನೃಣಕರ್ಮಣಾರ್ಥಿನಿಚಯಂ ದಾನೇನ ಸಂಮಾನಯನ್ ರಕ್ಷಾಕರ್ಮಣೋಜಯನ್ನಿಜಪದಪ್ರಹ್ವಂ
ಪರೇಷಾಂ ಗಣಂ ಜಾತಸ್ತಸ್ಯ
11. ಮಹೀಪತೇಶ್ಚತನಯಃ ಶ್ರೀವಿಷ್ಣುಪೃಥ್ವೀಪತಿಃ || ತಸ್ಮಾದಪಿ ಮಹೀಪಾಳೋ ನರಸಿಂಹೋ ನರೇಶ್ವರಃ
ಯದ್ಯತಃ ಪೂರಕಪೂರೈಸ್ತ್ರಿಲೋಕೀ ಸು
12. ರಭೀಕೃತಾ || ಸೋಪಿ ಪುಣ್ಯಪರೀಪಾಕಾತ್ ಲೇಭೇ ನಿಧಿಮಿವಾತ್ಮಜಂ ದರ್ಶನಾನಂದಿತಜನಂ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳಂ
ಶೌರ್ಯಭೂಷಣಂ || ಯಸ್ಯಾಜ್ಞಾ
13. ವಾಜಿರಾಜೀ ಖುರಪುಟಪಟೈರುಚ್ಚಳದ್ಧೂಳಿಪಾಳೀ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ನೋತಿ ವೈರಮಪೀರಿಂ ಸ್ಥಗಿತದಿವಸಕೃದ್ರಶ್ಮಿ
ಜಾಳಪ್ರಕರ್ಷಂ ಶತ್ರೋನ್ಮತ್ತಾಪಿವಾಸಂ ನನಹತಇವ ನಾ

14. ಸ್ವರ್ವಧೂರಮ್ಯಗೇಹೇ ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ್ಯಂ ಕ್ವಾಸ್ತೇ ನರಾಣಾಂ ಬಲವತಿ ಕುಪಿತೇ ಹಂತ ಲೋಕತ್ರಯೇಪಿ ||
ದಿಗ್ಗಜಸ್ಯೇವ ದಾನಶ್ರೀರ್ಮೋರೋರಿವ ಸಮುಂನತಿಃ | ಆನೀತ್ವದ್ಧ
15. ಲದೇವೀತಿ ಮಹಿಷೀ ತಸ್ಯ ಭೂಭೃತಃ || ನೂನಂ ಚಂದ್ರಕಳಾಂನಿಸಗ್ಗಮಧುರಾಂ ಪುತ್ವಾದ್ಯ ಧಾತಾ
ತತೋ ಲಬ್ಧ್ವಾ ತತ್ಕರಕೌಶಲಂ ಸಮಸೃಜತ್ತಾಂಲೋಕನೇತ್ರೋ
16. ತ್ವಮ | ನೋಚೇತ್ತದ್ವದ ತಾದೃಶಂ ಕ್ವ ಚತುರಂ ರೂಪಂ ಕಳಾಸಂಗ್ರಹಃ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯಸ್ಯ ಸಮುನ್ನತಿ
ಭುವಿ ಲಸತ್ಕಾಂತಿಶ್ಚ ತಸ್ಯಾಃ ಕುತಃ || ಚಂದ್ರಂ ದಿಗಿವ ಮಾಹೇಂದ್ರೀ ಕೌಸ್ತುಭಂ ಕ್ಷೀ
17. ರವಾರಿಧೇಃ | ಏಕೇವಾಸೂತ ಸಾ ಸೂನುಂ ನಾರಸಿಂಹಮಹೀಪತಿಂ || ವೀರೈರ್ವಿಕ್ರಮಪಾಳಪಾವುಸಮಾ
ಖ್ಯೈ ಸಂಧುಕ್ಷಿತಃ ಸೇವುಣೈಸ್ಥೀತಂ ಕೇರಳಕೊಂಗರಾ
18. ಜ್ಯದಹನಾದ್ಯಸ್ಯಪ್ರತಾಪಾನಳಃ ಜ್ವಾಲಾಭಿರ್ಮುಕರಂ ಪ್ಫುಲಿಂಗನಿಕರೈಸ್ತಂ ಕಾಂಡವಾಧೀಶ್ವರಂ
ದಗ್ಧ್ವಾನ್ಯಾನಪಿ ತಾಪಯತ್ಯರಿಗಣಾನ್ಮಧ್ಯೇಸಮಂದ್ರಂಸ್ಥಿತಾನ್ ||
19. ಆಶಾವೇದಂಡಕುಂಭಸ್ಥಳಪುಳಿನಸಮುಲ್ಲಾಸಿಗಂಗಾಪ್ರವಾಹಃ ಕಿಂಸ್ವಿತ್ತೀಯೂಷಭಾನೋನ್ನಿಬಿಡರುಚಿ
ಚಯಃ ಕಿಂ ಕ
20. ಳಂಕೇನಹೀನಃ ಕಿಂ ವಾ ಕ್ಷೀರೋದಪೂರಃ ಪ್ರಸರತಿ ವಿಲುಠದ್ವೀಚಿವಿಸ್ತಾರಿಗೌರೋ ಯಸ್ಯೇತ್ಥಂ
ಕೀರ್ತ್ತಿವಲ್ಲೇ ವಿತರತಿ ನಿತರಾಂ ಚಿತ್ರಮಕ್ಷೋಜ್ಜನಾನಾಂ || ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮೇ ನಿಹತಾ
21. ರಿ ವೀರರುಧಿರಪ್ರೇಂಬತ್ಕರಂಕೋಲ್ಬಣಂ ಭೇತಾಳಬ್ರಜಸಂಮದಪ್ರತಿಭುವಿ ಪ್ರೇದ್ಯತ್ಕಬಂಧಾವಳಃ
ಭೂಕಾಂತಾಪುಳಕಾಯತೇ ಮಳಯಶೋವಲೇಂ ರುಪಷ್ಪಾಯತೇ ಯ
22. ಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರಉಢಭುಜಪ್ರತಾಪಕಥನಸ್ತಂಭಾಯತೇನೌ ಕ್ರಮಾತ್ || ವಿಧಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮರತ್ನಾನಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಯ
ಸುಬಹೂನ್ಕ್ರತೂನ್ ಚೋಳಂ ಪುನಃಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪ್ಯ ತಸ್ಮಿಂ
23. ನ್ರಾಜ್ಯಂ ಪ್ರಶಾಸತಿ || ಶಿಷ್ಯಃ ಪರಮಹಂಸಸ್ಯಕಶ್ಚಿದಂತಿಪೋನಿಧಿಃ | ಗುಣತ್ರಯವಿನಿರ್ಮುಕ್ತಸ್ತತ್ತ್ವ
ಸಂದರ್ಶಿನೋಮುನೇಃ || ಯೋಗಾರ್ಣವೇ ವಿಶ್ವತಕರ್ಣ
24. ಧಾರಾ ಜ್ಞಾನಾಧಿದಾನಾದಚಳಪ್ರಕಾಶಃ | ಮರುನಿರೋಧಪ್ರಕಟೀಕ್ರಿತಾತ್ಮಾ ಪ್ರಬೋಧಸಂಜಾತ
ಮಹಾವಿಭೂತಿಃ || ಸ ಕದಾಚಿನ್ಮಹೀಪಾಳಂ ತಂ ದೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾಹೃಷ್ಠ
25. ಮಾನಸಃ | ಕಾರ್ಯಾನ್ಯವೇದಯತ್ತಸ್ಮೈಬ್ಯುತ್ಥಾನ ಸಮಯೋಚಿತಂ | ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿಧೇದೇವ
ತಟಾಕಃ ಖಾನಿತಃ ಪುರೇ ಘನೀಭೂತಂಪರಂ
26. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸ್ಥಾ ಪಿತೋ ನರಕೇಸರಿ || ಚತುರ್ವಿಂಶತಿಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕಾ ಯಾಯಜೂಕದ್ವಿಜೋತ್ತಮಾನ್ ದಾನಕ್ರಿ
ಯಾಯಾ ಜಾತಾ
27. ದಯಾರ್ದ್ರ ಹೃದಯೋನಮಯೋಚಿತ ತತ್ಕರಾದಾನ ಯುಕ್ತತ್ವಂ ಮ
28. ಹೀಪತಿಃ | ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮಕರಾತ್ತೇಭ್ಯಃ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಂನಿಷ್ಕಾಣ್ಯದಾಧೃವಂ | ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಸಮಸ್ತಭುವನಾಶ್ರಯಂ
ಶ್ರೀಪೃಥ್ವೀವಲ್ಲಭಂ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ
29. ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಂ ದ್ವಾರಾವತೀಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರಂ ಯಾದವಕುಳಾಂಬರದ್ವಿಮಣಿ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞಚೂಡಾಮಣಿ
ಮಲೇರಾಜರಾಜ ಮಲಪರೊ
30. ಳುಗಂಡ ಕದನಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಗಂಡಭೇರುಂಡನೇಕಾಂಗವೀರನಸಹಾಯಶೂರ ಗಿರಿದುರ್ಗಮಲ್ಲ ಚಲದಂಕ
ರಾಮ ಮಗಧರಾಜ್ಯನಿರ್ಮೂಲಕರ ಕಾ
31. ಡವರಾಜ್ಯಬಾಡಬಾನಳ ಪಾಂಡ್ಯರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಂಡಕರ ಚೋಳರಾಜ್ಯಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಚಾರ್ಯರುಮಪ್ಪ ನಿನ್ನಂಕ
ಪ್ರತಾಪ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀನಾರಸಿಂಹದೇವರಸರು ಪೂರ್ವದಿ

32. ಗ್ವಿಜಯಸುಖಸಂಕಥಾವಿನೋದದಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯ್ವತ್ತ ಮಿದ್‌ಫಲ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಚಲಪ್ರಕಾಶಸ್ವಾಮಿ
ಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯಮಾಡಿದ ಶ್ರೀವರದನರಸಿಂ
33. ಹದೇವರ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪುರಿಯ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಆವರನಿಧ್ಯಾಯದೊಳಗೆ ಮೂವತ್ತು ಗದ್ಯಾಣಹೊನ್ನನು ತ್ರಿ
ಕಂದಾಯಮಾರ್ಗದಲು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪುರಿಯ ವ್ರಿ
34. ತ್ರಿಗಳನಿಧ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾದಾರ್ಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರುಷ ವಿಳಿಹಿಕೊಂಬಂತಾಗಿ ಶಕವರ್ಷದ
೧೧೪೯ನೆಯ ಸರ್ವಜಿತು ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಆಶಾಢ ಶುದ್ಧ ಯೇಕಾದಶಿ
35. ಅದಿವಾರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಯನ ಸಂಕ್ರಮಾಣವ್ಯತಿರಿಪಾತದಂದು ಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಚಂದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಂ
ಬರಂ ಸರ್ವಬಾಧಾಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿ ತಾಂಪ್ರಶಾಸನಮಂ ಕೊ
36. ಟ್ವದತ್ತಿ || ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯೋಯಂ ಧರ್ಮಸೇತುಂ ನೃಪಾಣಾಂ ಕಾಲೇಕಾಲೇ ಪಾಲನೀಯೋ ಭವದ್ಭಿಃ |
ಸರ್ವಾನೇತಾನ್‌ಭಾವಿನಃ ಪಾರ್ಥಿವೇಂದ್ರಾನ್ ಭೂಯೋ [ಭೂಯೋ] ಯಾಚತೇ
37. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಃ || ಅನಾ ಶ್ರೀವೀರನಾರಸಿಂಹದೇವರಸರು ಆಚಂದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಂಬರಂ ಸಲ್ಪಂತಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ
ಗದ್ಯಾ[ಣ]ಮೂವತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಸಲ್ಪಂತಾಗಿ ನ
38. ರಸಿಂಹದೇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಗದ್ಯಾಣ ಹತ್ತುಮಂ ಆ ನರಸಿಂಹದೇವರು ತಮ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪುರಿ ಮೂವತ್ತೆರಡ
ಕ್ಕಂಗದ್ಯಾಣ ಹತ್ತಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಅನ್ನು ಗದ್ಯಾಣ ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತಕ್ಕಂ
39. ಸಲ್ಪವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಗಳವಾಘವೆಂದಡೆ ತ್ರಿಕಾಂಡಗ್ಗೆ ಯೆರಡು ಅವರಮಾಣಿಗೆವೊಂದು ಅವರಳಿಯ ಯಜ್ಞೇ
ತ್ವರಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಹೊದಕೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನಿನೊಳಗೆ ಸಲ್ಪ
40. ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿವೊಂದು ಪಿಂನಂಣ್ಣಂಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೆರಡು ಹೊದಕೆಯಿಂ ಸಲ್ಪದೊಂದು | ಅಪ್ಪಣಪಟ್ಟವರ್ಧನ
ರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿ
41. ತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಮಂಚ್ಯಣಂಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿವೊಂದು ಹೊದಕೆಯಿಂ ಸಲ್ಪವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು ಲೊಕಿ ಗುಂದಿ
ಯ ಕೇಶ್ಯಂಣಂಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು || ಅವ
42. ರ ಯೋಗಂಣ್ಣಂಗೆ ಹೊದಕೆಯ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ಆಪಸ್ತಂಬರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು ಹೊದಕೆಯಿಂಸಲ್ಪ
ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ತರ್ಕ್ಕತಂತ್ರದವರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು
43. ಹೊದಕೆಯಿಂಸಲ್ಪ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ಸೂರ್ಯದೇವಂಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು ಹೊದಕೆಯಿಂಸಲ್ಪ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿ
ಯೊಂದು | ಶ್ರೀಭಾಗವತದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರಭಟ್ಟೋಪಾ
44. ಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಮೂವತ್ತುಹೊಂಗೆ ಸಲ್ಪವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೆರಡು | ಮಯ್ಯನ ಮಂಚಂಣ್ಣಂಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ಗಂಡ
ಸೆಯಪೆದ್ದಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ದಿಂಡಗೂ
45. ರ ಹರಿಹರಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ರಯಿದೇವಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು ತ್ರಿಲೋಚನಪೆದ್ದಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿ
ಯೊಂದು ದೇವಣಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊ
46. ಹೊದಕೆಯಿಂ ಸಲ್ಪವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು || ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ನರಸಿಂಹಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೆರಡು | ಅವರ ತಮ
ಕೇಶವ ಮಂಚ್ಯಣಂಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು
47. . . . ರಿದಂ ಅಶೇಷಮಹಾಜನಂಗಳು ಅದಕ ಬಡಗಣ ಆನೆಯ ಮಡುವಿನ ಯೆರಕುಟುವಚೆನಿಕೆ
ಸಹಿತ ತೆಲುಗೆಯತೆಲುವದಾಸಕಳ
48. ಕಯ್ಯಲು ಧಾರೆಯನೆಟಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು | ಶ್ರೀಮದನನೋನೈಭಟರಳಿಯ ಪೆದ್ದಿಗಳ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೆರಡು || . . . ರ
ಮಾರರಸರಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿ
49. . . . ಯರಸಂಕಣ್ಣಂಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು | ಸಾಧುದೇವಣ್ಣಂಗಳ ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತಂಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿ
ಯೊಂದು | ಪಿಂನ್ನಂಣಂಗಳಳಯ

50. ಂಗೆವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು ಧನೆಯವೆರಡುವ್ರಿತ್ತಿ | ನಾರಸಿಂಹಂಗೆ ವ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೊಂದು
 51. . . . ಂಬ ಮಕನಿಯಸೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಕಂಬನಾಲ್ವತ್ತ ಕಂಬವಾಗಿ
 52. ಕಂಬವ ಯನೊಲು ದೇವಿಂಗೆಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಬವಲು
 53. ನಾನೊಲಯೆಂಭತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಠಲಬೆಯ ಕೆಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 54. ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತುನಾಕು ವಿಳಕಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಬವಲುವತ್ತೊಂದು ಹಿರಿಯಕೆಹೆ
 55. ಗೆಹೆ ಮನಣ ನಹಳಯಬೆದ್ದಲುಕಂಬ ನಾನೊಲಯೆಂಭತ್ತು
 56.

Transliteration.

1. śrīmān pâyād Varāhōsmān udvāha-samaye Bhuvah | hastōdakatvam(am)an
yasya saputāpi sindhavah || samsmarann iva masasya nânâ-
2. vatsyādi-janmasu śêtēsma sukhām āmbhodhau yah purā Puruśōttamah || sa
bhavat tasyadēvasya nābhēr vvilasad āmbujam | bhavishyat-sômava-
mśâ-
3. nām ātapatram ivōditam || tatas tasya parāgēṇa rajasēva virājate || Bramhā
śriti-vadhû-lāsyā- rangabhûmi-mukhāvali || tasmād Atrir iti khyâ-
4. taḥ samudbhûtô munisvarah | tam-nêtrād abhavat Sômah sudhāmaya-tanus
tataḥ | Sômānvayê bhûd Yadu-bhûmipâlas tasmât Saḷô Yâ-
5. dava-vamśa-ratnam yasyāsi-dhārâ-virāḷa-prahêta-nirvvāpitâ śatru-nripa-pra-
tāpāḥ || Śasākhyapuryyām muninâ niyuktaḥ Karṇnâṭa-vāchâ
6. Saḷa-bhûmipâlah ni poyi Saḷētyāsu tatas tarakshum byāpādayāmāsa śalāka-
yaiva || tad-vamśajāḥ Poyisaḷa-nāmadhēyâ
7. bhûpās tatô Manmata-chāru-rûpāḥ | Śārdûla-chihnam samavêkshya yêshām
mṛigāyitam śatruganair vvanāntam || pûrvabhûbhṛichchirô-
8. ratnam tējasvî raṇanāvadhiḥ | tanayas tasya samjâtô Vinayāditya-bhûpatiḥ |
Ereyamga-mahîpâlas tasmād ajani yam
9. raṇe rakta-nânâ-nadîr āpya mēnē'bdhir bbbhûbhṛid uttamam | ishṭair Nāka-
nivāsinaḥ pratidinam pûrtaiścha bhûdēvatâ Bhêtālam
10. (n)raṇa-karmmanārththinichayam dānēna sammānayan rakshâ-karmmani
yôjayan nija-pada-prahvam parêshām ganam jâtas tasya
11. mahîpatêścha tanayah śrî Vishṇuprithvîpatiḥ || tasmād api mahîpâlô Nara-
siṃhō narêśvarah yad-yaśah-pûra-karpûrais trilôkî su-
12. rabhî-kṛitâ || sôpi puṇya-parîpakât lêbhê nidhim ivâtmajam darsanâ-nandi-
ta-janam Ballâlam śauryya-bhûshanam || yasyâjñâ-
13. vâji-râjî-khura-puta-paṭalair uchchalad dhûli-pâli vyâpnôti vyômapithim
sthaḡita-divasakṛid-raśmi-jâla-prakarsham śatrôs tatrâpi vâsam na sa-
hata iva sâ
14. svarvvadhû-ramya-gêhê svâsthyam kvâstê narāṇām bālavati •kupitê hanta
lôka-trayēpi || Diggajasyēva dāna-śrîr Minêrôr iva samunnatiḥ | âsît

15. Padmaladêvîti mahishî tasya bhûbhṛitaḥ || nūṇaṃ chandra-kaḷām nisargga-
madhurām vutpādya Dhâtâ tatô labdhvâ tat-kara-kausalam samasṛijāt
tām lôkanêtrô-
16. tsavam | nôchêt tad vada tâdṛisam kva chaturam rūpam kaḷâ-samgrahaḥ
saubhâgyasya samunnatir bhuvi lasat-kântiś-cha tasyâḥ kutaḥ | chandram
dig iva Mâhêndrî Kaustubham Kshî-
17. ravâridhêḥ | êkêvâsûta sâ sūnum Nârasimha- mahîpatim || vîrair Vikrama
pâlâ-Pâvu-samâkhyai samdhukshitaḥ Sêvunai sphitam Kêraḷa-Kongarâ-
18. jya-dahanâd yasya pratâpânaḥ | jvâlâbhir mmakaram shphulimṅga-nikarais
tam Kâṇḍavâdhîsvaram dagdhvânyân api tâpayatyari-gaṇân madhyê
samamdram sthitân ||
19. âsâ-vêdaṇḍa-kumbha-sthaḷa-pulîna-samullâsi-Gangâ-pravâhaḥ kimsvit pî-
yûsha-bhânôr nnibiḍa-ruchi-chayaḥ kim ka-
20. ḷamkêna hînah kim vâ Kshîrôda-pûraḥ prasarati viluṭhad-vîchi-vistâri-
gaurô yasyêttham kîrti-vallî vitarati nitarâm chitram akshnôr jjanânâm ||
samgrâmê nihatâ-
21. ri-vîra-rudhira-prêm̐khat-karam̐kôlbaṇam Bhêtâḷa-braja-sam̐mada-prati-
bhuvi prôdyat-kabam̐dhâvaḷiḥ Bhûkântâ pulakâyate' maḷayaśô-valêm
rupashtûyatê ya-
22. sya praudha-bhuja-pratâpa-kathana-stambhâyatê'-sau kramât || vidhâya
grâma-ratnâni nirmmâya su-bahûn kratûn Chôḷam punaḥ pratishthâpya
tasmim-
23. nrâjyam prasâsati || śishyaḥ Paramahamsasya kaśchid asti tapônidhiḥ | guṇa-
traya-vinirmuktaḥ tatva-samdarśinô munêḥ | yôgârṇnavê viśruta-karṇna-
24. dhârâ jñânâdhidânâd Achaḷaparakâsaḥ | maruṇnirôdha-prakaṭi-kritâtmâ pra-
bôdha-sam̐jâta-mahâ-vibhûtiḥ || sa kadâchin mahîpâlam tam drishtvâ
hṛishṭa-
25. mânasaḥ | kâryyam nyavêdayat tasmai byutthhâna-samayôchitam | Sânti-
grâmâbhidhe Dêva-tatâkaḥ khânitaḥ purê ghanîbhûtam Param
26. Bramha sthâpitam Narakêsarî | chatur-vim̐sati-samkhyâkâ yâyajûka-dvijôt-
tamân dâna-kriyâyâ jâtâ
27. dayârdra-hṛidayô samayôchita-tat-karadâna yuktatvam ma-
28. hîpatiḥ | Sântigrâma-karât tēbhyas trim̐sam-nishkâṇyadâd dhruvam |
svasti samasta-bhuvanâśrayam śrî-prithvîvallabham mahârâjâdhirâja
29. paramêśvaram Dvârâvatîpura-varâdhîsvaram Yâdava-kulâmbara-dyumaṇi
sarvajña-chûḍâmaṇi Malerâjarâja Malaparo-
30. ḷugaṇḍa kadana-prachanḍa gaṇḍabhêruṇḍan êkângavîran asahâyaśûra
giridurggamalla chaladanka-Râma Magadharâjya-nirmmûlakara Kâ-
31. ḍavarâjya-bâḍabânaḷa Pâṇḍyarâjya-vibhânḍakara Chôḷarâjya-pratishṭâ-
châryyarum appa nissamka-pratâpa-chakravartti śrî Nârasimhadêvarasa-
ru pûrvva-di-

32. g-vijaya-sukha-samkathâ-vinôdadim râjyam gaivuttumirddalli Śamti-grâ-
mada Achalaparakâśa-svâmigala pratishṭheyamâḍida śrī Varada Narasim-
33. hadêvara brahmapuriya Brâmhanarige â-vûra sidhdhâyadolage mûvattu
gadyâṇa homnanu trikadâyâ-mârggadalû bramhapuriya vri-
34. ttigala sidhdhâyakke pâdârchane mâdalâgi prativarushav-ilihikombantâgi
Śakavarshada 1149 neya Sarvvajitu-samvatasarada Asâdha suddha êkâdasi
35. Âdivâra Dakshinâyana Sankramâṇa Vyatipâtadamdu dhârâpûrvvakam
mâdi âchandrârkambaram sarvvabâdhâ-parihâravâgi tannmrasâsanam-
mam ko-
36. tta datti || sâmanyôyam dharmma-sêtuṁ nripânâṁ kâle kâle pâlanîyô bha-
vadbbih | sarvvân êtân bhâvinah pârtthivêndrân bhûyô [bhûyô]
yâchate
37. Râmachandrah || anâ śrī vîra Nârasimhadêvarasaru âchandrârkambaram
salvamtâgi koṭṭa gadyâṇa mûvatu adhikârigalû prativarsha
salvamtâgi Na-
38. rasimhadêvarige koṭṭa gadyâṇa hattumam â Narasimhadêvaru tamma
Bramhapuri mûvatteradakkam gadyâṇa hattam koṭṭaru antu gadyâṇa
nâlvattakkam
39. salva vrittigal avâvuvemdaḍe Trikaṁdargge yeraḍu avara mânige vomdu
avaraliya Yajñêśvarabhaṭṭarige hodakeya honninolage salva vri-
40. tti vomdu Pinnamṇamgalige vritti yeraḍu hodakeyim salvudomdu |
Appaṇa Paṭṭavarddhanarige vrittiyoṁdu Sômeśvarabhaṭṭarige vri-
41. tti yomdu | Viśvanâtha-Manchyamṇamge vritti vomdu hodakeyim salva
vritti yomdu Lokigundiya Kêśyamṇamge vritti yomdu || ava-
42. ra Yôgamṇage hodakeya vritti yomdu | Âpastambarige vritti yomdu
hodakeyim salva vritti yomdu | tarkkatamtradarige vritti yomdu
43. hodakeyim salva vritti yomdu | Sûryyadêvamge vritti yomdu hodakeyim
salva vritti yomdu | Śrī-Bhâgavatada Lakshmîdharabhaṭṭô-pâ-
44. dhyâyarige mûvattu-homge salva vritti yeraḍu | Mayduna Manchyamge
vritti yomdu Gaṇḍaseya Peddige vritti yomdu | Dimdagû-
45. ra Hariharabhaṭṭarige vritti-yomdu | Rayidêvabhaṭṭarige vritti yomdu
Trilôchanapeddige vritti yomdu Dêvanabhaṭṭarige vritti yo
46. hodakeyim salva vritti yomdu || svâmigala Narasimhva-bhaṭṭarige vritti
yeraḍu | avara tamma Kêśava Machyamge vritti yomdu
47. ridam asêsha-mahâjanamgalû adara baḍagaṇa
Âneyamaduvina yerakuruva benikesahita terigeya teruvadâ sakala
48. kayyalu dhâreyaṇ erasi koṭṭaru | śrîmad Ananônyabhaṭṭaraliya Peddigala
vritti yeraḍu || . . . ra Mârarasarige vritti
49. yara Samkaṇnamge vritti yomdu | Sâdhudêvamṇamgala
Trivikrama Śrîkântamgalige vritti yomdu | Pinnamṇamgal-aliya-

50. mge vritti yomdu dhaneya veraḍu vritti¹ Nārasimhaṅge
vriti yomdu
51. mba ma Kaniyaseyolaḡāgi kamba nālvatta
. kambavāgi
52. kambava yinūru Dēvingereyalli kamba varu
53. nānūra yembhattomdu Viṭhalabeya Kereyalli
54. nālvattanāku Viḷakaṭṭadalli kambavaruvattomdu
hiriyakere
55. Masana mahaliya
beddalu kamba nānūra yembhattu
56.

Translation.

Lines 1—3.

May the auspicious Varāha protect us:—during whose marriage with Bhū (Goddess of the earth) the seven seas formed the water poured into the hand (of the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony). As if remembering the various incarnations including Fish, Viṣṇu reclined in peace on the ocean. From the navel of that god sprang a brilliant lotus, born as if it were an umbrella for the lunar race of the future. From the pollen of that flower resembling dust Brahma shines with his different faces like the different poses of the damsel the Śruti dancing on the stage. (The text of the above four verses is corrupt).

Lines 3—7.

His son was Atri, the best of sages. From his eyes rose Sōma (moon) with his body full of nectar. In the race of Sōma was born king Yadu. From him was descended Saḷa, a jewel of the Yādava race the constant use of whose sword annihilated the valour of hostile kings. In the town called Śaśa (Śaśapuri), king Saḷa was ordered by a sage in Karnāṭa language 'Strike, O Saḷa', and he thereupon killed the tiger by only a rod. His descendants were named Poysaḷa kings who were of handsome form like Manmatha, seeing whose tiger crest the hosts of enemies went to forests like the deer.

Lines 8—12.

His son was King Vinayāditya, a crest-jewel of Eastern mountain, the early kings, brilliant and great in war? (raṇanāvadhīh). He had a son, king Eṇeyanga, whom the sea considered to be a big mountain since from him (from his fights) flowed numerous rivers of blood to the sea. His son was the king Viṣṇu who pleased the gods daily with his offerings to fire, and the Brahmans with his pious deeds, Bhētāḷa with his wars, and the supplicants by his gifts. The hosts of his enemies were made to bend before his feet and were employed in protecting (his kingdom). King Nārasimha was his son: the camphor that is the stream of his fame made the

three worlds fragrant. By great merit he got a son Ballâḷa like treasure, whose sight pleased the people and who was an ornament of prowess.

Lines 12—14.

The column of dust rising from the hoofs of the numerous horses subject to his command envelops the region of the sky and conceals the light of the rays of the sun. As if unable to endure the enemies to dwell even there the column of dust covers the lovely mansions of celestial damsels. When the strong man is angry who among the men even in the three worlds can have peace?

Lines 14—17.

He (king Ballâḷa) was full of *dāna* (making gifts or full of ichor) like the elephants of the cardinal directions. He was lofty (in character) like Mēru (mountain). He had a queen named Padmaladēvi. Surely did Brahṇa first create the digits of moon, most pleasant by nature and then obtaining skill of handiwork therefrom he created Padmaladēvi who is a pleasure to the eyes of the world. Otherwise how could that skill, that beauty, that brilliance, good fortune and glory be hers? Like the eastern quarter giving birth to moon, like the Milky Ocean giving birth to Kaustubha (jewel) she gave birth to the son Narasimha.

Lines 17—22.

The fire of his valour was kindled by the heroic Vikramapāḷa and Pāvusa, the Sévūṇas, and spread by burning the kingdoms of Kēraḷa and Konga. The flames of his valour burnt even the Makara in the sea and Kāṇḍavādhīśvara (?) with their fiery sparks and burn up even other hosts of enemies remaining hidden in the sea.

The creeper of his fame appears in various ways before the eyes of men. Could it be the stream of Ganges shining on the sandy plain that is the globe of the elephants of the quarters? Or is it the moon's light free from spots? Or could it be the stream of the Milky Ocean white with the rolling waves?

Fierce with the skulls swinging to and fro in the blood of the warriors killed in battle and the headless trunks lifted up by the hosts of goblins and making the hair of the damsel of earth stand erect and the creeper of his spotless fame entwining, the story of the prowess of his strong arms stands firm like a pillar.

Lines 22—23.

After founding fine villages and performing numerous sacrifices and after re-establishing the Chôḷa (king), while the king Narasimha was ruling the kingdom:--

Lines 23—28.

There is a disciple of the seer Paramahamsa, (named Achalaprakâśa), a treasure of austerities, free from three qualities, who showed his greatness by the control of breath, a pilot in the sea of yôga, possessor of great lustre by the gift of knowledge to others, subduer of breath, and possessor of the great wealth of true wisdom. Once he paid a visit to the king and full of joy he spoke to him about the business fit to be discussed (?) at the time of getting up from his seat? (or

about the deeds which would lead to his spiritual progress). In the village named Śânti, a tank called Devataṭāka has been dug up, and the great Brahma appearing as a solid figure in the shape of Narasimha has been set up. Twenty-four eminent Brahmans engaged daily in sacrifices and fit to receive gifts have been made to settle here. Hearing this the king became full of compassion and granted 30 nishkas to them from out of the taxes of the village Śânti.

Lines 28—32.

Good fortune. Be it well. The refuge of the whole universe, favourite of Fortune and Earth, king of kings, supreme lord, lord of the excellent city of Dvârâvatī, a sun in the firmament that is the Yādava family, crest-jewel of the all-knowing, king over the Male chiefs, vanquisher of Malepas, terrible in war, Gaṇḍa-bhêraṇḍa, sole warrior, unassisted hero, Giridurgamalla, a Râma in the moving battle, uprooter of the Magadha Kingdom, submarine fire to the Kâḍava Kingdom, destroyer of the Pândya Kingdom, setter up of the Chôla Kingdom, nissanka-pratâpachakravartī Nârasimhadêvarasa was ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom engaged in the expedition to the east:—

Lines 32—36.

The king granted to the Brahmans of the *brahmapuri* of the god Varada Narasimha set up by the sage Achalaparakâśa at Śântigrâma, 30 gadyâṇas in money out of the siddhâya of the village in the system of *trikandâya* as a gift to the *vṛittis* of the *brahmapuri* to be collected from the siddhâya to be paid every year. This grant was made with pouring of water on Sunday the 11th lunar day of the bright half of Āshâḍa, the day of Dakṣiṇâyana samkramaṇa and vyatîpâta in the year Sarvajit, the Śaka year 1149, to last for as long as the sun and moon endure, free of all taxes. A copper charter was also given to this effect.

Lines 36—47.

“This bridge of dharma is common to all kings and should be protected by you all from time to time.” Râmachandra asks this again and again of all future kings. The great Vira Nârasimhadêvarasa granted 30 gadyâṇas to last for as long as the sun and moon endure. The *adhikâris* also (officers of the kingdom) made a grant of 10 gadyâṇas to be paid every year to the god Narasimhadêva. The king thereupon gave away the ten gadyâṇas to the 32 (*vṛittis*) of the *brahmapuri*. All together 40 gadyâṇas were given to the *vṛittis*: the following are the details of the *vṛittis*:

Two for the Trikaṇḍas, one for their mâṇi (disciple, or son); for his nephew or son-in-law Yajnêśvara-bhaṭṭa, one *vṛitti* from *hodakeyahonnu*; for Pinnaṇṇa, two *vṛittis* and one from *hodake*; for Appaṇa Paṭṭavardhana, one *vṛitti*: for Sômêśvara-bhaṭṭa, one *vṛitti*: for Viśvanâtha Manchyana, one *vṛitti* and one from *hodake*; For Kêśyaṇṇa of Lokigundi, one *vṛitti*; for his Yôgaṇṇa, one *vṛitti* from *hodake*; for the Âpastambas, one *vṛitti* and one *vṛitti* from *hodake*: for the professors of tarka-tantra one *vṛitti* and one *vṛitti* from *hodake*; for Sûryadêva, one *vṛitti* and one *vṛitti* from

hodake; for Lakshmîdharabhaṭṭôpâdhyâya of Śrî Bhâgavata two vṛittis of 30 hons: for Maiduna Manchyanna, one vṛitti; for Peddi of Gaṇḍase one vṛitti; for Hariharabhaṭṭa of Diṇḍagûr, one vṛitti; for Rayidêvabhaṭṭa, one vṛitti; and one vṛitti for Trilôchanapeddi; for Dêvanabhaṭṭa, one vṛitti and one from *hodake*; for Svâmigala Narasimhabhaṭṭa, two vṛittis; for his younger brother Kêśava Manchyanna one vṛitti.

Lines 47—54.

The asêsha-mahâjanas granted all the income from the taxes of Āneyamaḍuvu to its north including *yerakuruva-benike* (?) with pouring of water:—

Two vṛittis for Ananônyabhaṭṭa's son-in-law or nephew Peddi:—for Mârarasar one vṛitti; for Sankaṇṇa, one vṛitti; for Sâdhudêvaṇṇa's Trivikrama Śrîkânta, one vṛitti; for Pinnana's son-in-law or nephew . . . one vṛitti; two vṛittis for . . . one vṛitti for Narasimha:—40 kambas:—500 kambas:—6 kambas in Dêvimgere:—481:—44 in Viṭhalabeyakere—61 kambas in Viḷanakaṭṭa:—in the big tank—480 kambas of dry land in Masaṇanahalî.

Note.

This record also belongs to the time of the ascetic Achalaparakâśa. It was issued during the reign of the Hoysala king Narasimha II. After the usual verses in Sanskrit in praise of the king and his ancestors the record deals with the charities made by the ascetic Achalaparakâśa, *viz.*, digging of a tank at the village Śânti, setting up of a temple of Narasimha at the same village and the establishment of brahmapuri for 24 Brahmans engaged in worship or sacrifices. The ascetic went to the king and obtained from him a money grant of 30 nishkas from the *Siddhâya* (fixed revenue) of the village Śânti for the above Brahmans of the Brahmapuri. Some officers added to this 10 nishkas from their income. Details of the vṛittis are next given.

The record is dated Sunday 11th lunar day of the bright half of Āshâḍha Dakshinâyana samkrânti and vyatîpâta in the year Sarvajit, Śâka 1149, corresponding to 27th June 1227 A.D.

The usual imprecatory stanza is also given. At the end of the record, several lines which describe the details of land owned by the holders of the vṛittis are full of lacunæ and some lines are lost, thus making it difficult to make out the details of the lands owned, etc.

The verses at the beginning of the record are very difficult to make out as there are several errors due to the faulty inscribing of the record.

It has to be stated here that the previous record of Ballâla II also registers grants for the temple of Narasimha at Śântigrâma by the king. The present record registers additional grant made by Narasimha II, son of Ballâla II.

At the same temple, on a beam in the mukhamanṭapa : right side :

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಯೋಗಾನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮುಖಮಂಟಪದ ಬಲಗಡೆ ತೋರೆಯಮೇಲೆ.

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಿಂ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ವಿಷ್ಣುವರ್ಧನ ಪ್ರತಾಪ ಹೊಯಸಣ ಭುಜಬಳ ಶ್ರೀವೀರನಾರ ಸಿಂಹದೇವರಸರು ಪೃಥ್ವೀರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೈಯಿ ಯುತ್ತರಲು ಅವರ ಮ
2. ಕೊಟ ಕಾರುಕ ಸೇವೆ ಸೋವಂಣ್ಣ ದೇವಂಣ್ಣ ರಾಮಣ್ಣಗಳು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ವರದ ನರಸಿಂಹ ದೇವರ ನಂದಾದೀವಿಗೆಗೆ ಆಶಾಂತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಿದೇ
3. ಗಳು ಸುಂಕ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ನಿಬಂಧಿಯಾಗಿ ವರುಷವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಗದ್ಯಾಣಂ ವಂದು ಹಣವೆರಡನೂ ಧಾರಾಪೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಂ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕಸ್ಥಾನ ಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು . . . ಸ್ತ
4. ಇದಲು ಅವಕೋಲುಕಾಱಿದೊಡೆನು ಯಿ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ ಬಹರು ಯೀ ಧರ್ಮ ದೇವನೆ ಸಹಾಯಿಗಳು ಇದನು ಜನ ಆರು ಕೆಡ್ತಿದಲಿ ವಾರಾಸಿಯ ತಡಿ ಕವಿಲೆಯಂ ಕೊಂ
5. ದ ದೋಷದಲುಹೋಹರು || ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾಂಪರದತ್ತವಾಂ | ವಾಯೋಹ[ರೇ]ತ ವಸುಂಧರಾ || ಸಪ್ತವರುಷ ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ವಿಷ್ವಾಯಾಂ ಜಾಯತೇ ಕ್ರಿಮಿ || ಮಂಗಳಮಹಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ.

Transliteration.

1. svasti samasta-prasastiyim śrīmad Viṣṇuvarddhana-pratāpa-hoysaṇabhujabala Śrī Vīra-nārasimhadēvarasaru prithvīrājyam geyiyuttiralu avarama .
2. koṭa kāruka sēve Sōvamṇṇa Dēvamṇṇa Rāmaṇṇaṅgaḷu śrī Śāntigrāmada Varada-Narasimhvadēvara namdādīvigege ā Śāntigrāmadaḷli Kāridē-
3. gaḷu sumka jātige nibamdhiyāgi varusha vomdakke gadyāṇam vaṇdu haṇa-veraḍanū dhārā-pūrvvakam māḍi āchandrārka-sthāiyāgi koṭṭaru sta-
4. ḷadalu āva kōlukārarirdodenu yi-dharmakke sahāyavāgi koḍuta baharu yī-dharma dēvane sahāyigaḷu yidānu jana āru kedṣidali Vārā[ṇa]siya taḍi kavileyam kom-
5. da dōshadalu hōharu || sva-dattām para-dattam vā yō ha [rē] ta vasum-dharā[m] || sasṭi-varusha-sahasrāṇi viṣṭāyām jāyate krimi || maṅgaḷa mahā śrī śrī.

Translation.

Be it well. While the illustrious Viṣṇuvarddhana-Pratāpa-Hoyisaṇa-bhujabala Śrī Vīra-Nārasinga-dēvarasa was ruling the earth:—

His made the following *Kārukaśēve* (grant of tolls):—for the perpetual lamp in the temple of Varada Narasimha of the village Śānti, Sōvaṇṇa Dēvaṇṇa Rāmaṇṇa and Kāridēvagaḷ granted with pouring of water the sum of 1 gadyāṇa and two haṇas to be paid every year out of the collections from customs dues. The grant was bestowed to last for as long as the moon and sun endure

. Whoever is the *Kólukâra* (collector of customs dues) in the village should pay the amount to help the above charity. God will help this charity.

Whoever destroys this grant will incur the sin of slaying tawny cows on the banks of Vâraṇâsi. He who takes away land given by himself or by others will be born as a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years. Good fortune.

Note.

This record registers a money grant out of the customs dues collected in the village Sânti for the offering of perpetual lamp for the god Varada Narasimha of that village. The grant was made during the reign of the Hoysala king Vîra Nâra-singadêva. A subordinate of his or three subordinates named Sôvaṇṇa, Dêvaṇṇa and Râmaṇṇa seem to have made this grant through an agent of theirs named Kâridêva. The usual imprecation follows next.

No date is given nor is there any indication to determine who the king Nara-singa referred to in this record is. It is probable that the record may belong to the reign of Narasimha II, as the letters seem to belong to the early part of the 13th century.

6

On the left side beam of the mukhamanṭapa at the same temple.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಶಾನ್ತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಯೋಗಾನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮುಖಮಂಟಪದ ತೊಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 6' × 7''

ಎಡಗಡೆ—

1. ಸರ್ವಜಿತು ಸಂವತ್ಸರ
2. ದ ಮಾಘ ಸು ೧೧ ಸೋ
3. ಆ ಸುಂಕಾಧಿಗಳು ಮಾ
4. ಡಿದ ಧಂಮ್ಮ

Transliteration.

Left Side—

1. Sarvajitu-samvatsara-
2. da Mâgha su 11 Sô
3. â sumkâdhigaḷu mâ-
4. ðida dha[m] rmma.

Translation.

This is the charity of the officers of customs duties made on Monday the 11th lunar day of the bright half of Mâgha in the year Sarvajit.

Note.

This is probably a continuation of the previous record and registers the grant made by the customs officers referred to in the previous inscription, *viz.*, for the lamps in the temple of Varada Narasimha at Grâma. This record contains the name of the cyclic year and the tithi of the grant, *viz.*, Sarvajit sam. Mâgha śu 11 Monday; but the date is not expressed in terms of the Sâka era. Since the previous record refers to king Narasimha's reign the present record may also be assigned to the same reign. There are only two Narasimhas of the Hoysala lineage who ruled after the foundation of the above temple, *viz.*, Narasimha II who ruled from 1220 to 1235 and Narasimha III who ruled from 1254 to 1293. The years Sarvajit occurred in the reigns of both the kings, *viz.*, in 1227 and 1287. In the first of these Mâgha śu 11 does not occur on Monday whether the lunar or solar month is taken. In the second of these also Mâgha śu 11 does not coincide with Monday. Either way the date is irregular. It is probable however that the record may belong to the reign of Narasimha II, son of Ballâla. The latter king patronised Achalaparakâśa-svâmi and helped the building of the temple of Varada Narasimha at Grâma.

7

At the Chennakeśava temple in the same village Grâma, on the finial of the tower over the mahâdvâra entrance.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಶಾಂತಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಚೆನ್ನಕೇಶವ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮಹಾದ್ವಾರದ ಗೋಪುರದ ಹಿತ್ತಾಳೆ ಕಲಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

1. ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಚೈಯಿತ್ರ ೧೫ ಶ್ರೀಮತು ದಳ
2. ವಾಯಿ ದೇವರಾಜವಡೆರವರು ಸಿಲ ಲಿಂಗಂಣನವರ ಸೇವೆ ಯಿಕಳಸವು ಅಮನವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಪೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದು.

Transliteration.

1. Prajôtpatti-samvatsara Chaiyitra 15 śrîmatu Daḷa-
2. vâyi Dêurâjavaḍeravarû Sila Liṅgaṇṇanavara sêve yi-kaḷasavu Ammanavarige bandu voppisiddu.

Translation.

On the 15th lunar day in the month of Chaitra in the year Prajôtpatti :—This is the service of Daḷavâyi Dêvarâjavaḍer and Śila Liṅgaṇṇa. This finial was brought and offered to the Ammanavarû (goddess).

Note.

This records the setting up of the brass finial on the tower of the mahâdvâra in the Channakêśava temple at Śânti by Śila Liṅgaṇṇa, a subordinate of the

Dalavây Dêvarâja Vadeyar. It was set up as a service to the goddess in the temple. The date given is Prajôtpatti Chai, 15. The record does not give the Śaka year. It is not known when the donors lived. The characters of the record seem to belong to the 18th century. Dêvarâjavadeyar was a minister in the reign of the Mysore King Kṛishnarâja Vadeyar I.

CHENNARAYAPATNA TALUK.

8

At the town of Chennarâyapatna in the hobli of Chennarâyapatna on a pillar supporting the sluice of the tank on the west side.

Kannada language and characters.

ಚೆನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಕೆರೆಯ ತೊಬಿನ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕಡೆ ನಿಲುವುಗಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

1. ಮಾಚರಾಜಂ
2. ಗೆಯೊಲುದೀಗೀ ಶಾತಲದೇವಿಗಂ ಶುಭಮನಾಚಂದ್ರಾಕ್ಷ್ಮತಾರಂಬ
3. ರಂ|| ರಾಜವಳಿ|| ಶ್ರೀಪತಿಹೊಯ್ಸಳಕುಳದೊಳ್ಳೊ ಪತಿಗಳ್ಳೆ
4. ಲರು ಮಾದತನಂನರ ವಾಸಾಪರಿ ಪೂರಿತತೇ
5. ಜೋ ರೂಪದಿ ನುದಯಿಸಿದನೆಸೆಯೆ ವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ || ವಿ
6. ತ್ತ || ವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯನಿಪಾಳ ಸೂನುವೆಹೆಯಂಗಂ ತನ್ನಹೀ
7. ನಾಥನಂಗನೆಯಪ್ಪೇಚಲದೇವಿಗುಡ್ಡವಿಸಿ[ದ]ವ್ವಳ್ಳಾ
8. ಳನುಂ ವಿಷ್ಣುಭೂಪನು ಉಗ್ರ ಪ್ರಬಳಪ್ರತಾ
9. ಪದುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಾವನೀಪಾಳನುಂ | ಜನನಾಥತ್ವಮನಾಂತನ
10. ವರ್ಗೊಳೊಳು ಶ್ರೀವಿಷ್ಣುಭೂಪಾಳಕಂ|| ದುರ್ದಮಮೈರಿಭೂಭು
11. ಜರನೋವದೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮಬಾಹುದಂಡದಿಂ ಮರ್ದಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತೆತ್ತ
12. ದಾರೊ ಸರಣೆನೆಮಗೆಂನು ನಿಜಾಂಘ್ರಪದ್ಮವಂ ಪೊರ್ದಿದರಂ ಸುಧರ್ಮ
13. ದೊಳೆ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಕೀರ್ತ್ತಿಯನಾಂತು ಧಾತ್ರಿಯಂ ಪೆರ್ದೊಪ್ಪೆ ಮೇರೆಯಾಗೆ
14. ಸಲೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದಂ ವಿಭುವಿಷ್ಣುವರ್ಧನಂ|| ಆ ವಿಷ್ಣುವಸತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇ
15. ವಿಗೆ ಜನಿಯ್ದ ನಾರಸಿಂಹಂ ರಿಪುಧಾತ್ರೀವರ ಹಿರಣ್ಯಕಾತ್ಯುಗ್ರಾ
16. ವೇಶದನಾರಸಿಂಹನೆನಿಸಿಯೆನೆಗಳ್ಳೆ|| ಆ ವೀರನಾರಸಿಂಹಮಹೀವಲ್ಲಭನಗ್ರ
17. ಮಹಿತಿಯನುಪಮ ಸಾಭಾಗ್ಯವಸತಿಯೆನಿಪ್ಪೇಚಲದೇವಿಗೆ ಬಲ್ಲಾ
18. ಳದೇವನುದಯಂಗೆಯ್ದಂ|| ಉದಯಂಗೆಯ್ದ ವಿರೋಧಿಭೂಭುಜ
19. ಪುರಸ್ಸಂತಾನಮಂ ತೊಳ್ಳಿ ತೆನದಟಿಂ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವಭೂವಳೆಯ
20. ಮಂ ಸಾಂಪ್ರಾಜ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಮನೋಮುದಮಂ ಮಂತ್ರಿನಿಜಾಪ
21. ವರ್ಗಹೃದಯಾ ಭೃತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂ ಮಾಡಿಯಭ್ಯುದಯಂಬೆತ್ತ
22. ನತಿಪ್ರತಾಪದಿನಪಂ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳಭೂಪಾಳಕಂ|| ಬಲಾಳಕ್ಷೋಣಪಾಳಂ

23. ಗಭಮತಫಳನಂಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಂ ಮಾಪ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನತಿಲೋಲಂಬನಂ ಭೂ
24. ಭುವನಭವನನಂರಕ್ಷಣಂ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಕಲ್ಪೋಳಾಂಭೋಧಿನಂಮ್ರಾ
25. ಮರಮಕುಟಮಣಿ ದ್ಯೋತಿ ಪಾದಯಶೋಸದವಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋ[ಪೋ]ದ್ಯಾ
26. ತ ಕಂದಂ ಮುದಿತ ನಖಿಲೋಗೀಂದ್ರಬ್ರಂದಂ ಮುಕುಂದಂ|| ವಿಳಸ
27. ತ್ಯೂರ್ಮಪಂದ ಫಣಿ ಪ್ರಭು ನಿಭೋದ್ಯದ್ಧರ್ಘ್ಯಹಸ್ತಂ ಕುಳಾಚಳಚ
28. ಳಂ ದಿಗಿಭೋನ್ನತಂ ಭುಜಬಳಾವಪ್ಪಂಭದಿಂ ಚಾರು
29. ಕುಂತಳೆಯಂ ನಂನುತಮಧೈಯಂ ಶುರು ಚರ ಕಾಂಚೀಯು
30. ಕ್ತೆಯಂ ಲೀಲೆಯಿಂ ತಳೆದಂ ಸುಸ್ತಿರಮಾಗೆ ಭೂರಮಣಿಯಂ
31. ಬಲ್ಲಾಳಭೂಪಾಳಕಂ|| ದೊರೆಯೇ ಪುಲ್ಲಡಿ[ದಿ]ಪ್ಪ ದಾವಶಿಖಿಲಿಂಗಾ
32. ಲಿಂಗನಂಗೆಯ್ದ ಬಾಳ್ಕುರಿ ಗಂಣಂ ಬರವಂ ಬಿಸುಟ್ಟ (ರಿ) ನಿಡಿಲಂಭೋ ರಾಶಿ
33. ಯಂ ಪೋಕ್ಕುಮೆಯ್ಗೆ ದಿಪ್ಪೌಬ್ಬ ಕ್ರಿತಾನುದಿಗುಮದೇಭಂ
34. ನಂಬೆತ್ತನೂರ್ಯ್ಯಂ ನಿಪ್ಪೈಶ್ವರಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ಚರತ್ತ ತಾಪದೇನಕಕ್ಕಿಂ
35. ತೀಜಗಚ್ಚಕ್ರದೊಳ್ ||
36. ಬಾಳುಡಿ ವಾಳೆ ಪಂದಲೆಗಳಂ ಬುಜನಂಕುಳವಂತ್ರ ನಿನಾ
37. ಬೊಬ್ಬಳಿಕೆ ವಾ
38. ಭೀಳಜಳೋರಗಂಪಳಿದ
39. ನಿಪಾಳ ನಿಜಿದು ವಾಹಿನಿ ವಾಜಿ ನೆತ್ತ
40.
41. ನು ಬಿಡಿಪಂ
42. ಮುಳಿದು ನೋಡುವ
43. ದಾಡೆಯಿಂದಣಿವವೊಲು ಸೆವೆವಂ ಗರುಡಂ ವಿಶಾಹಿ
44. ಯಂ ಬಿ. ಸೆಳೆವಂತೆ ವೊಲು ಯದುಕುಳಪ್ರಭವಂ ಬಿ
45. ರುದಂಕಭೈರವಂ|| ನುಸುಳೊಪ್ಪಂ
46.
47. . ಕೂರ್ಮನಿಗ
48. ರಂ ಪೊಯ್ಸ ಮೆಯವನ ವಿನು
49. ವಿದ್ವಿಷ್ಟಭೂಪಾಳರನತುಳ ಬಳಂವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾಳದೇವಂ
50. ಕಂ|| ಪೆನರುಚ್ಚಂಗಿಯ ಕೋಟೆಯ ನಸದೃಶಭುಜಬಳ
51. ದೆ ಮುಂನಕೊಂಡರಸುಗಳಾ ರ ಶನಿವಾರ
52. ನಿಧಿ ಗಿರಿದುರ್ಗಮಲ್ಲ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳನವೊಲು || ಏಕಾಂಗವೀರಸೂ
53. ದ್ರಕನಾಕಾರ ಮನೋಜನರ್ಥಿತುರಗಾ ನೀಕ
54. ಕೈ ವತ್ಸರಾಜನನೇಕಪ ಭಗದತ್ತನಲುತೆ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳನಿಪಂ
55. ♪ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಧಿಗತ ಪಂಚ ಮಹಾಶಬ್ದ ಮಹಾ
56. ಮಂಡಳೇಸ್ವರಂ| ದ್ವಾರವತೀ ಪುರವರಾಧೀಸ್ವರಂ ಯ
57. ದುಕುಳಕುವಳಯ ವಿಲಸಿತ ಸುಧಾಕರಂ

58. ಸತ್ಯರತುನಾಕರಂ ಚಕ್ರಕೂಟಕೋಟಿ
59. ರಿಪು ಬಳ ಬಡಬಾನಳ ವೀರ್ಯ ಮಿ
60. ಗರಾಜಂ ಮಲೆರಾಜರಾಜಂ ಕಳಪಾಳ ಕಪಾಳಾದ್ರಿವಜ್ರದಂ
61. ಡಂ ಮಲಪರೊಳು ಗಂಡಂ ವಿವಿಧಯಾಚಕ ಜನೇಕಚಿಂತಾ
62. ಮಣಿ ಸಮ್ಯಕ್ ಚೂಡಾಮಣಿ ಉದ್ದಂಡ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಪಾಂ
63. ಡ್ಯ ಗಂಡಗರ್ವ ವಿವೇಕ ದ್ಯನೇ
64. ಕನಾಮಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತಿಸಹಿತಂ ತಳಕಾಡು ಕೊಂ
65. ಗುನಂಗಲಿ ಗಂಗವಾಡಿ ನೊಳಂಬವಾಡಿ ಹುಲಿಗೆ
66. ಟಿ ಬನವಾಸಿ ಹಾನುಂಗಲ್ಲು ಚ್ಚಂಗಿಗೊಂಡ ಭುಜಬಳವೀರ
67. ಗಂಗನಶಹಾಯ ಶೂರ ಶನಿವಾರ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಗಿರಿ ದುರ್ಗ
68. ಮಲ್ಲಭಲದಂಕ ರಾಮಪ್ರತಾಪ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾ
69. ಳ ದೇವರು ಶ್ರೀಮದುರಾಜಧಾನಿ ದೋರಸಮುದ್ರದನೆ
70. ಲಿ ವೀಡಿನಲು ಸುಕಸಂಕಥಾ ವಿನೋದದಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೈಯ್ಯ
71. ತ್ತವಿರೆ ತತ್ಪಾದ ಪದ್ಮೋಪಜೀವಿ|| ನಮಃಸಿವಾಯ
72. ಶ್ರೀಕರಣಾಗ್ರಗಣ್ಯನುದಿತೋದಿತ ಪುಂಜ್ಯ ನಿಳಾ
73. ವರೇಂಜ್ಯನಂ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತ ಸತ್ಯ ಯಿಜ್ಯ ಗುಣ ನಿತ್ಯನು
74. ದಂಚದ ಮಾತೃನಂಗಜ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ರಿತಿ ಯುತ
75. ಮಪ್ರಕ್ರಿತಿ ರಕ್ಷಿತ ಸತ್ಯತಿ ಮಾಚಿರಾಜ
76. ನಾಶಾಕಳಿ ತೋಮ ತೇಜನಖಿಲೋನತಮಾರತನೂ
77. ಜನೊಪ್ಪವಂ|| ಆ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವನ ಮನೋನಯನವ
78. ಲ್ಲಭೆ ಪರಮದಯಾಳು ಮಾನ್ಯನಿಜಗೋತ್ರಪವಿ
79. ತ್ರೆ ಸಂಧಾನ ದಾನ ನಿರ್ಭರ ತರ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಯುಕ್ತೆ ಯಮ್ಪಿ
80. ತೇಶಪದಾಬ್ಜವರ ಪ್ರಸಾದದೆ ಭಾಸುರತರ ಕೀರ್ತಿ
81. ನಿರ್ಮಳತಮೂರ್ತಿ ಪತಿಬ್ರತ ಪೆಂಪನಾವಗಂಕರ
82. ಣದ ಮಾಚಿರಾಜನಮನಹ್ಪಿಯೆ ಶಾಂತಲದೇ
83. ವಿತಾಳ್ವಿದಳು|| ಶ್ರೀನಿಧಿದೇವಿಮಯ್ಯನರಸವ್ವೆಯ
84. ನನ್ನನ ಚಂದಿಮೈಯ್ಯನಾ ಮಾನಿನಿ ಯಪ್ಪಚಾಮ
85. ಲೆಗೆ ವುಟ್ಟಿದ ಶಾಂತಲದೇವಿ ಯೊಡ ಉಟ್ಟಿದ
86. ಸಂಕರದೇವ ಬಂಮದೇವಾನುಜೆರಾಮನಗ್ರಭವೆ
87. ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದಳು ಕೊಳತೊರೊಳರ್ಥಿಯಿಂ ಭೂನುತಮಾಚಿ
88. ರಾಜವಧುಸಾನ್ತಿ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮಹಾತಟಾಕಮಂ|| ಪರಮಶ್ರೀ
89. ಧರ್ಮದ ವೋಲ್ ವರಸ್ಥ ಸಕಳ ವಕಂ
90. ಸನ ವಲ್ಲಭೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಸಾನ್ತಿ ಸಮುದ್ರ ವಕ್ಕೇನೆಲನುಳ್ಳ
91. ಪರಮಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ ತತ್ಪರ ಕ ತ
92. ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ಭೂವರರಾಜ್ಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯಕಾರಣ

Transliteration.

1. Mâcharâjam
2. geyoludigi Śâtaladêvigam subhaman âchandrârkkâ-târam-ta-
3. ram || râjavalî || Śrîpati-Hoysala-kuladol bhûpatigal pa-
4. larumâda tadanamtarav âsâ-paripûrita-tê-
5. jôrûpadin udayisidan eseye Vinayâdityam || vri-
6. tta || Vinayâdityanripâla sûnuv Ereyamgam tan-mahi-
7. nâthanamganeyapp Êchaladêvig udbhavisi[dar] Vvallâ-
8. lanum Vishṇubhûpanu ugra-prabala-pratâ-
9. pad Udayâdityâvanipâlanum || janânâthatvaman antan ant a-
10. vargalolu Śrî Vishṇubhûpâlakam || durdama-vairi-bhûbha-
11. jaran ôvade vikrama-bâhu-damdam mardisi mattetta-
12. dâro saraṇinn emagemdu nijângiri-; adinavam pordidaram sudharmma-
13. dole rakshisi kîrttiyanâmtu dhâtriyam Perdore mêreyâge
14. sale sâdhisidam vibhu Vishṇuvardhanam || â Vishṇuva sati Lakshmidê-
15. vige janiysida Nârasimham ripu-dhâtri-vara-Hiranyakâtyugrâ-
16. vêsada Nârasimhan-enisiye negaldam || â Vira Nârasimha-mahivallabha-
17. mahîsi yanupama-saubhâgyavasatiyenipp Êchaladêvige Ballâ-
18. ladêvan udayamgeydam || udayamgeydu virôdhibhûbhujâ-
19. purassamtanamam tûldi tamnadam sâdhisi viśva-bhûvalêya-
20. mam sâmrâjya-lakshmî-manô-mudamam mamtri-nijâpa-
21. vargga-hrîdayâbhyutsâhadim mâdi yabhyudayam betta-
22. n atipratâpa-dinapam Ballâlabhûpâlakam Balâlakshônipâlam-
23. g abhimata-phala-samsiddhiyam mâlke Lakshmi-satilôlambanam bhû-
24. bhuvana-bhavana-samrakshanam viśva-vidyâ-kallôlâmbhōdhi-nammrâ-
25. mara-makutamani-dyōti-pâda-yaśōsad(a)valli-pō [prō] dbhû-
26. ta-kamdam mudita-nakhila-yōgindra-brindam Mukundam || vilâsat-
27. Kûrmapamda Phaniprabhu-nibhōdyaddhargghihastam kulâchala-cha-
28. lam digibhōnnatam bhujabalâvashtambhadim chârû-
29. kuntalêyam namnuta [samnuta] madhyeyam sruvachira-kâmchîyu-
30. kteyam lîleyim talêdam sustiram âge bhûramaniyam
31. Ballâlabhûpâlakam || doreyê pulli[di]dippa dâvasîkhi linga-
32. linganam geydu bâlûduriganam ambaravam bisulpari-sidil ambhōrâsi-
33. yam pokku meygaredirpp aurbbakrisânu digumadêbham-
34. nam betta sūryyam nripaisvara-Ballâla-charat-pratâpadesakakk im-
35. tî jagachchakradol ||
36. bâlûdi vâlê pamdalegal ambujasamkulav amtra ninâ
37. bobbulike vâ-
38. bhîla-jalôragm parida

39. nripâla-niridu vâhini vâji netta
 40.
 41. nu bidipam
 42. mulidu nôduva
 43. dâḍeyimḍaneva volu selevam garuḍam viśâhi
 44. yam bi. selevamte volu Yedu-kula-prabhavam bi
 45. rudamka Bhairavam || nusuloppum
 46.
 47. . . Kûrmmniga
 48. ram poysu meyavasa vimnu
 49. vidvishta-bhûpâlaran atulabalam Vîraballâḍêvam
 50. kam || pesar Uchahamgiya kôṭeyan asadriśa-bhujabala-
 51. de munnakomḍarasugalâ râ Śanivâra-
 52. siddhi giridurggamalla Ballâḷanavolu || êkâṃgavîra Sû-
 53. drakanâkâra manôjanartthi turagânika-
 54. kke Vatsarâjan anckapa Bhagadattanalute Ballâḷanripam
 55. ¶ svasti samadhigata-pamcha-mahâśabda mahâ
 56. maṇḍalêsvaram ! Dvârâvatî-puravarâdhîsvaram Ya-
 57. dukula-kuvalaya-vilasita-sudhâkaram
 58. satyaratunâkaram Chakrakûṭakôṭi
 59. ripu-bala Baḍabânaia vîryya mri-
 60. garâjam Malerâjarâjam Kalapâla-kapâlâdri śa vajradam-
 61. ḍam malaparoḷu gaṇḍam vividha yâchakajanêka-chintâ-
 62. maṇi samyakta-chûḍâmaṇi uddamḍaprachamḍa Pâm-
 63. dya gaṇḍa-garvva vivêkamaṇi nâ dyanê-
 64. ka nâmâvalî . prâśastisahitam Talakâḍu Kom-
 65. gu Namgali Gaṃgavâḍi Noḷambavâḍi Hulige-
 66. re Banavâsi Hânunḡall Uchchangigomḍa bhujabalavîra-
 67. gangan asahâyaśûra Śanivârasiddhi Giridurgga-
 68. malla chhaladamka-Râma pratâpa Hoysala vîra Ballâ-
 69. ḷadêvaru śrîmadu râjadhâni Dôrasamudrada ne-
 70. levîḍinalu sukha-samkathâ-vinôḍadiṃ râjyam geyvu-
 71. ttavire tat-pâda-padmôpajîvi || ¶ namaḥ Sivâya
 72. śrîkaraṇâgraganyan uditôditapumnyan ilâ-
 73. varêmnayan aṃgikṛita-satya-yijyaguna-nityan u-
 74. damchad-amâtyan Angajaprâkritiy utta-
 75. ma-prakṛiti rakshita-satkṛiti Mâchirâja-
 76. nâśâkalitômâtejan akhilômṇata Mâratanû-
 77. jan oppuvam || â mahânubhâvana manô-nayana-va-
 78. llabhe parama-dayâḷu mânaya-nija-gôtra-pavi-



79. tre samdhâna-dâna-nirbhharatara-bhaktiyuktey Amṛi-
 80. tēsa-padâbja-vara-prasâdade bhâsuratara-kîrtti
 81. nirmmalita-mûrtti patibrate pempan âvagam kara-
 82. nada Mâchirâjana manarpriye Śântaladê-
 83. vi tâldidaḷu || śrînidhi Dêvimayyan Arasavveya
 84. nandana Chamdimaiyyanâ mâniniyappa Châma-
 85. lege vuṭṭida Śântaladêvi yodaüṭṭida
 86. Samkaradêva Bammadêvânuje Râman-agrabhave
 87. kaṭṭisidaḷu Kolâtûroḷ artthiyim bhûnuta Mâchi-
 88. râja-vadhu Sântisamudra-mahâtatâkamam || parama-srî-
 89. dharmadavol varastha sakala vakam
 90. sana vallabhe kaṭṭisida Sântisamudra vakke nelanuḷla
 91. paramabrâmhana-kâryya-tatpara ka ta
 92. Ballâḷa-bhûvara-râjyâbhyudaya-kâraṇa

Translation.

Lines 1—2.

May the god bestow prosperity on Mâchirâja and Śântaladêvi for as long as the moon, sun and stars endure:—

Lines 3—18.

Royal pedigree: In the Hoysala lineage, full of prosperity (śrîpati), several kings reigned—after them rose Vinayâditya with his form full of brilliance spreading in all directions: King Vinayâditya's son was Eṇeyanga—his sons by his wife Ēchaladêvi were Ballâḷa, Viṣṇubhûpa and Udayâditya full of prowess and brilliance. Among these, Viṣṇu-bhûpâlaka, becoming king, crushed in anger the enemy kings difficult to conquer and protected in righteousness those who took refuge in his lotus feet and, attaining great glory, brought under his rule the whole of the land with Perdore (Krishṇa river) as boundary. That Viṣṇu's son by Lakshmîdêvi was Nârasimha who was considered to be the Nârasimha possessed of great fury against the Hiranyaka, the enemy kings. To his senior queen Ēchaladêvi, an abode of good fortune, was born Ballâḷdêva.

Lines 19—36.

King Ballâḷa drove away the enemy kings with all their opposing forces and conquering by his prowess the whole earth brought happiness to the goddess of his sovereignty with the willing assistance of the ministers and other officers, and thus attained greatness. May Mukunda who is an ocean for the waves, the branches of learning, whose feet shine with the lustre of the gems of the crowns of gods who bend before him, who is the root for the good creeper of fame and who brings happiness to all the great yôgis, and who is the husband of Lakshmî and support for the mansion of the earth grant all the

desires of Ballāḷa. With his feet, like the tortoise, and long arms resembling the lord of serpents, and his determination resembling the great mountain, lofty in stature like the elephants of the quarters, king Ballāḷa protected, as if in sport, the damsel of earth possessed of beautiful curls (Kuntala kingdom) and a waist praised by all and a lovely zone (Kānchi city). Who can equal Ballāḷa on this earth in the greatness of splendour spreading everywhere? Is it the wild fire which burns up grass? Is it the fiery eye of Śiva which lives in association with linga (those who hug a stone linga in time of war are considered to have surrendered and would not be molested by enemy forces, but those who escape like this are considered to be cowards)? Is it the lightning which spreads its heat in the sky (who throws away his clothes: those who throw away clothes are also considered to have surrendered). Is it the submarine fire which hides itself in the sea? Is it the Sun whose light only extends up to the elephants of the quarters?

Lines 37—54.

(These are full of lacunæ and contain the praise of Ballāḷa. The last two verses in lines 50-54 praise his valour in conquering the fort of Uchchangi.)

Lines 55—71.

Be it well. Possessed of the band of five great sounds, mahāmaṇḍalēśvaram, lord of the excellent city of Dvārāvati, the Moon who brightens the lilies the Yadu race, ocean of truth, king of Male chiefs, a thunderbolt to Kaḷapāla, champion over the Malapas, a chintāmaṇi to the supplicants, crest-jewel of rectitude, destroyer of the pride of the Pāṇḍyas . . . possessed of these and other fine attributes, conqueror of Talakāḍu, Kongu, Nangali, Gangavāḍi, Nōḷambavāḍi, Huli-gere, Banavāsi, Hānungal and Uchchangi, Bhuja-bala-Vīraganga, unassisted warrior, Śanivārasiddhi, Giridurggamalla, a Rāma in moving battle, Pratāpa Hoysala Vīraballāḷadēvar was ruling the kingdom in happiness and wisdom in the capital city of Dōrasamudra.

Lines 71—77.

A dependant on his lotus feet: Salutation to Śiva. The chief of the accountants (Śrīkarana), possessed of great virtues, foremost on earth, follower of truth, constant in good qualities, great minister, a Cupid in form, of good nature, and protector of good works, Māchirāja, son of the great Māra shines with his power spread to the quarters protecting all.

Lines 77—92.

That great man's wife Śāntaladēvi—possessed of great kindness, purifier of her honoured family, devoted to peace-making and dispensing of charities, possessed of bright glory by the favour of Amritēsa, endowed with a form free from faults, devoted to her husband: thus did Śāntaladēvi, beloved of the accountant (karinada) Māchirāja, shine on earth. The daughter of Chandimayya and his wife Chāmale, Chandimayya himself being the son of the prosperous Dēvimayya and Arasavve, and

younger sister of Sankaradēva and Bammadēva and elder sister of Rāma, and wife of the highly praised Māchirāja—Śāntalē built the great tank Śāntisāmudra in Kolātūr. The next five lines seem to contain the praise of the tank Śāntisāmudra but are full of lacunæ.

Note.

This record belongs to the reign of the Hoysala king Ballāla II and registers the construction of a tank called Śāntisāmudra by Śāntaladēvi, wife of Māchirāja, the chief of the accountants of Ballāla II. Māchirāja is said to be the son of Māra and his wife Śāntaladēvi is said to have been the daughter of Chandimayya and Chāmale and sister of Śankaradēva, Bammadēva and Rāma and grand-daughter of Dēvimayya and Arasavve. No date can be found. An inscription in the Sātēśvara temple at Chennarāyapaṭṇa also refers to Māchirāja and Śāntaladēvi and the construction of the tank Śāntisāmudra at Kolātūr (Chennarāyapaṭṇa 116). Its date is Ś 1104 Plava or 1182 A.D. From inscription No. 9 in the present report we learn that bittuvaṭṭa was granted in 1180 A.D. for this tank. It is therefore probable that the tank was built in about 1180 A.D.

9

At the same tank at Chennarāyapaṭṇa, on a pillar supporting the sluice on the east side—Kannada language and characters.

ಚೆನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಸಬಾದಲ್ಲರುವ ಕೆರೆಯ ಹಳ್ಳಿತ್ತೂಟಿನ ನಿಲುಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಪೂರ್ವಕಡೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಮುಖದಲ್ಲರುವ ಶಾಸನ.

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿಶ್ರೀಕರ
2. ಣದ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ ಮಾಚಯ್ಯನ ಮಾಚಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ
3. ಸಾತಿಮೆಯಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ
4. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನಂ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ ಚಂದಿಮೈಯ್ಯ
5. ನಾಯಕರು ಸಾತಸಮುದ್ರದಕ್ಕಿಳಿರಿ
6. ಯಲು ೧೧೦೩ ನೆಯ ಸಖವರಿಪದ ಸಾವ್ವ
7. ರಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸಿರ ಸು ೧೦ ಬುವಾರ
8. ದಂದು ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನಾಥದೇವರ ಗದ್ದೆಸಲ
9. ಗೆ ಯೊಂದು ಸಂಕೇಸ್ವರಕೆ ಗದ್ದೆಸಲಗೆ ಯೊ
10. ದುಸಾತೇಸ್ವರಕೆ ಗದ್ದೆಸಲಗೆಯೊಂದು
11. ಬೊಮ್ಮದೇವರಿಗೆ ಗದ್ದೆಸ ಕೊಳಗ ೧೦ ಮಣ
12. ಯಗೆಣಿಯ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಭಟ್ಟರ ಮಗ ರೇಚಣ್ಣ
13. ಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಗದ್ದೆಸಲಗೆಯೊಂದು ಕೊಳಗ ೧೦
14. ಬಂಡಗಾವುಂಡನಮಗೆ ಸಾತಗಾವುಡಂ ಕೊಳಗಿ
15. ಗದ್ದೆಸಲಗೆಯೊಂದು ಸಾತಸಮುದ್ರದ ಸಾ
16. ತಗಾವುಡಂ ಕೊಡಗಿಗದ್ದೆಸಲಗೆ ೧|| ಬೆದಲೆಕೊ ೧೦
17. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ ಚಂದನಾಯಕರ ಮೆಯ್ಯನಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ

18. ಗಣಪಯ್ಯ ಕೊಡಗಿಗದ್ದೆ ಸಲಗೆ ೨
19. ಮಾದಿಗಾವುಡನು ಮಾಚಿಗಾವುಡನು ಹಳಿಯಗಾ
20. ವುಡಗಳು ಹಿರಿಯಕಲ ಮಂಚಗಾವುಡ
21. ನು ಜಕಯನಮಾದಿನಾಯಹಳಿಯ ಜವನಗಾವು
22. ಡ ನೊಳಗಾದ ಸಮಸ್ತಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಬಿತ್ತು ವಟ್ಟವಂ
23. ಖಂಡ್ಡು ಗದಕೊಳಗ ಮಯ್ದುವಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟಧಮ್ಮಂ||
24. ಆ ಬಿತ್ತು ವಟ್ಟವನು ಕೆಣಿಗೆಯಿಕ್ಕುವರು
25. ಯಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಯಾವನಾನೊಬ್ಬ ನಳಿಪಿದಡೆ ನರಕದ
26. ಲು ಬೀಳುವನು|| ಯಶಾಸನಬರ[ದ] ಕೊಳತೂರಸೇನಬೋವ
27. ಸಂಖಯ || ಯಶಾಸನದಲಕ್ಕರವಹೊಪ ಕೇತೋಜನಮಗ
28. ಪಂಡಿತ್ತು||

Transliteration.

1. svasti śrīman mahāpradhāna sarvvādhikāri śrīkara-
2. ṇada-heggade Māchayyana Māchaheggade
3. Sātimeya-heggade
4. śrīman mahāpradhānam heggade Chendimaiyya-
5. nāyakaru Sātasamudrada kilēri-
6. yalu 1193 neya Sakhavarushada Sārva-
7. ri-samvatsarada Mārggasira su 10 Bu vāra-
8. ḍamdu śrī Rāmanāthadēvara gadde sala-
9. geyomdu Samkēsvarake gadde salage yom-
10. du Sātēsvarake gadde salage yomdu
11. Bommadēvarige gadde sa koḷaga 10 Maṇi-
12. yagēriya Subrahmanya-bhaṭṭara maga Réchaṇna-
13. bhaṭṭarige gadde salage yomdu koḷaga 10
14. Baṁdagāvuṁḍana maga Sātagāvuḍam•koḷagi
15. gadde salage yomdu Sātasamudrada Sā—
16. tagāvuḍam koḷagi gadde salage 1½ bedale ko 10
17. Heggade Chemdanāyakara meyduna Heggade
18. Gaṇipayya koḷagi gadde salage 2
19. Mādigāvuḍanu Māchigāvuḍanu haḷiyagā-
20. vuḍagaḷu Hiriyakala Maṁchagāvuḍa-
21. nu Jakayana Mādināyahaliya Javanagāvu-
22. ḍan oḷagāḍa samasta-prajegaḷu bittuvaṭṭavam
23. khamḍdugada koḷagam aiduvam biṭṭa dharmmam
24. ā bittuvaṭṭavanu keṇege yikkuvaru
25. yikkade yāvanānobba naḷipidaḍe naraka-
26. ḍalu bilūvanu, yi-sāsana bara Koḷatūra sēnabóva

27. Saṅkhayaḥ yī śāsanada akkaravapa Kētōjanaho[ryda] maga

28. Paṇḍitta

Translation.

Be it well. The illustrious mahāpradhāna sarvādhikāri, śrīkaraṇada heggade Māchayya's (son) Māchaheggade, and Sātīmeya-heggade, and the illustrious mahāpradhāna heggade Chendimayya Nāyaka (made a grant?) in the lower bund of Śātasamudra (tank) on Wednesday the 10th lunar day of the bright half of Mārgasīra in the year Śārvari being the Śaka year 1103—

One salage of rice land of (to?) the god Rāmanātha : one salage of rice land for the god Sankêśvara : one salage of rice land for the god Sātêśvara : ten koḷagas of rice land for the god Bommadevar : one salage and 10 koḷagas of rice land for Rêchannabhaṭṭar, son of Subrahmanyabhaṭṭar of Maṇiyagêri : one salage of rice land as koḍagi (to?) Sātagâvuda, son of Baṇḍagâvuda : 1½ salages of rice land and 10 koḷagas of dry land as koḍagi to? Sātagâvuda of Sātasamudra : 2 salages of rice land as koḍagi to Heggade Gaṇipayya brother-in-law of Heggade Chendanāyaka:—

Mâdigâvuda, Māchigâvuda, the gâvudas of the village, Manchagâvuda of Hiriyakal, Jakaya's ; (son) Mâdināyahali Javanagâvuda and other inhabitants (prajegal) granted a *bittuvaṭṭa* of 1 khaṇḍuga and 5 koḷagas as charity. Every one will grant this *bittuvaṭṭa* for the tank. He who does not grant the *bittuvaṭṭa* and takes it a way will fall into hell. The writer of this inscription is Sankhaya, sēnabôva of Koḷatur. The engraver of this inscription is Paṇḍitta son of Kētôja.

Note.

This inscription records the grants made for some temples and individuals of lands under the tank Śāntīsamudra by mahāpradhāna sarvādhikāri Śrīkaraṇada Heggade Māchayya's sons? Mācha-heggade and Sātīmaya-heggade and also by mahāpradhāna Heggade Chendimayya Nāyaka. Of these Śrīkaraṇada Heggade Māchayya and his father-in-law Chendimayya have been referred to in the previous record. The construction of the tank Śāntīsamudra by Śāntaladêvi, wife of Māchayya is also referred to in the previous inscription. Of the temples that got grants of land according to the present record are those of the gods Rāmanāthadêva, Sankêśvara, Sātêśvara and Bommadêvaru (Brahmadêvaru). A *bittuvaṭṭa* is also stated to have been granted to the extent of one khaṇḍuga and five koḷagas of land for the maintenance of the tank by the inhabitants, Mâdigauḍa and others. The writer of the record is named Sankhaya, sēnabôva of Koḷatûr and the engraver is Paṇḍitta, son of Kētôja.

The date of the grant is given as Ś 1103 Śārvari sam. Mār. śu. 10 Wednesday. The year Ś 1103 Śārvari corresponds to 1180 A.D. Mārgasīra śu 10 of this year is equivalent to 28th November 1180 A.D., the weekday being Friday and not Wednesday as stated in the grant.

At the village Kéralāpura in the hobli of Rāmanāthapura, on a beam in the navarāṅga of the Virabhadra temple.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ರಾಮನಾಥಪುರದ ಕೋಬಳಿ ಕೇರಳಾಪುರಗ್ರಾಮದ ವಿರಭದ್ರದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ನವರಂಗದ ಪೂರ್ವಮುಖದ ಶೋಲೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಕೆತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಾಸನ.

ಮೊಲ್ಲೆ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ—

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಶಕ
2. ವರುಷ ೧೨೮೨ನೆಯ
3. ಶುಭಕೃತು ಸಂತ್ಸರದ ಪು
4. ಷ್ಯ ಶು ೧೦ ಅದಲೂ ಅಱು
5. ವಧಮೂವರು ಮಹಾಗ
6. ಣಂಗಳು ಬರಸಿದ ಪರಿವರ್ತ
7. ನ ಶಿರಾಶಾಸನ ಮಂಗಳ

ಬಲಭಾಗ—

8. ಯೀ ವೀರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಧಂ ಮ್ಮ

ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 1ನೆಯ ಅಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಮೇಲೆ—

9. ನಮಸ್ತುಂಗ ಶಿರಸ್ತುಂಬಿ ಚಂದ್ರಚಾಮರಚಾರವೆ ತೈಲೋಕ್ಯನಗರಾರಂಭ ಮೂಲಸ್ತಂಭಾಯ ಶಂಭವೆ || ಶೂಲಾಯುಧಾಯ ಸುರಪಾಂತಕಮೌಳಿಮಾಲಾ ಲೀಲಾಯಮಾನಚರ
10. ಣಾಂಬುಜಪಲ್ಲವಾಯ ಹೇಳಾವಲೇಪಪರಿಧಯ ಸ್ತುತಿಂಕರಂಹೊ ಲೀಲಾಪಹಾತಿ ಶರಭಾಕೃತಯೆ ನಮೋಸ್ತು || ಶುಭಕೃತು ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಪುಷ್ಯ ಸು ೧೦ ಅದಿವಾರದಂದು ಶ್ರೀವೀರಭದ್ರ
11. ದ್ರ ಸೋಮನಾಥಪುರದ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಭದ್ರದೇವರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಱುವತಮೂವರು ಮಹಾಗಣಂಗಳು ಬರಸಿದ ಶಿರಾಶಾಸನದ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತೆಂದಡೆ ಮಾರುಡಿಗೆಯ ಮಲ್ಲರಸಯ್ಯಂ

2ನೆಯ ಅಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಮೇಲೆ—

12. ಗಳ ತತ್ತಿನ ಹೊಂನೆಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಡಗಮಾಳೆಯನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನು ಆ ತತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಿತ್ತಿ ಹನ್ನೊಂದಪ್ಪಳಿ ಗಣ ಪ್ರಿತ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿವಿವರಣೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಱುವತ್ತಮೂವರಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟು
13. ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತೆಂದಡೆ ಹೊಂನೆಯನಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಬೆದ್ದಲ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವನು ದಂಣಾ ಯಕದೇವರ ಜ್ಞಾನಸಂಮಂದದೇವರ ವಾಗೀಶದೇವರ ನಂಬಿಯಂಣಂಗಳ ಗಣಮಠದ
14. ಪ್ರಿತ್ತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಆ ಕೊಂಡಿದೇವಸೋಮವೆ ಪೊಳಗಾದ ಮಠಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆಯೂ ಅಱುವತ್ತಮೂವರ ಮಹಾಗಣಂಗಳಿಗೆಯೂ ಆ ಮಾರುಡಿಗೆಯ ಮಲ್ಲಂಣಂಗಳು ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಗಳು ವಿಸ್ತಂ

3ನೆಯ ಅಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಮೇಲೆ—

15. ಣಂಗಳ ವಾಮಂಣಂಗಳ ಮಕಳು ವೀರಂಣಂಗಳು ಜಾತಂಣಂಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸೋವಂಣಂಗಳು ವೀರವ್ವಂ ಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಿದೇವನೊಳಗಾದ ಪ್ರಿತ್ತಿಯೇಳಿ ಪ್ರಿತ್ತಿಮಂತರು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಧಾರೆಯನೆಟ

16. ದುಕ್ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಕಡಗಮಾಳೆಯ ನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಬೆದಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವನು ಅಜುವತ್ತಮೂವರು ಮಹಾ
ಗಣಗಳ ಕೈಯಲಿಯೂ ಆ ಮಠಪತಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲಿಯೂ ಆಯೆಲ್ಲವಿತ್ತಿಯ ವಿತ್ತಿಮಂತ
17. ರುಗಳ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಧಾರೆಯನೆಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಚಂದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಸ್ಥಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ಪೊಡಂಬಟ್ಟು
ಅಜುವತ್ತಮೂವರು ಮಹಾಗಣಗಳು ಆ ಮಠಪತಿಗಳೂ ಆ ವಿತ್ತಿಮಂತರುಗಳೂ ಬರಸಿದ
ಪರಿವರ್ತನ ನೆ
18. ಲಾ ಶಾಸನ ಯೀ ಮರಿಯಾದೆ ಮೀಱಿದವನು ಮಠದ ಧರ್ಮವ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದವನು ಇಂತಪುದಕೆ ಅಜು
ವತ್ತಮೂವರು ಮಹಾಗಣಗಳ ಮಠಪತಿಗಳ ಆ ವಿತ್ತಿಮಂತರ ಸ್ವಹಸ್ತದೊಪ್ಪಗಳು ಆ ಮಾನ
ವೆಗ್ಗಡೆಗಳುಂ ಣ್ಣಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಡಿಗೊಳರಾಮಣ್ಣಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು
19. ಲಿಂಗಂಣಗಳು ಕೃಪಾಸಮರ್ಥಶ್ರೀವೀರಭದ್ರ || ಶ್ರೀ | ಬಸವರಾಜ ಶ್ರೀನಂಬಿಯಣ ಶ್ರೀ ಜ್ಞಾನನಮಂಧ
ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಗೀಶ || ಭರತನಾಥ | ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ | ಶ್ರೀ ನಿತ್ಯವರದ | ವಾಡನಶರಣ
ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಧನೋಮನಾಥ

Transliteration.

Upper portion—

1. svasti śrī jayâbhyudaya Śaka
2. varusha 1282 neya
3. Śubhakrutu samvatsarada Pu-
4. shya śu 10 Â dalû aru-
5. vatha-mûvaru mahâ-ga-
6. ṇamgaḷu barasida parivartta-
7. na-śilâ-śâsana maṇgaḷa

On the right side—

8. yī Vîrêśvara-dêvara dha(m)rmma

I Band—

9. namas tunga-śiras-tumbi-chandra-châmarâ-chârave trailôkya-nagarâ-
rambha-mûla-stambhâya Śambhave || sūlâyudhâya Surapântaka-mauli-
mâlâ-lîlâyamâna-cha-
10. raṇâmbuja-pallavâya hêlâvalêpa-paribhûya-Nrusimha-ramhvo lîlâpahâti-
Śarabhâkrutaye namôstu || Śubhakṛitu-samvatsarada Pushya su 10
Âdivâradamdu śrī-Vîrabhadra-
11. (dra) Sômanâthapurada śrī-Vîrabhadradêvaru mukhyavâda aruvata-mûvaru
mahâ-gaṇamgaḷu barasida śilâ-śâsanada kramav-emptendaḷe Mârudigeya
Mallarasayyam-

II Band—

12. gaḷa tattina Homneyanahallî Kaḍagamâḷeya-nâyakanahalligalaṇu â tattina
vritti hamnomdara volagaṇa vrittigalige hallî vivaranegaḷagi aravatta-
mûvara mundittu
13. parivarttaneya mâḍikonda kramav emptendaḷe Homneyana halliya beddala

prâptavanu Daṁṇâyakadêvara Jñânasamṇamadêvara Vâgîśadêvara
Nambiyamṇaṁgaḷa Gaṇamaṭhada

14. vritti nâlkaṛa â Koṁdidêva Šômave voḷagâda maṭhapatigaḷigeyû aru-
vatta-mûvara mahâgaṇaṁgaḷigeyû â Mârudigeya Mallamṇaṁgaḷu Heg-
gaḷegaḷu Viṣṣam-

III Band—

15. ṇaṁgaḷa Vâmaṇṇaṁgaḷa makkaḷu Vîraṇṇaṁgaḷu Jâtaṇṇagaḷa makkaḷu
Sôvaṇṇaṁgaḷu Vîrappaṇṇaḷa makkaḷu Šivaliṁgidêvanolaḡâda vritti
yêḷaṛa vrittimamṭaru parivarttaneya dhâreyaṇera-
16. du koṭṭa â Kaḡagamâḷeyanâyakanahalligaḷa bedale prâptavanu aruvattu
mûvaru mahâgaṇaṁgaḷa kaiyalîyû â yella vrittiya vrittimamṭa-
17. rugaḷa parivarttaneya dhâreyaṇerasikoṇḡu â-chandrârkkâ-sthâyi-yâgi
voḡambattu aruvatta-mûvaru-mahâgaṇaṁgaḷu â maṭhapatigḷû â vritti-
mantarugaḷû barasida parivarttana- si-
18. lâ-sâsana yî mariyâde mîṛidavanu maṭhada dharmmava keḡisidavanu inta-
pudake aruvatta mûvaru mahâgaṇaṁgaḷa maṭhapatigaḷa â vrittivamṭara
sva-hasta-doppaṇṇaḷu â Mâsaveggaḡegaḷum ṇaṁgaḷa makkaḷu
Āḡigola Râmaṇṇaṁgaḷa makkaḷu
19. Liṁgaṇṇaṁgaḷu Kṛipâsamârtha śrî Vîrabhadra || śrî | Basavarâja śrî
Nambiyana śrî Jñânasamṇadha śrî Vâgîsa || Bharatanâtha | śrî Viṣva-
nâtha | śrî Nityavarada | vâhanaśaraṇu Śrî Sidha Sômanâtha

Translation.

Upper portion—

Be it well: on Sunday 10th lunar day of the bright half of Pushya in the year
Šubhakṛit, being the Šaka year 1282, the sixty-three mahâgaṇas got this stone
charter of exchange written: Good fortune.

This is the charity (dharma) of the god Vîrêśvara.

Lower portion—

Salutation to Šamhhu, who is the foundation pillar for the city of the three
worlds and who is beautiful with the fly-flap the moon on his lofty head. Obeisance
to [Vîrabhadra] whose weapon is śûla (spear) and on whose lotus feet, resembling
sprouts, are found the garlands worn on the heads of Indra and Yama, and who
assumed the form of Šarabha to destroy in sport the impetuosity of Nrisimha whose
pride and insolence had grown excessive.

On Sunday the 10th lunar day of the bright fortnight of Pushya in the year
Šubhakṛit, the sixty-three mahâgaṇas of the village Vîrabhadra-Sômanâthapura
with the god Vîrabhadra (Vîrabhadradêvaru) at their head got the following stone
charter written:—

The following exchange was made in the presence of the sixty-three after placing before them details of 11 vṛittis in the villages Honneyanahaḷḷi and Kaḍaga Māḷeyanāyakanahaḷḷi belonging to Mallarasaiya of Mārūḍige.

The four vṛittis of *beddala-prāpta* (dry lands) of the village Honneyanahaḷḷi belonging to the Gaṇamaṭha of Daṇṇāyakadēvaru, Jñānasammamdadēvaru, Vāgīśa-dēvaru, Nambiyannangal were given away to Komḍidēva, Sômade and other maṭhapatis and to the sixty-three mahāgaṇas in exchange for the seven vṛittis of *beddala-prāpta* (dry lands) of Kaḍaga Māḷeyanāyakanahaḷḷi belonging to Mallamṇangal-heggaḍe, Viṣṇa's Vāmaṇa's son Viraṇṇa, Jātana's son Sôvaṇṇa, Virappa's son Śivalingidēva before the sixty-three Mahāgaṇas and maṭhapatis and were exchanged with the pouring of water for the vṛittis (four vṛittis of Honneyanahaḷḷi) to last for as long as the moon and sun endure and the exchange śāsana was caused to be written with the consent of the sixty-three Mahāgaṇas, maṭhapatis and owners of vṛittis.

He who violates this agreement will have violated the dharma of the maṭha. To this the sixty-three Mahāgaṇas, maṭhapatis and owners of vṛittis have affixed their signatures.

Māsavēggaḍe Āḍigola Rāmaṇa's son Lingaṇṇa Kṛipāsamartha
Śrī Vīrabhadra : Śrī Basavarāja : Śrī Nambiyāṇa : Śrī Jñānasambandha : Śrī Vāgīśa :
Bharatanātha : Śrī Viśvanātha : Śrī Nityavarada vāhana śaraṇu Śrī
Sidha Sômanātha :

Note.

This inscription was published as Arkalgud 47 in E.C. Vol. V. But the upper portion consisting of 28 lines and containing the date had been omitted. The stanza in praise of Vīrabhadra had not been included and the translation was incomplete. The inscription has now been published in full with a complete translation. An exchange of four vṛittis in the village Honneyanahaḷḷi for the seven vṛittis of Kaḍaga Māḷeyanāyakanahaḷḷi with the consent of the owners of the vṛittis and of the 63 Mahāgaṇas (Śaiva saints) and the maṭhapatis (heads of monasteries) at the villages is recorded. Both the god Vīrabhadra and the Śaiva saints are described as a party to the transaction.

The story of Vīrabhadra's fight with Narasimha is narrated in the Śaiva Purāṇas like Linga-Purāṇa in Sanskrit and in the Kannaḍa poetical works of Vīraśaiva writers like Channabasavapurāṇa.

The date of the grant is given as Ś 1282 Śubhakṛit Pushya śu 13 Sunday. Ś 1282 is Śārvari. The nearest Śubhakṛit corresponds to Ś 1284. Taking this year Pushya śu 10 is equivalent to Tuesday 27th December 1362 A.D. and not Sunday as stated in the record.

11

On the doorsill of the navaraṅga of the Sômanâtha shrine adjacent to the same Vîrabhadra temple.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥದೇವರ ನವರಂಗದ ಹೊಸಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ.

1. ಅಗ್ರರ ಬಚಳಿವೀರಪ
2. ನಮಗ ಹೊನ್ನಂಗಲ

Note.

This contains the name of a devotee who got his name engraved at the doorsill. His name is given as Honnamgala, son of Virapa of the village Agrahâra Bâchalî. No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 17th century.

12

On a pillar in the inner wall to the south at the main entrance of the same Vîrabhadra temple.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮಹಾದ್ವಾರದ ಬಲಗಡೆ ಒಳಮುಖದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಕಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

1. ಯಿ ಅಂಕಣ ಬಾಚಿಹ
2. ಳಿಯ ವೀರಪ್ಪನ ಮಗ ಹೊ
3. ನು ಹಲಗೆಯನಸೇವೆ.

Note.

This records the construction of the main entrance doorway with the walls by Honnu Halageya, son of Vîrappa of Bâchihalî. The characters seem to be similar to those of the above record. Probably Honnu Halageya of this record is the same as Honnamgala of the above record.

13

On a pillar in the platform to the south of the main entrance at the same temple.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮಹಾದ್ವಾರದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಜಗತಿಯ ಕಂಬದಮೇಲೆ.

1. ಯಿ ಅಂಕಣ
2. ಪುರದೈ
3. ಯನಸೇವೆ

Note.

This records the construction of the platform by a person named Puradaiya. No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 18th century.

At the village Konanûru in the hobli of Konanûr, on a stone slab lying near the sluice of the tank.

Size 3'—6"×2'—6".

Kannada language and characters.

ಕೊಣನೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕೊಣನೂರು ಕೆರೆಯ ತೂಬಿನಹತ್ತಿರ ಇರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 3'—6"×2'—6".

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಭುವನಾ
2. ಶ್ವರಂ ಪರಮಭಟ್ಟಾರಕ
3. ಲಿ ರಾಜರಾಜಮಲಪರೊಳು
4. ರನಸಹಾಯಸೂರ ಸನಿವಾರ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ
5. ರವಂ ಮಗರರಾಜ್ಯ
6. ಹೊನ್ನಸಳ ವೀರನಾರಸಿಂಹ ?
7. ತುವಿರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೈಯುತ್ತಿರಲು
8. ಭುವನ ಭವನ ವಿಮಾನ
9. ಚಿತ್ರ ಸಾಧಾರಣರುಂ ಬೀರಕಾ
10. ರಾಜವೈದ್ಯರುಂಚತುರಚಾರಾಯಣ
11. ಹಕಾರ ರನ್ವಯಾಗತ
12. ವೀರಪಂಚಾಳ
13. ಬಿಡಿಗಂಮಟಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ
14. ದಾನಕ್ರಮವೆಂತೆಂದೆಡೆ | ಸಕ :
15. ಅದಿತ್ಯವಾರದಲು ಎರಗೆ ?
16. ಗೆ ಅಳಿವು ಅಂನ್ಯಾಯತಪ್ಪುತವುಡೆ
17. ವಂಣಂಗೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳ
18. ಅಳಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಲುವುದು
19. ಡುವ ಧರ್ಮಕೆಸಲುವುದು
20. ಪಂಚಕಾರುಕದ ಹಣ ಹಗವಿಸ
21. ಮಾನ್ಯಕಂಚಗುರ
22. ನವನು ವರುಣಾಸಿಯಲು
23. ನರಕಕೆ

Note.

This inscription is full of lacunæ as many letters are quite worn out and lost owing to the inscription slab having been used as a washing board for a long time. The inscription has got figures of anthropoid Gaṇḍabhêrunḍa, linga, paraśu, ḍamaruga, sūrapâna, tiger, etc., over it.

The record belongs to the reign of the Hoysala King Narasimha and registers a grant made by the Pāñchālas (artisans) for some temple. They granted a sum of hāga vīsa on the revenue realised from pancha-kāruka (tax on the five artisans) for god Eragē[śvara]. It was also stipulated that certain payments should be made by members of the community when the daughters, nephews or their children succeeded to the estate of the members who died sonless.

The usual imprecation is given at the end of the grant. The date of the grant given in line 14 is lost.

15

At the village Kaikôḍu in the hobli of Koṇanûr on a 5th vîragal.

ಅರಕಲ್ಲೂಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೊಣನೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕಂಟೇನಪ್ಪಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಪಕ್ಕದ ವೀರರಗುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 5ನೆಯ ವೀರ ಗಲ್ಲು. (ಕೈಗೋಡು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ವಿಳಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ) ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಎರಡು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು ಹೋಗಿವೆ.

1. ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿಗದೊಳ್ಳಾ ದಿವರಿದು ದೇವಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಿ
2. ಹಲೆಂದು ಗೌಡುಗಳು ಆಲೆಂಕೋಜನ ಅಂಣಬೊಂ
3. [ಮೊ]ಜನೊಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ಬೀರಗಲುಮಂಗಳಮ
4. ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ

Note.

This is one of the five vîragal records found at this place. Of these, four have been published in E. C., V, as Arkalgud Taluk Nos. 37-40. They all belong to the reign of the Hoysala King Narasimha III (1254-1289) and record the exploits of some warriors of the village Kahigôḍu. The present record is incomplete as the first two bands of the vîragal are broken and lost. The remaining portion seems to record the death of a warrior named Lenkôja in a great battle and the setting up of a vîragal for him by his elder brother Bommôja with the help of the gaṇḍus.

The characters seem to belong to the 13th century and the inscription may be assigned to the reign of Narasimha III like the rest of the vîragals at the same place.

16

At the village Malipattana in the hobli of Malipattana, on a stone set up near the garuḍagamba of the Uḷamêśvara temple (Arkalgud Taluk 92 revised).

Size 3' × 1½'.

Kannada language and characters.

ಮಲಿಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕನಕಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಉಳಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮುಂದೆ ಗರುಡಗಂಬದ ಬಳಿ ನಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಅರಕಲ್ಲೂಡು 92ನೆಯ ಶಾಸನದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 3' × 1½'.

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀಜಯಾ
2. ಭೃದಯ ಸಾಲಿವಾಹನ ಶಕ ವರುಷ

3. ೧೪೭೭ ರಾಕ್ಷಸ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ
4. ಪುಷ್ಯ ಶುಭ ಲು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ್ಯ
5. ಹಾದೇವದೇವೋತ್ತಮ ಮಲಿಪಟ್ಟ
6. ಣದ ಉಳಮೇಸ್ವರದೇವರ ಆ
7. ನಿವಪುರದ ಹರಿಹರಂಣಗೆ
8. ಉ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮಹಾಜನಂಗಳಿಗೆ ನ
9. ಹ ಶಾಸನ ಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ
10. ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಅಶಿಖದನು?ಸುರಿಭಟ
11. ೧ ಅಭಿಶೇಖ ೧ ಮಂತ್ರಪುಷ್ಪ
12. ೧ ವೇದಪರಾಯಣ.....
13. ಗಂಧ ಧೂಪ.....ನೀರಾ
14. ಜನ ಅಂಣಿ ೧ ಅಂತು ಉಳಿ
15. ಮೇಸ್ವರದೇವರ ಅಮೃತಪಡಿಗಲು
16. ತಪುಕಲಗ್ರಾಮ ೧ನು
17. ನಾಸನ ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆಲು
18. ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲುವ ಚತುಸೀಮೆಯೊ
19. ಳ ಗುಳ ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯವನು ಅನುಭವಿ
20. ಸಿಕೊಂಡು.....ನಿಮಗೆ.....
21.ಗಳನು ಮಾ
22.ಪುತ್ರಪೌತ್ರಪಾರಂಪ
23. ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕಸ್ತಾಯಿ
24. ಯಾಗಿ ಸುಖದಿಂದ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
25. ಬಹುದೆಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟದಾನ ಶಾ
26. ಸನಾ|ಉಳುವವನು ಪಾಲುವಾ
27. ಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಡಸುಉಳವರು
28. ಅಭಿಷೇಖದಸುರಭಟರಿಗೆ೭ಪಮ
29. ಹರಿ ಭಟರಿಗೆ ೭.....
30.ನಾರಸಗಳಿಗೆ ೭.....ವಾ
31. ,
32. ಅಂತು
33. ಉಳಿಗದ.....

Note.

This record had been included in the Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. V, as Arkalgud 92 and only three lines were given in the Kannada texts and no transliteration or

translation had been published. The text has now been thoroughly revised and inserted here with a Note.

The record contains an agreement entered into by the mahâjanas of Sivapura, viz., the Brahman settlement at Malipattana containing the priests or officials performing specific duties in the temple of Uḷamêśvara, the chief of whom was Hariharappa. This agreement made with the temple or in the name of the presiding deity Uḷamêśvara allowed the mahâjanas or the Brahman temple servants to enjoy the village Tarikal granted for services in the temple consisting of food offerings, etc., to the god. In return they had to perform certain services for the god, viz., *abhishêka* (bathing of the god), *mantrapushpa* (repeating certain prayers after the final waving of lights before the god), *vêdapârâyana* (reciting certain vedic hymns), offering of sandal paste, incense, waving of lights, food offerings, etc. The lands of the village were to be cultivated by tenants who had to give a certain share of the produce to the temple servants. These temple servants were permitted to enjoy the income in hereditary succession free of imposts but they had to perform specific duties as stated before in the temple. The number of servants or priests engaged in each of the above duties and the revenue they derived are also given as also their names. But there are several lacunæ in this portion. Some of the names of these priests are Sûrabhaṭṭa, Haribhaṭṭa, and Nârasa.

The date of the grant is given as Ś 1477 Râkshasa sam. Pushya śu 1, corresponding to 14th December 1555.

17

At the same village Malipattana, on the north wall of the Uḷamêśvara temple.

Kannada language and characters.

3457 ಅದೇ ಉಳಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಉತ್ತರ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಗೋಡೆಯಮೇಲೆ.

1. ಶಾಲಿವಾಹನಶಕ ೧೭೬೨ನೆ
2. ಸಲುವ ಶಾರ್ವರಿಸಂ | ಮಾಘಶುದ್ಧ ೧೫
3. ಲ್ಲ ಹರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕನಬೆ ರಾಮ್ಗೆ
4. ಯನವರ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ ವೆಂ
5. ಕುರಾಮ್ಗೆಯ್ಯ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ
6. ಮಾಡಿದಸೇವೆ

Note.

This records the renovation of the above temple by a person named Venkatarâmayya, grandson of Râmayya of Harihalli on the 15th lunar day of the bright half of Mâgha in the year Śârvari, being the 1762nd year of the Śâlivâhana era. The date corresponds to 9th December 1840 A.D.

At the village Kollangi in the hobli of Mallipattana, on a viragal in front of the Ganapati temple.

Size 3' x 2'.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅರಕ್ಕೂಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಲ್ಲಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಂಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಪತಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ವಿರಗಲ್ಲು.

I. ಅಡ್ಡಪಟ್ಟಿ—

II. ಅಡ್ಡಪಟ್ಟಿ—

1.ತ್ತಯ್ಯ ತಮಯ್ಯ ಮಕಂಭವ
2.ಧರ್ಮಕೆ ಎತ್ತಿಸಿದ ವಿರಗಲು ಶ್ರೀವೀರಬಲ್ಲಾ
3. ಇದೇವರಸರಕಾಲದಲಿ ಎತ್ತಿಸಿದ ವಿರಗಲು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ

Note.

This records the exploits of a hero named Makambhava (?) by his son . . . ttayya in the reign of the Hoysala king Viraballâladêvarasa. Many of the letters of the record are much worn out and lost.

The characters seem to belong to the 13th century.

BELUR TALUK.

At the town of Bêlûr in the hobli of Bêlûr, on a bronze tripod in the Chenna-kêśava temple. [Plate XX. 2, 3, 4].

Kannada language and characters.

ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕನಕಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಚೆನ್ನಕೇಶವ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ದೇವರ ಅಡ್ಡಣಿಗೆ ಪೀಠದಮೇಲೆ.

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಬೆಲೂರುರದ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಜಯನಾರಾಯಣ ದೇವಗೃಹ ಶ್ರೀಮನುಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನಂ ಕುಮಾರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರ ದಣ್ಣಾಯಕರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ತು ೮೧ ಪ ೫೦.

Transliteration.

1. śrīmatu Beluhurada Śrī Vijayanârâyaṇa-dêvargge śrīmanu mahâpradhânam Kumâra Lakshmîdhara-dañṇâyakaru koṭṭa tu 81 pa 50.

Translation.

To the holy Vijayanârâyaṇadêvar of Beluhura the illustrious mahâpradhânam Kumâra Lakshmîdhara-dañṇâyaka presented weight tu 81 pa 50.

Note.

This tripod in the Kêśava temple has been fully described in p. 61 of this report. This inscription states that the mahâpradhâna Kumâra Lakshmîdhara-dañṇâyaka granted this for the god Vijayanârâyaṇa of Beluhura. Vijayanârâyaṇa

is the name given to the main image in the central shrine of the Kêśava temple. The image is now known as Chennakêśava or Kêśava. Beluhura is the name of Bêlûr.

No date is given nor any king named. The characters seem to belong to the end of the 12th century A.D. or the beginning of the 13th century A.D. Kumâra Lakshmîdhara-danṇâyaka is evidently the minister and general of Ballâḷa II, who killed himself on the death of his royal master Ballâḷa II along with his wife and several followers. (See the pillar inscription in the Hoysaḷésvara temple at Halebîd.) (E.C., V, Belur 112 of 1220?).

The present weight of the tripod is about a maund. The exact significance of *tu* 81 *pa* 50 cannot be determined. If *tu* stands for tûka or weight and *pa* for pala, then what weight the figure 81 stands for cannot be made out.

Four letters are much worn out after *koṭṭa* and before *tu*, at the place where the object granted is named. The letters may probably stand for *niṭṭanige*, but one cannot be certain about this.

20

At the village Halebîd in the hobli of Halebîd, on a stone set up in the rice field of Muttaganne Puṭṭaiya.

Size 2'—6" × 1'—6".

ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಳೇಬೀಡು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕಸಬಾ ಮುತ್ತಗನ್ನೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಯ್ಯನವರ ಗದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 2½' × 1½'.

1. ಮಾರ್ಕಂಡ ಸಾಹಣಿಯ
2. ಮಾರ್ಕಂಡೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಗ
3. ದೈಯ ಸೀಮೆಯ
4. ಕಲ್ಲು

Note.

This is stated to be the stone set up to mark the boundaries of the rice land belonging to the god Mârkaṇḍêśvara and gifted by a person named Mârkaṇḍa Sâhaṇi. No temple of Mârkaṇḍêśvara is now found in the vicinity. Nothing is known about Mârkaṇḍa-sâhaṇi, the donor. No date is given in the record. The characters seem to belong to the 13th century A.D. Most probably the temple of Mârkaṇḍêśvara was built by Mârkaṇḍa Sâhaṇi, whose name it bears.

21

At the same village Halebîd on a stone standing near Oṇṭemaradi.

Size 3' × 1'.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಹಳೇಬೀಡು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂಟೆಮರಡಿ ತಪ್ಪಲಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಮಾಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 3' × 1'.

1. ಧಾತುಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಮಾ
2. ಘ ಸುಧ ೧೦ ಲು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮ

3. ಹಾ ಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರ
4. ಬಯರರಾಜ ಮಹಾ
5. ಅರಸುಗಳು ಹೊಯಸ
6. ಕೇಶ್ವರ ಧರ್ಮ

Note.

The record registers the gift of the land in which it is situated for the god Hoysalêśvara (of Halebîd) by the Mahâmaṇḍalêśvara Bayirarâja-mahâ-arasu. The date is given as Dhātu sam. Mâgha śu 10. No Śaka year is given. The characters seem to belong to the 15th century.

22

At the same village Halebîd, on a stone lying in the land of Mallaya to the north.

Size 1'—9" × 0'—6".

ಅದೇ ಹಳೇಬೀಡು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲಯನ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' × $\frac{1}{2}$ '.

ಬಲಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ--

1. ಬ ಇ
2. ಚ ಯ
3. ದಂಣಾ
4. ಯಕರು

5. ಕೇತಲೇ
6. ಸ್ವರದೇ
7. ವರಕೊಡ
8. ಗಿಯ ಕೈ

ಎಡಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ--

9. ಇ ಧ
10. ಮರ್ವ
11. ಕೆಡಿಸಿ
12. ದವಗೊ
13. ವತಿಂ
14. ದವ
15. ನಾಗಿ

Note.

This records the gift of a plot of wet land as koḍagi for the god Kêtalêśvara at Halebîd by Baicheya-dannâyaka. The usual imprecation is given at the end of the grant.

No date is given nor any king named. The characters seem to belong to the 14th century A.D. A Baicheya-Nâyaka is referred to as having fought at Dôrasamudra against the Turks (E.C., V, Hassan 51 of 1310 A.D.?). Probably the donor of the present grant may be the same as the above Baicheya Nâyaka.

23

At the same village Halebîd on a vîragal set up in the land of Basappa.

Size 3' × 2'—6".

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಹಳೇಬೀಡು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸಪ್ಪನ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಟ್ಟ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 3' × 2'—6".

I. ಅಡ್ಡಪಟ್ಟಿ--

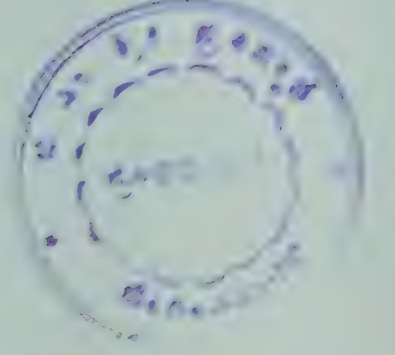
1. ನಮಸ್ತುಂಗ ಶಿರಶ್ಚುಂಬಿ ಚಂದ್ರಚಾಮರ
2. ಚಾರವೆ ತ್ರಯಿಲೋಕ್ಯ ನಗರಾರಂಭ ಮೂಲ

II. ಅಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿ—

3. ಸ್ತಂಭಾಯ ಶಂಭವೆ ಶಕವರ್ಷ ೧೧೯೯ ಯೀಸ್ವರ
4. ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಬ ೪ ಲಿ ಗೋಪಾಲದೇವನ ಮನೆಯ
5. ಕಲಯನಾಯಕನ ತಮ ಜೊಲಿಯನಾಯಕ

III. ಅಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿ—

6. ಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಘಟ್ಟದಲು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಬರುತ ಕಳರು
7. ತಾಗಿ ಯಟಿದು ಮಡಿದು ಸುರಲೋಕಪ್ರಾಪ್ತನಾದ ಜೊಲಿಯ
8. ಮಂಗಳಮಹಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ



Note.

This records the exploits of a warrior named Boliyanāyaka, brother of Kalayanāyaka, house-hold officer (maneya) of Gōpāladēva. He is said to have been returning after his marriage, and while thus travelling in the valley of Lingadahalli (Lingadahallīya-ghaṭṭa) he was attacked by robbers and died fighting.

The date is given as S'1199 Īvara sam. Bhādrapada ba 4 which corresponds to August 19, 1277 A.D. No king is named in the record.

24

At the village Rājana Sirivur in the hobli of Halebid, on a stone set up to the south of the Siddhēśvara temple.

Size 4' × 2'—6".

Kannada language and characters.

ದೇವರಾಜ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಳೇಬೀಡು ಪೊಳೆಯ ರಾಜನುಂವರ ಸಿದ್ಧೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಎತ್ತ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 4' × 2½'.

1. ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯನಗರಾರಂಭ ಮೂಲಸ್ತಂಭಾಯ ಶಂಭವೆ
2.
3. ದ್ವಾರಾವತೀ
4. ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರಂ
5. ಪರ ಮಂಡಲಿಕರ
6. ಪಿ
7. ಸ್ವಾಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮ
8. ಪಾದಿ
9. ಇಗೆ ದೆವರು
10. ಪೊದರೇಚ್ಚ ಮಹಾವ
11.

12.
13. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಯಮನಿಯಮ ಸ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾ
14. ಯ ದಾನಾದಾರುಣ ಮೌನಾನುಷ್ಠಾನಪರಾಯಣ ಜಪಸಮಾಧಿ
15. ಶಿಲಗುಣಸಂಪನ್ನರಪ್ಪ ಕಾಳಾಮುಖ ಸಮಯ ಕರ್ತಾರರುದಿತರಪ್ಪ ತ್ರಿಗೋ
16. ತ್ರಪವಿತ್ರರಪ್ಪ ರುದ್ರಶಕ್ತಿ ಧರ್ಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಕ್ಷೀಸ್ವರ
17. ಹೊನ್ನು ಗದ್ಯಾಣ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಇಂಕಲಿಟ್ಟಿಕೆ?ಪೊ
18. ನು ಪತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೀ ಧರ್ಮಮ ನಾವ ನೋರ್ವಂ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಳಿಸಿದಂಗೆ ವಾರಣಾಸಿ
19. ಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲು ಸಾನಿರ್ವರ್ ವೇದಪಾರಗರಿಗೆ ಸಾನಿರ ಕವಿಲೆಯನು
20. ಭಯಮುಖ ದಾನಗೆಯ್ದ ಫಲವಕ್ಕು ||
21. ಸ್ವದತಂ ಪರದತ್ತಂ ವಾ ಯೋ ಹರೇತಿ ವಸುನ್ಧರಾ ಸಪ್ತವರ್ಷ ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ವಿಷ್ಣುಯಾಂ ಜಾಯತೆ
ಕ್ರಿಮಿ.
22. ನಾಗಗವುಡನ ಮಗ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ ನಾಗಣಂ ಧರ್ಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ನಂದೀಶ್ವರನ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ
23. ರಾಜನಸಿರಿವೂರ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿ ಕೆಗಪಾಳೆಯ ಕೇತಾಚಾರಿಯ ಸನಕ್ಕನಪುತ್ರ
24. ಗೋತ್ರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಎಕ್ಕೋಟಿಪುತ್ರ ಶಿವಪಾದಸೇವರ ಅಶೇಷ ಮಹಾಜನದ ಶ್ರೀಪಾ
25. ದಾರಾಧಕ ಮುದ್ದಾಚರಿ ಧರ್ಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರಮುಂತೆ ಸೂರ್ಯಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ
26. ಗ್ರಹ ಸಹಿತ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ||

Note.

This inscription is full of lacunæ as most of the letters are lost in lines 1-12, being quite worn out and not legible.

The record belongs to the reign of some Hoysala king whose name is lost in the lacunæ and consists of two grants made for the temple of Dharmêśvara at Râjana Siriûr, the first consisting of a gift of some dry land for the illuminations in the temple, the charity being managed by the mahâjanas of the village and the second consisting of the payment of a sum of 12 gadyâṇas (Pakshîśvara honnu) for some purpose not specified at the same temple by the Kâlâmukha priest Rudraśakti of Atri-gôtra. There is also another money grant of ten gadyâṇas for the same temple but as the letters in the line (17) relating to this grant are much worn out, it is difficult to make out the details of this grant.

Two gifts of images to the temple are also given in this inscription. Heggade Nâgaṇa, son of Nâgagaṇḍa, is said to have set up a Bull (Nandîśvara) in the temple. The goldsmith Muddâchâri, son of Sanakka, (son) of Kêtâchâri of Kega-pâle, goldsmith of Râjana Siriûr, purifier of his gôtra, son of the Ekkôṭi (7 crores of Śaivas), an ornament to the feet of Śiva, worshipper of the mahâjanas, is said to have erected a shrine of Sûrya in the temple and set up the image of Sûrya within it.

The usual imprecations against violators of grants are given in the record. No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 13th century. The mention of gôtras for the Kâlâmukhas is not very common.

At the village Lakkunda in the hobli of Bikkôḍ, on the pedestal of the image of Chaudêśvari near the Mallêśvara temple.

Kannada language and characters.

ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬಿಕ್ಕೋಡು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಲಕ್ಕುಂಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚೌಡೇಶ್ವರಿ
ಅಮ್ಮನ ವಿಠದಲ್ಲ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಸಕವರ್ಷ ೭೭೭ ಅನಂದ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಮೈಶಾಖ ಸು ೭ ವ
2. ವಾರ | ನೆಕುನಾಡ ನೆಕುಂಡದ ಕಪಾಳೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ
3. ಆ ಮೂಲಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾದಿರಾಯ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಕುಳತಿಳಕ
4. ಮಲ್ಲಿದೇವ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ವಾಸಂತಿಕಾದೇವಿ ಶ್ರೀ

Transliteration.

1. śrīmat Sakavarsha 777 Ānamda-samvatsarada Vaiśākha su 7 Va
2. vāra | Nekunāḍa Nekumḍada Kapâlêśvara-dêvara
3. â mûliga Brahmâdhirâya Brahmakulatilaka
4. Mallidêva mâḍisida Vâsantikâdêvi śrī

Translation.

Vâsantikâdêvi caused to be made by Mallidêva, ornament to the Brahman family, *brahmâdhirâya*, *mûliga* of Kapâlêśvaradêvaru of Nekunda in Nekunâḍ, on Vaḍḍavâra, the 7th lunar day of the bright half of Vaiśākha in the year Ānanda, the Śaka year 777. Good fortune.

Note.

This short inscription is carved on the pedestal of the figure of what is called in the record as Vâsantikâdêvi, but what is popularly known as Chaudêśvari, a goddess. This figure of the goddess is nearly 2 feet high and has four hands holding a cup, sword, trident and drum. Thus the goddess is Śaiva though she is called in the record as Vâsantikâdêvi, who is generally regarded as a Jaina goddess who helped Saḷa, the eponymous founder of the Hoysaḷa lineage. It is also to be noted that the image of Vâsantikâdêvi at Angaḍi which is identified with Śaśakapura, where Saḷa is stated in the inscriptions to be worshipping Vâsantikâ, is also not a Jaina goddess but is Vaishṇavî. [See page 3 of this Report.]

The present record states that the figure of Vâsantikâdêvi was caused to be set up by Mallidêva. He is called *brahmâdhirâya*, chief of Brahmans, and *brahma-kulâ-tiḷaka*, an ornament to the Brahman race. He is also described as the *mûliga* of the god Kapâlêśvara of Nekunda in Nekunâḍ. Kapâlêśvara is probably the same as the present Mallêśvara temple which is now in ruins. Nekunda is the older name of the village Lakkunda. The word *mûliga* seems to denote generally the original

owner or occupant of some land or property. Here Mallidêva might have been the hereditary owner or trustee of the Kapâlêśvara temple.

Regarding the date Śaka 777 Ānanda, we find that Ś 777 is equivalent to Yuva and not Ānanda. The nearest Ānanda is Śaka 757 (expired year). The letters of the record seem to belong to the 10th century. It seems more likely that Śaka 777 is a mistake for Ś 877. This year Ś 877 corresponds to Ānanda 954 A. D. and the Vaiśakha śu 7 of this year corresponds to Wednesday. But if we take the solar month corresponding to Vaiśākha as is sometimes done, the tithi becomes equivalent to 11th May 954 which is a Thursday (which is regarded as a form of Vadda-vāra). Probably this is the date intended by the engraver and would suit the paleography of the record.

No other details are given either regarding the reigning king or his dynasty

KADUR DISTRICT INSCRIPTIONS.

MUDGERE TALUK.

26

At Durgadahalli in the hobli of Jâvali, on the 1st bell in the Bhairava temple.

Kannada language and characters.

ಮೂಡಗೇರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಾವಳಿ ಹೊಬ್ಬಲಿ ದುರ್ಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಭೈರವ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ೧ನೆಯ ಘಂಟೆಯಮೇಲೆ.

1. ಭೈರೋದೇವರಿಗೆ ಮೇಗುಂದದ ಸುಂಕದ ಸೂರಣನ ಭಕ್ತಿ.

Note.

This records the presenting of the above bell to the temple of the God Bhairava by a person named Sunkada Sûraṇṇa (customs officer Sûraṇṇa) of the village Mēgunda. No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 19th century A.D.

27

At the same temple, on a 2nd bell.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ದುರ್ಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಭೈರವ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ೨ನೆಯ ಘಂಟೆಯಮೇಲೆ.

1. ಭೈರದೇವರಿಗೆ ಕಾವಡಿ ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನವರ ಭಕ್ತಿ.

Note.

This is similar to the previous record. It registers the gift of a bell to the above temple by a person named Kâvaḍi Timmapaiya. No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 19th century A.D.

At the village Horanādu in the hobli of Kalasa, on a stone set up in a land called Gurulakke Gadde belonging to Krishnagauda.

Size 4'—6" × 2'.

Kannada language and characters.

ಮೂಡಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಳಸದ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಹೊರನಾಡುಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೃಷ್ಣಗೌಡನ ಗುರುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಗದ್ದೆಯ ಬಳಿ ನಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 4½' × 2'.

1. ಶ್ರೀಗಣಾಧಿಪತಯೇನಮಃ ನಮಸ್ತುಂಗ ಶಿರಶ್ಚುಂಬಿ ಚಂ
2. ದ್ರಚಾಮರ ಚಾರವೆ ತ್ರಯಿಲೋಕ್ಯ ನಗರಾರಂಭ ಮೂಲಸ್ತಂ
3. ಭಾಯ ಶಂಭವೆ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಶಾಲಿವಾಹನಶಕ ವ
4. ರುಷ ೧೪೩೧ ಸಂದ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಶುಕ್ಲ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ವಯಿಶಾಖ
5. ಶು ೧ ಅದಿವಾರದಲೂ | ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿರ ಪ
6. ತಾಪ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯ ಮಹಾರಾಯರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಗರದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ
7. ಲೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ರಾಜ್ಯವನಾಳುವ ಕಾಲದಲೂ ಕಳಸದ ಯೇಳು ಮಲನಾಡ ಒ
8. ಳಗಣ ಹೋರಿನಾಡ ಕಂದಲ ಬಳಿಯ ತಂಮಣ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯ ತಂಮ ಮ
9. ಳು ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯು ಸೂರಪ್ಪಸೇನಬೋವರ ಅಳಿಯ ಕಾಶ್ಯಪ ಗೋತ್ರದ
10. ರುಕುಶಾಖೆಯ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ದೇವಗಳ ಮಗ ತಿಮ್ಮರಸಗೆ ಕೊ
11. ಟ್ತ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಕ್ರಯದಾನದ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನದ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತಂದರೆ
12. ನೆನ ದಾನಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲುವ ಗುರುಳಿಕೆ ಬೆದೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕ ಸಹವಾದ ಗ್ರಾ
13. ಮವನೂ ಕಂದಲ ಬಳಿಯ ಹೋರಿನಾಡ ತಂಮಣ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯ ತಂಮ
14. ಮಲ್ಲು ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯೂ ಕಾಶ್ಯಪ ಗೋತ್ರದ ರುಕುಶಾಖೆಯ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ದೇವಗಳ ಮಗ ತಿಂ
15. ಮರಸಗೆ ಆ ಗುರುಳಿಕೆ ಬೆದೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಿಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವನೂ ಕ್ರಯದಾನವಾಗಿಧಾರೆ
16. ಯನೆಹಿದು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆಲು ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಚತುಸ್ಸೀಮೆಯ ವಿವರ ಗುರುಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಲುವ ಚತು
17. ಸೀಮೆ ಮೂಡಲು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಯ ನೀರಂಟಕಲಿಂದಂ ಪಡುವಲು ತೆಂಕಲು ಹೊಸ
18. ದೇವರ ಬನದ ಹಳ್ಳದಿಂದಂ ಬಡಗಲು ಪಡುವಲು ಹೊಳೆಗದ್ದೆಯ ಅಂಚಿಂದಂ
19. ಮೂಡಲು ಬಡಗಲು ಬಗದುನೆಟ್ಟಗಡಿಯ ಕಲ್ಲಿಂದಂ ತೆಂಕಲು ಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ
20. ದೊಳಗಣ ಬೆದೆಯಮಕ್ಕಿಯ ಚತುಸ್ಸೀಮೆಯ ವಿವರ ಮೂಡಲು ಹೊಳೆಯ ಗದ್ದೆ
21. ಯ ಹಳ್ಳದಿಂದಂ ಪಡುವಲು ತೆಂಕಲು ಮುಂಡನಮಾನಿಯಬಯಲ ಹಳ್ಳ
22. ದಿಂದ ಬಡಗಲು ಪಡುವಲು ನೀರಂಟಕಲ್ಲಿನೆಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲಿಂದಂ ಮೂಡಲು ಬಡ
23. ಗಲು ಬಿರೊಕ್ಕಳ ಬನದಿಂದಂ ತೆಂಕಲು ಯಿಂತೀ ಗುರುಳಿಕೆ ಬೆದೆಮಕಿಯಚ
24. ತುಸ್ಸೀಮೆಯೊಳಗುಳ್ಳ ನಿಧಿನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಜಲಪಾಪಾಣ ಅಕ್ಷೀಣ ಆಗಾಮಿಸಿದ್ಧನಾ
25. ಧ್ಯಂಗಳೆಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಭೋಗತೇಜಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯವನೂ ಸೂಖದಿಂ ಬೋಗಿಸಿ ಬಹಿರಿ
26. ಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಸಲುವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಯ ವರುಷ ೧೪೩೦ ಹೋರಿನಾಡ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯ ಅಪ್ಪ
27. ಣೆಯಲೂ ಭಯಿರರಸ ಒಡೆಯರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸೋಣಿಯ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀಕಳಶ
28. ನಾಥದೇವರಿಗೆ ಸಲುದುಗ ೨ ಒಸಗೆ ಹೋರಿನಾಡ ಸೀಮೆಗೆ ಸಲಗೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹಣ

29. ವಿನಸರದಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ತೆತ್ತು ಒಹುದುಗಂ ೧೫ ಯಿಷ್ಟಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಿಗ್ರಾ
30. ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಬಿಡಾರಕಲೆಕಂಬಳ ಅವದುಯಿಲ್ಲಾಯೆಂದು ಕಂದಲಬಳಿಯ
31. ಹೋರಿನಾಡಮಲ್ಲಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯೂ ಕತ್ಯಪ ಗೋತ್ರದ ರುಕುಶಾಖೆಯರಾಮಚಂ
32. ದ್ರ ದೇವಗಳ ಮಗ ತಿಂಮರನಗೆ ನಾಲು ನಂಮಸ್ತೀಪುತ್ರಜ್ಞಾತಿ ಸಾವಂತದಾಯಾದ್ಯ
33. ನಂಮತಪುರಸ್ಸರವಾಗಿ ಗುರುಳಿಕೆ ಬಿದೆಯ ಮಕೆ ಗ್ರಾಮವನೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಹಿರಂಣ್ಯೋ
34. ದಕ ದಾನಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಧಾರೆಯನೆಡದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲು ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲಿ ನೀಲು ನಿಂ
35. ಮಸಂತಾನಪಾರಂಪರೆಯಾಗಿ ಆಚಂದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಸ್ಥಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸುಖದಿಂ ಭೋ
36. ಗಿನಿಬಹಿರಿಯೆಂದು ನಾಲು ನಂಮಸ್ವರೂಚ್ಯಾಬಡಂಬಟ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕ್ರಯ
37. ದಾನದ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಸಿಲಶಾಸನ ಯಿಂತಪ್ಪುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಆತಿಗೊಡ
38. ಗೆಯ ಚೌಡಪ್ಪ ಆಡಕೋಡ ಸಂಣು ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ ಮಾವಿನ ಕೆರೆಯ ದೇವರ
39. ಹೆಬಾರುವರು ಗಂಗದೇವರಸರು ವಿರಾಳು ಸೆಟ್ಟಿನಂದನಾರಣಸೆಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂ

ಅದೇ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಿಂಭಾಗ—

40. ಂತಿವರುಭಯಾನ್ಮತದಿ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸೇ
41. ನಬೋವ ಹಂಪರಾನರ ಬರಹ ಅರತು
42. ವಲ್ಲ ಹೆಗಡೆಸುಹಸ್ತದ ಒಪ್ಪ ಕೂಚಲದೇವಿ
43. ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಒಪ್ಪಕೂಚಲದೇವಿ ಆಡಕೋಡ ಬ್ರಂ
44. ಹದೇವರು ಶ್ರೀಕಳಸನಾಥ ಶ್ರೀಕಳಸನಥಾ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಧ
45. ರಾಗ ಶ್ರೀವೀತರಾಗ ಆದಿತ್ಯಚಂದ್ರಾ ಅನಿಲೋನಿಲಶ್ಚ
46. ದೈಲುಭೂಮಿ ರಾಪೋಹ್ರದಯಂ ಯಮಶ್ಚ ಅಹಶ್ಚ
47. ರಾತ್ರಿಶ್ಚ ಉಭೇಚ ಸಂಧ್ಯೇ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ವ ಜಾನಾತಿನರಸ್ಯ
48. ಉತ್ರಂ ದಾನಪಾಲನಯೋರ್ಮಧ್ಯೆ ದಾನಾಭ್ರೇಯೋನ್ಮಪಾಲ
49. ನಂ ದಾನಾಸ್ವರ್ಗಮವಾಪ್ನೋತಿ ಪಾಲನಾದಚ್ಯುತಂ ಪದಂ |
50. ಸ್ವದತಂ ದ್ವಿಗುಣಂ ಪುಂಣ್ಯಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾನುಪಾಲನಂ ಪರದ
51. ತ್ತಾಪ ಹಾರೇಣ ಸ್ವದತ್ತಂ ನಿಷ್ಕಲಂ ಭವೆ | ವಾಗ್ದತ್ತಂ ಮನೋದತ್ತಂ
52. ಧಾರಾದತ್ತಂ ದಿನೆದಿನೆ ಪಷ್ಪವ್ವರುಷನಹಸ್ರಾಣಿವಿಷ್ವಾಯಾಂ
53. ಜಾಯತೇಕ್ರಿಮಿಃ ಯಾಶಾಸನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಗೆ ಆಳುಪಿದರೆ ವಾ
54. ರಣಾಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರ ಕಪಿಲೆಯ ವಧೆಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾ
55. ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಹರು ||

Translation.

Obeisance to Śrī Gaṇādhīpati. Salutation to Śambhu.

Be it well. On Sunday the 1st lunar day of the bright half of Vaiśākha in the year Śukla, 1431 years having expired in the Śālivāhana era :—

While the illustrious king of kings, rājaparamēśvara vīra-pratāpa Śrī Krushṇa-rāyamahārāya was ruling the earth seated on the throne of Vidyānagara :—

Malluheggade, younger brother of Tammaṇaheggade of Kandalabali of Hōrinād in Yēlumalanād of Kaḷasa executed the following stone śāsana of sale of land

(kraya-dâna) to Timmarasa, son of Râmachandradêva of Kâsyapa-gôtra and Ruku-sâkhe, son-in-law of Sûrappa-sênabôva :—

I have given away by sale the village containing Gurulike-bedeya-makki (a plot of wet land) which was obtained by me as gift to Timmarasa, son of Râmachandradêva of Kâsyapa-gôtra and Ruk-sâkhe. The same has been made over with pouring of water by me, Mallu-heggaḍe, younger brother of Tammana-heggaḍe of Hôrinâḍ in Kandalabali.

The four boundaries of the village—of the land called Gurulike :—to the east : west of nîra-eṛakal (water-channel ?) of Doḍdagudde ; to the south : north of Hosadêvara-banada-haḷḷa stream ; to the west : east of the border of Hoḷegadde (river-land) ; to the north : south of the boundary stone set up after excavating in the north.

The four boundaries of the land bedeya-makki in this village :—to the east : west of the stream from the hoḷeya-gadde (wet land of the river) ; to the south : north of the stream from the Muṇḍana-mâniya-bayal (wet field) ; to the west : east of the stone set up in the water-channel ; to the north : south of Birokkaḷabana (forest) :—

You may enjoy in happiness the eight rights and powers of possession including nidhi, nikshêpa, etc., within the four boundaries of the said Gurulike-bede-makki field. From this village a *siddhâya* (fixed tax) of 2 gadyâṇas is to be paid to the god Kaḷasanâtha for the *sôṇiyadharmâ* service made by Bhayirarasa Oḍeyar, under the orders of the Heggaḍe of Hôrinâḍ.

In addition 5 haṇas have to be paid for this village for *osage* (feasts ?) when the turn for collecting one haṇa for each salage in Hôrinâḍa-sîme comes. No other payment should be levied from the village for *biṭṭi* (forced labour), *biḍâra*, *kale*, *kambala*, etc.

To this effect we Mallu-heggaḍe of Hôrinâḍ of Kandalabali have granted to Timmarasa, son of Râmachandradêva of Kâsyapa-gôtra and Ruku-sâkhe, the village of Gurulike-bedeya-maki, with pouring of water on gold and with the consent of our wife, sons, kinsmen, dependants and relatives. You may enjoy the same in happiness along with your lineal descendants for as long as the sun, moon and stars endure. We have granted this stone charter of the sale of land with our full consent.

The following are witnesses to this : Chaudappa of Âtigodage ; Saṇṇu-heggaḍe of Âḍakôḍ ; Dêvara-hebâruva of Mâvinakere ; Gangedêvarasar ; Virâḷuseṭṭi ; Nanda Nâraṇaseṭṭi.

With the consent of the two parties the sênabôva of the village Hamparasa wrote this : the signature of Aratuvalle-heggaḍe with his own hand : Kûchaladêvi : the signatures of witnesses : Kûchaladevi : Brahmadêvaru of Âḍakôḍ : Śrî Kaḷasanâtha : śrî Kaḷasanâtha : śrî Vitarâga : śrî Vitarâga. Usual imprecatory verses.

He who confiscates land given from day to day in word, thought and deed is born as a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years. He who violates this grant will incur the sin of killing thousand tawny cows in Benares.

Note.

This record registers a sale of land near Kaḷasa by Malluheggade to Timmarasa. The land consisted of a rice field called Gurulike-bedeya-makki and it is interesting to note that it is still called Gurulakke-gadde. The field is fairly large and is called a village in the grant. There is a reference in the grant to a chief named Bhairarasa Voḍeyar. Numerous grants of the chiefs of Kaḷasa and Kārkaḷa named Bhairarasa Voḍeyar are found in Mûdagere Taluk. These chiefs were subordinate to the Vijayanagar kings. The Vijayanagar king who is stated to be the overlord of the Kaḷasa chief is Kṛishṇarâya (1509-1529). A fixed tax (siddhâya) of two gadyaṇas was levied from the land and this sum was to be utilised for the service of the god Kaḷasanâtha of the village Kaḷasa called Śōṇeya-dharma. The meaning of this word Śōṇeya-dharma is not clear.

The date of the grant is given as Ś 1431 Śukla Vaiś śu 1 Sunday. The date is equivalent to 20th April 1509 which is a Friday and not Sunday. Even if the solar month is taken, as is sometimes done, the date is equivalent to 19th May 1509, a Saturday. Either way the week-day does not tally. The former date may be taken as the date of the grant.

MANDYA DISTRICT INSCRIPTIONS.

NAGAMANGALA TALUK.

29

At the village Bôgâdi in the hobli of Honakere, on the western basement cornice of the ruined Jaina basti.

Kannada language and characters.

ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹೊಣಕೆರೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಬೋಗಾದಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಾಳು ಜೈನಬಸ್ತಿಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ತಳಪಾದಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪಾರ್ಥಿವಕುಳಚಂದ್ರ [ಮ] ಯದುವಂಶವಾರ್ಧಿವರ್ಧನ ಚಂದ್ರಂ ಭೀಮಭುಜಂ ಲಲನಾಜನಕಾ ಮಾಭಿರಾಮ ನೀಬಲ್ಲಾಳಂ || ದಿಗಿಭಂಗಳು ಮದವಿಹ್ವಳಂಗಳ ಭಳುಂಕಲು ಕೂರ್ಮನಿನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆಯುಂ ಮೊಗ ಮೀಯಂ ಭುಜಗಾಧಿಪಂ ಬಹುಮುಖಂ ಸಾರಲ್ಕು ಯಾರ್ಸಂಗಮೆಂದು ಗುಣೋದಗ್ರಸಮಗ್ರ ಲಕ್ಷಣಸದ್ವೋದ್ವಿಗ್ಧ ದೊಳ್ಳಂತೋಷಂಮಿಗೆ ಭೂಕಾಮಿನಿಯಿದ್ದಳಾ ಪದುಳದಿಂ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳಭೂಪಾಳನ || ಅನ್ಯಪನಗಣ್ಯಪುಣ್ಯಂ ಮಾನಸರೂ ಪಾದುದೆಂಬಿನಂ ಭುವನಜನಂ ಮಾನೋನ್ನತಕನಕಾಚಳನಾನತರಕ್ಷೈಕದಕ್ಷರತ್ನನಿಧಾನಂ || ಮಹಾಂಗಮಂತ್ರ ಕಮನೀಯಾಳಂಬಿತ ಸುರರಾಜಪೂಜ್ಯಚರಣಾಕೃನೆನಲು ಸಂಚಿತಕೀರ್ತಿಪರಾಕ್ರಮಪ್ರಭಾವನನೆನಿಸಿ

2. ಮಾಚಿರಾಜನೆಗಳ್ಳಂ || ತನುವಿಂಕಾಮನ [ನ] ತ್ಥಿಗೀವಗುಣದಿಂ ಕಲ್ಪದ್ರಿಮಂ ಹೇಮಾಚಲವಳ್ಳಾರು ಚರಿತ್ರದಿಂದುದಧಿಯಂ ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯದಿಂ ಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯದಿಂ ಕನಕಾದ್ರೀಂದ್ರ ಮನಿಂದ್ರನಂ ವಿಭವದಿಂ ಗೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದನಾ ಮಾಚಿರಾಜನನಾರ್ಬುಣ್ಣಿ [ಸಲಾಪ್ಪರಿ] ವಿಶ್ವಂಭರಾಭಾಗದೊಳು || ಆ ವಿಭುಮಾಚಿರಾಜನಮಾವಂ ಬಲ್ಲಯ್ಯನಯ್ಯ

ನೀಧರೆಗೆಲ್ಲಂ ಕಾವಗುಣದಿನಾದನದಾವಂ ಗುಣಗಣದಿ ನಾತನೇನೆಯಪ್ಪಂನಂ || ಅಧಿಗಮ ಸಮೃದ್ಧ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಯನಿಧಿಗತ
ಸಕಳಾಗಮಾರ್ತ್ಯನಂಕವಿಬುಧಮಾಗಧ ದೀನಜೈನಜನತಾನಿಧಿಯಂ ಪೊಗಳಲಕೆಬಲ್ಲರಾಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯನಂ ವಿರಿದವನೀ
ಯಲು ಬಲ್ಲಂ ಸರಣೆಂದಡೆ ಕರುಣದಿಂದೆಕಾಯಲು ಬಲ್ಲಂ ಪುರುಷಾನ್ವರಮಂ ಬಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಕವಡನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ

3. ಲನಾದಂ ಬಲ್ಲಂ || ಪರಕಾನ್ತಾಳಕಪಾಳಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪರದಾರಾಹರಳಕ್ಕೆ
. ವೀನತರೋತ್ತುಂಗಸ್ತನದ್ವಂದ್ವಮಂದರಸಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಾಂಗನಾಭುಜಲತಾಂಶ್ಲೇಷಣಕ್ಕೋಡಿಸಂನಿರುತಂ
ಶ್ರೀಬಲದೇವ ನಿದಂಪರಿಹೃತಪರದಾರಾ || ದೀನಾಂಧನಾಧ
ವಿದಿತವಿತದಕೀರ್ತಿ ವಿಶ್ರುತೋದಾರಮೂರ್ತಿಃ ಸಜಯತುಬಲದೇವಃ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿನೇಂದ್ರಾಂಭ್ರಸೇವಃ || ಅನ್ತಾಬರಾಳ
ಮಹೀಕಾಂತನ ವರಮಂತ್ರಿವಲ್ಲಭಂ ಬಲ್ಲಯ್ಯಂ ಸಂತಜಿನಪೂಜನೆಗಾಗಾನ್ತು ಕಮಂಭೋ [ಗ] ವದಿಯಬಸದಿಗೆಬ್ಬಿ ||
ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ —

4. ಹೊಟವಾಟುಳವಾಟು ಮಗ್ಗದೆಜಿ ಕಾಳದೋವನಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಯನಿತಟಮತ್ತಂತು ಮನೆಸುಂಕ
ನೆಟುಮಲವತ್ತಿಯ ಸುಂಕವನಿತಂ || ವನಪಾಳಮಸ್ತುಂಕವನಿತಂ ಮನಮಾಗಂ ಮದನಮೂರ್ತಿವಿಧು
ಬಲ್ಲಯಂ ಮನಮೊಸದು ಭೋಗವಸದಿಯೊಳು ಜಿನಪೂಜೆಗೆ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದಿದಾ

5. ದಿಂದಿನಿದನೆಯ್ವೆ ಕಾವಪುರುಷಂಗಾಯುಂ ಜಯಶ್ರೀ ದಂಕಾಯದೆಕಾಯ್ತು
ಪಾಪಿಗೆ ವಾರಣಾಸಿಯೊಳೆಕ್ಕೋಟಿ ಮುನೀಂದ್ರರಂ ಕವಿಲೆಯಂ ಪೇದಾಧ್ಯರಂ ಕೊನ್ನದೊಂದಯಶಂ ಪೊದ್ದುಗು
ಮೆನ್ನು ನಾಟದಪುದೀಶೈಲಾಕ್ಷರಂ ಧಾತ್ರಿಯೊಳ್ || ನಿಷನ್ನವಿಷ ಮಿತ್ಯಾಕುಡಿದೇವ

6. ಸ್ವಂ ವಿಷಮುಚ್ಚತೆ ವಿಷಮೇಕಾಕನಂ ಪನ್ನಿ ದೇವಸ್ವಂಪುತ್ರಪೌತ್ರಕಂ || ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾಂ ವಾ
ಯೋ ಹರೇತಿ ವನುಂಧರಾಃ ಪಷ್ಠಿರ್ವರ್ಷಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ವಿಷ್ಣಾಯಾಂ ಜಾಯತೇಕ್ರಮಿಃ || ಮಂಗಳ

7. ನಾಮಾನೋಯಂ ಧರ್ಮಸೇತುನೃಪಾಣಾಂ ಕಾಲೇಕಾಲೇ ಪಾಲನೀಯೋ ಭವದ್ಭಿಃ ಸರ್ವಾಸೇ
ತಾನ್ಭಾವಿನಃ ಪಾರ್ಥಿವೇಂದ್ರಾನ್ನೋದೋದೋದೋ ಯಾಚತೆ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಃ || ಸ್ವತ್ತಿಶ್ರೀಮನ್ನಾಪಾಮಣ್ಣೀಶ್ವರಂ
ತ್ರಿಭುವನಮಲ್ಲಪೀರಗಂಗ ಬರಾಳದೇವರು ದೋರಸಮುದ್ರದಲು ಸುಖಸಂಕಪಾದಿನೋದವಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯುತ್ತ
ವಿರಲು ತತ್ವಾದಪದೋಪಜೀವಿ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹೆಗ್ಗದೆಬಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ ಶಕಕಾಲಂ ಸಾಸಿರದ ತೊಂದತ್ತೆ
ಯ್ದನೆಯ ವಿಜಯನಂವತ್ಸರದ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕಶುದ್ಧಪಂಚಮಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಂದು ಕಾಳದೋವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ದೋಗ
ವದಿಯಲುಳ್ಳ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸುಂಕವಂ ಶ್ರೀಕರಣಜಿನಾಲಯದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವದೇವರ ಅಪ್ಪ ವಿಧಾರ್ಜನನೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮದಕಳಂಕ
ದೇವ

8. ಹಾನನಸ್ಥಿತರಪ್ಪ ಶ್ರೀ ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರದಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ್ಗೆ ದಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

Transliteration.

1. ś r i m a t p ā r t h i v a - k u ṣ a - c h a m d r a Y a d u v a m s a - v ā r d d h i - v ā r d d h a n a - c h a n -
d r a ṁ b h ī m a - b h u j a ṁ l a l a n ā j a n a - k ā m ā b h i r ā m a n i - 1 - B a l l ā l a ṁ || d i g i b h a ṁ -
g a ṭ u m a d a v i h v a l a ṁ g a ṭ (a) b h a ṭ u ṁ k a l u K ū r m m a n i n t o r m m e y u ṁ m o g a -
m ī y a ṁ B h u j a g ā d h i p a ṁ b a h u - m u k h a ṁ s ā r a k u y ā r - s a m g a m e n d u
g u ṇ o d a g r a - s a m a g r a - l a k s h a ṇ a - l a s a d - d ō r d d a n d a d o l s a m i t o s h a m m i g e B o ū -
k ā m i n i y i r d d a l ā - p a d u l a d i ṁ B a l l ā l a - b h ū p ā l a n a l ā n r i p a n - a g a ṇ y a - p u ṇ y a ṁ
m ā n a s a r ū p ā d u - d e ṁ b i n e ṁ b h u v a n a - j a n a ṁ m ā n ō n n a t a - k a n a k ā c h a ṇ
ā n a t a - r a k s h a i k a - d a k s h a - r a t o a - n i d h ā n a ṁ | m a h ā ṁ g a - m a n t r a - k a m a n i -
y ā l a m b i t a - s u r a r ā j a - p ū j y a - c h a r a ṇ ā k y a n e n a l u s a m p o h i t a - k i r t t i - p a r ā k r a m a -
p r a b h ā v a n a n e n i s i

2. Mâchirâjam negalḍam || tanuvim Kâman [an] artthigîva guṇadim Kalpâdriyam
Hêmâchalamam châru-charitradind udadhiyam gâmbhîryyadim sthairy-
yadim Kanakâdrîndraman Imdranam vibhavadim geldirddan a Mâchirâ-
janan âr bbhaṇṇi [salârppar î] viśvambharâ-bhâgadolū || â-vibhu Mâchi-
râjana mâvam Ballayyan ayyan î dharegellam kâva guṇadin âdan adâva
guṇaganadin âtan ene-yappamnam || adhigama-samyag-dṛiṣṭiyan adhigata-
sakaḷâgamârtthanam kavi-budha-Mâgadha-dîna-Jaina-janatâ-nidhiyam
pogaḷaluke ballar âr Bballayanam viridavan iyalu ballam saraṇemḍade
karuṇadimḍe kâyalu ballam purushântaramam balla parikipaḍantalte . . .
3. la nâdam Ballam || parakântâlaka-jâlakakke para —dârâ-
haralakke pinatarôttumga-stana-dvaṇdva-sumḍara-sam-
gakke parâṃganâ-bhujalatâ-samślêshaṇakk ôḍisam nirutam śrî-
Baladêva nidam parihṛita-paradârah dînâṃdhanâtha-
vidita-viśada-kîrtti-viśrutôḍâra-mûrttiḥ sa jayatu Baladêvaḥ śrî Jinêdrâ-
mghri-sêvaḥ || antâ Ballâḷa-mahîkâmtana vara-mantri-vallabham Ballayyam
santata-Jina-pûjaneg âgantukamam Bhô[ga]vadiya basadige biṭṭa ||

On lower band—

4. horavâru olavâru maggadere Kâlabôvanahallîya
yinitara mattamtu manesumka nere malavattiya-sumka vinitam ||
. . . || vanapâlama(s) sumkavanitam Munumârgam Madana-mûrtti
vibhu Ballayyam manam osadu Bhôgavasadiyolū Jina-pûjege bhaktiyim-
didâ
5. diṇḍ int idan eyde kâva purushamg âyūṃ jayaśrî ḍam
kâyade kâyva pâpige Vâraṇâsiyol ekkôṭi-munîndraram kavileyam vêḍâ-
ḍhyaram kondudomḍ ayaśam porḍdugumendu sâridapud î-sailâksharam
dhâtriyol || visham na visham ityâhuh dêva-
6. svam visham uchyate visham êkâkinam hanti dêvasvam putra-pautrakam ||
sva-dattâm para-dattâm vâ yô harêti vasumḍharâḥ shashtir-vvarsha-
sahasrâṇi viśṭhâyâm jâyate krimiḥ || maṃgaḷa
7. sâmanyôyam dharmma-sêtur nṛipânâṃ kâle kâlê pâlanîyô bhavadbhiḥ
sarvvân êtân bhâvinah pârtthivêṇḍrân bhûyô bhûyô yâchate Râma-
chandraḥ || svasti śrîman mahânamḍalêśvaram tribhuvanamalla Vîra-
ganga Ballâḷadêvaru Dôrasamudradalu sukha-samkathâ-vinôḍadim
râjyam geyutta viralu tat-pâda-padmôpa-jîvi mahâ-pradhâna Sarvvâdhi-
kâri Heggade Ballayya Śaka-kâlam sâsirada tomḍhattaidaneya Vijaya-
samvatsarada Kârttika śuddha panchami Sôma-vâradamḍu Kâlabôvana-
halli-sahitavâgi Bôgavadiyalulḷa samasta-sumkavam Śrîkaraṇa-Jinâlayada
Śrîpârśvadêvara ashta-vidhârchchanegemḍu śrîmaḍ Akalamkadêva.
8. hâsana-sthitarappa śrî Padmaprabha-svâmigalge dhârâ-pûrvvakam mâḍi
koṭṭaru

Translation.

The illustrious Ballâla is a moon to the race of kings and causes the ocean of the Yadu lineage to swell up. He is endowed with terrible arms and is agreeable to damsels like Cupid. Seeing that the elephants of the cardinal regions are ever unsteady on account of ichor, . . . the tortoise never shows his face, the lord of serpents has several faces, the damsel of earth began to think to whom she should resort for support and ended by staying safely with joy in the rod-like arms of Ballâla full of good qualities and beautiful in appearance. That king was considered by the people of the universe to be a human incarnation of innumerable good qualities. He was lofty like Mêru in honour and a mine of precious stones and strong in the protection of those who submit to him.

Mâchirâja flourished (under the king), skilled in the counsels of the kingdom, devoted to (Jina,) whose feet are worshipped by Indra, and who was the possessor of great glory and strength.

Line 2.

Who on earth can praise Mâchirâja (sufficiently?)—He has surpassed Cupid in form, Kalpâdri by his liberality, Hêmâchala by his good conduct, the ocean by his depth, the Golden Mountain (Kanakâdri) by his firmness, and Indra by his splendour. That lord Mâchirâja's *mâva* (uncle) Ballayya became worthy of reverence in the whole world on account of his affording protection to all. Who can equal him in the assemblage of good qualities? Ballayya is possessed of accurate perception of things (*samyag-drishṭi*), well versed in the meaning of all things, a treasure for the poets, learned men, bards, and suppliant Jainas. Who can praise him sufficiently? He can confer distinction on a man. He also knows how to protect another man showing compassion towards him if he submits, . . .

Baladêva would never allow his mind to turn towards others' wives. He is very kind to the poor, blind and helpless men. His fame is spread everywhere and his benevolence is well-known. He is ever devoted to the feet of Jina. May he prosper!

The above great minister of king Ballâla, Ballayya granted *âgantuka* to the basadi of Bhôgavadi for the constant worship of Jina. All the customs dues including duties on exports, imports, loom tax, Kâlabôvanahallî tolls, house, *nera-mala vattiyasunka*, etc. . . . all these did Ballayya who followed the path of Manu and who had a form like that of Cupid grant with devotion and joy for the worship of Jina in Bhôgavasadi.

May the person who protects this (charter) get long life and prosperity! The sinful man who does not protect this but gets angry will incur the infamy of killing seven crores of ascetics, tawny cows and persons well-versed in the Vedas . . . thus proclaim these stone letters on earth. They say that poison is no poison but the property of gods is called poison. Poison kills only one man.

but the property of gods kills even sons and grandsons. He who seizes land given by oneself or by others is born as a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years. "This bridge of charity is common to all kings. It should be protected by you from time to time." Thus begs Râmachandra again and again of all future kings. Be it well! While the mahâmaṇḍalêśvara Tribhuvanamalla Vîraganga Ballâladêvar was ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom at Dôrasamudra, the dependant on his lotus feet, mahâpradhâna sarvâdhikâri heggade Ballayya granted with pouring of water to Padmaprabhasvâmi seated in the throne of Akalankadêva, for the eight-fold worship of śrî Pârśvadêva in Śrîkaraṇa-jinâlaya, all the customs duties of Bôgavadi including those of Kâlâbôvanahaḷli on Monday the 5th lunar day of Kârtika in the year Vijaya being the 1095th year of the Śaka era.

Note.

This records a grant of customs dues of the village Bhôgavadi (same as the present Bôgâdi) for a Jaina temple at the village by mahâpradhâna sarvâdhikâri Heggade Ballayya, a subordinate of the Hoysala king Ballâla II. Ballayya is said to have been the *mâva* (uncle or father-in-law) of the minister Mâchirâja who flourished in the same reign.

The date of the grant is given as S' 1095 Vijaya sam. Kâr. śu. 5 Monday. The date corresponds to 13th October 1173, a Saturday and not Monday as stated in the grant.

The donee is the Jaina guru Padmaprabha, disciple of (or spiritual descendant of) Akalanka.

30

At the same village Bôgâdi in Honakere hobli, on a vîragal at the entrance of the village.

Kannada language and characters.

ನಾಗಮಂಗಲದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹೊಣಕೆರೆಹೋಬಳಿ ಬೋಗಾದಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಊರಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು.

I. ಅಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿ—

1. ಯೀಶ್ವರಸಂವತ್ಸ
2. ರದ ಅಶಾಡಶು

II. ಅಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿ—

3. ಬ ೩೦ ಸೋಮ
4. ವಾರದದಿನ

Note.

This is a vîragal record. Only the date Yîśvara sam. Âshâḍha ba 30 Monday is given and the death of a warrior on that day is indicated. No further details are recorded.

31

At the village Dodda Jataka, in the hobli of Nelligere, on a slab lying to the left of the Somêśvara temple.

Size 3' × 1'—3".

Kannada language and characters.

ನಾಗಮಂಗಲದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ನೆಲ್ಲಗೆರೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ದೊಡ್ಡಜಟಕ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಎಡಗಡೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 3' × 1¼'.

1. ಪೊಗಳ್ಳಿನೆಗಂ ಸೌರ್ಯಾಂಬುರಾಸಿ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳನೆಂಬಂ || ಶ್ರೀ ಗಗನುರಮಂ ವಿಜೆಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಭುಜದ್ವಯ
ಮನಕಿಳವಸ್ತು ಕಳಾವಾಕು ಶ್ರೀಗೆ ಮುಖಕಮಳ
2. ಬಿರುದರ ಭೀಮಂಗಳನಿದ್ದನೆಗಹನಾಹವದೆಯೊಳ ಮಾಮ್ಮಲೆ ಉದಗ್ರಸುಭಟರ
ನಿರ್ಮೂಲ್ಯಂಮಾಳ್ವ ಬಲ್ಲಬೋವನೂ
3. ವೆಡೆಯೊಳು ಬಾಯಳಿಳಾಸರಣ್ಯಂದತ್ಯಯತಿಗಿ ನಿಂತು ನಿಲ್ವರಾರ್ಬಲ್ಲಾಳನೊಳು ||
ನೆಲವಲದೊಳುಮಲೆವದಟರತ
4. ಕಲಿಭೀಮಂ ಮುಳಿಯೆ ಬದುಂಕುವನ್ನರುಮೊಳರೇ ಅಗಳುಮದಿಲುದ್ದದಿಂದಂ
ಜಗಮಂ ಜಂಪಿಸೂದಿಗಳಿತನಕೋಟೆಬ
5. ಟಳೆಯೊಟ್ಟಲುಯಿಂಜಗವೊಟ್ಟ ಜಯ.....ಂಳಿತನ ಕೋಡೆಮುಳಿದಿರದಾಂತಬಿರುದರ ನೆಚ್ಚಿಲುಪಂ
ಮುಱುವಬ
6. ಕದನಪ್ರಚಣ್ಣನೇ ರದದಿಂಧರೆಪೊಗಳೆ ಳ್ಳ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳನೆಂಬಂ || ದ್ವರ್ಷಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ
ತಿಳಕಂ ಸಂನೇಹವೇಂಭಲ್ಲಾಳಭೂಪ
7. ಬಲ್ಲಾಳಂ || ತೊ.....ದಂಕುಸವೆನಿಸುವ ಕಡುಗಲಿತನಮುರು ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಂ ಸೌರ್ಯಮುಂ
ಗೆರ್ದೊಗೊಂಡಂ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳನೇ
8.ತುಕು.....ಭುವನೈಯ್ಯ ವಸ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಯುವತಿ ಮುಖಾಂಭೋಜದಿವಾಕರನ
9.ಸುಗೆಬಲ್ಲಾಳನಂ ರವಿಚಂದ್ರರುಳಿನಂ.....

Note.

This inscription is very fragmentary, several letters having disappeared in most of the lines. A warrior under the Hoysala king Ballâla is praised in the record. This warrior named Ballâla or Ballabâva is called a Bhîma to the army, the titled and a Bhîma in the Kali Age, a heroic Bhîma. He is said to have taken some fort and vanquished the enemies. He is also praised as a sun to the lotus, the face of the goddess of all wealth and learning. A prayer is contained that his fame might live for ever. The record abounds in errors.

No date is given.

32

At the village Ârani in the hobli of Nelligere, on the pedestal of the Châmund-
êśvari image set up on the tank bund.

Kannada language and characters.

ನಾಗಮಂಗಲದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ನೆಲ್ಲಗೆರೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಅರಣಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಏರಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವ ಚಾಮುಂಡೇಶ್ವರಿ ವಿಗ್ರಹದ ಒಳದಲ್ಲ.

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ಪಣ್ಡಿತರ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಚಾಮವೈಯ ಪ್ರ
2. ತಿಷ್ಠೆ ಮಂಗಳ ಮಹಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಓಂನಮಶಿವಯ.

Transliteration.

1. svasti śrī Sômesvara-paṇḍitara strī Châmaṁvveya pra-
2. tiṣṭhe maṁgaḷa mahâ śrī ôṁ nama Śivaya.

Note.

This records the consecration of the above image of Châmuṇḍêśvari by a woman named Châmaṁve, wife of Sômesvara-paṇḍita. The salutation 'I bow to Śiva' is given at the end. No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 13th century.

33

At the village Daḍaga in the hobli of Biṇḍiganavale, on a stone set up near the house of Padmarâjaiya.

Size 3' × 2'.

Kannada language and characters.

ಬಿಂಡಿಗನವರೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ದಡಗ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ್ಮರಾಜಯ್ಯನ ಮನೆ ಹತ್ತಿರ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 3' × 2'.

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಗಂಭೀರಸ್ಯಾದ್ವಾದಾಮೋಘಲಾಂಛನಂ ಜೀ
2. ಯಾತ್ಯೈಳೋಕ್ಯನಾಥಸ್ಯ ಶಾಸನಂ ಜಿನಶಾಸನಂ
3. ಕುಲರತ್ನಾಕರದೊಳು ಕೌಸ್ತುಭಾದಿಗಳವೊಲು ಪಲರುಂ ಲೋಕೋಪಕಾರಪರಿಣತರೇಕೀಕ್ರಿ
4. ತಸಕಳರಾಜಗುಣರು.....ಸಕಳಜನೋಕ್ತಿ ಯಾದವ ಕುಳದೊಳು ಪುಲಿಪಾಯೆ.....
5. ಸಳೆಯಿಂ ಪುಲಿಯಂ ಪೊಯ್ಸಳಯೆನೆ ಪೊಯ್ಸು ದಹುಂ ಪೊಯ್ಸುಣವೆಸರವನಿಂದವಾದುದ
6. ಲ್ಲಿಂದೆ.....ನಯಂಪ್ರದಾರಣ.....ನನಾ.....ಯುರದಿಂಜಗ
7. ನಯ[ನನೆ]ನಿಸಿ ಪೊರೆದಂ ವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ ಸಮಸ್ತಭುವನಸ್ತುತ್ಯಂ ಆತಂಗತಿಮಹಿಮ
8. ಸಮಾಖ್ಯಾತಕೀರ್ತಿಸನ್ನೂರ್ತಿ ಮನೋಜಾತ ಮರ್ದಿತ ರಿಪುನಿಪಜಾತಂ ತನುಜಾತನಾದನೆಹಿಯಂ
9. ಗನ್ರಿಪಂ|| ಚ....ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥಕಾಮಸಿದ್ಧಿವೊಲವನೀ ವಲ್ಲಭರಾತನ ತನ
10. ಯಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಾಳಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ದೇವನುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ|| ಮೂವರ್ತನಯರೊಳಂ ತಾಂಭಾವಿಸೆ ಮ
11. ಧೈಮನಾಗಿಯುಂ ಸದಗುಣಸದ್ಭಾವದಿನುತ್ತ ಮನಾದಂ ವಿನುತವಿಭವದ್ಭೂತಜಿಷ್ಣು ವಿ
12. ಪ್ಣ ಮಹೀಶಂ|| ಸ್ವನಿಸಮಧಿಗತ ಪಂಚಮಹಾಶಬ್ದ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೇ
13. ಸ್ವರಂ ದ್ವಾರಾವತೀಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರಂ ಯಾದವಕುಳಾಂಬರದ್ಯುಮಣಿ ಸಂ
14. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಚೂಡಾಮಣಿಮಲಪರೊಳು ಗಂಡ ಗಂಡಭೇರುಂಡ ಶಶಕಪುರನಿವಾಸ
15. ವಾಸಂತಿಕಾ ದೇವೀಲಬ್ಧ ವರಪ್ರಸಾದ ದಾನಸನ್ಮಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಿತ ವಿಪ್ರಪ್ರಗಾಮೋದ

16. ನಾಮಾದಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಸಹಿತಂ ತಳಕಾಡು ಕೊಂಗುನಂಗಲಿ ಗಂಗವಾಡಿ ನೊ
17. ಣಂಬವಾಡಿ ಬನವನೇ ಹಾನುಂಗಲುಗೊಂಡ ಭುಜಬಲವೀರ ಗಂಗಪ್ರತಾಪ ಹೊ
18. ಯ್ಯಣದೇವರ್ ಪ್ರಿಥ್ವೀರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೇಯುತ್ತಮಿರೆ ತತ್ವಾದಪದ್ವೋಪಜೀವಿಗಳಪ್ಪ || ಬೀಮಾ
19. ಜುನ ಲವಕುಶರೀ ಮಾಳ್ಕೆಯನಲಂತೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಿಯಮೆಹಿದರು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ನಮಿಯಾನೆ
20. ಯು ಮುದ್ದಾಮಗುಣಭರತ ರಾಜದಣ್ಣಾಧಿಪರು | ಕರಿಗತಿಸಿಂಹಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕಳ
21. ಸಸ್ತನಿ ದೋಸ್ಸಜ ಪುಣ್ಯವಾರ್ಧಿಮಿತ್ರರುಚಿರಕಟಾಕ್ಷರತಮುಖ ? ವೇಣ್ಯಪಿ
22. ಗೇಹ ವಿಳಾಸ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಭಾಸುರಸುಮನೋವಿಮಾನೆ ಗುಣರತ್ನಯಶೋಹಾರಿ ಕೀ
23. ತ್ತಿಗೋಪತಿಸ್ಥಿರಸಕ್ತೆ ಜಕ್ಕಿಯಕ್ಕನೆನೆ ಪೋಲ್ವರಾರಮಳಕಾಂತ್ರಿಯ ತನುಮಂ ||
24. ಬಲ್ಲೇಶನಧೀಶಂ ಚರಿತಾರ್ಥಂ ನೆಗಳ್ಳತಂದೆಮಾರಾಯರ್ | ತತ್ಪರಮಜಿನದೆಯ್ಯಮೆನ್ನೀ
25. ಹರಿಯಬೆಯನ್ನೆಯ್ದೆ ನೋನ್ನಕಾನ್ತೆಯರೊಳರೇ || ಶ್ರೀಮೂಲಸಂಪುಕುಂದಕುಂದಾನ್ವ
26. ಯ ಕಾಣಾಗ್ಗಣತಿಂತ್ರಿಣಿಗಚ್ಚದ ಜವಳಿಗೆಯ ಮುನಿಭದ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಾನ್ತದೇವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯ
27. ಮೇಘಚಂದ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಾನ್ತದೇವರ್ಗ್ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ನಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನ ದಣ್ಣನಾಯಕ ಮಹಿಯಾ
28. ನೆಯುಂ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ನಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನದಣ್ಣನಾಯಕಭರತಿಯ್ಯಗಳುಂ ದಡಿಗ
29. ನ ಕೆಹೆಯ ಪಳ್ಳಾಬಸದಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿಕೂಟಮಂಧಾರಾವೂರ್ವ
30. ಕಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು | ಮಹಿಯಾನೆ ಸಮುದ್ರದಬಯಲುಮಂ
31. ಮಳೆಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮುಂದಣ ಕಿಟುಕೆಹೆಯಂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಹೊಲಗುತ್ತ
32. ಗೆಯುಂ ಕೋಡಿಯಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮುಂದಣ ಕಿಟುಕೆಹೆಯಂ ಆ ಬೆದರೆಯ
33. ಹಿರಿಯಕೆಹೆಯ ಕೆಳಗಣ ಅಡಕೆಯ ತೋಟಮುಂ || ಅನ್ನುಸರ್ವಾಯಸುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ದೇಶೀಯಗಣದ
ಬಸದಿ ಳ ಕೈಂ ಕಾಣಾಗ್ಗಣದ ಬಸ
34. ದಿ ಪೊಂದಕ್ಕಂ ಅನ್ನು ಪಳ್ಳಾಬಸದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನಬಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಹುಟ್ಟಿ
35. ದ ಮಾಚಿಗೌಡನು ಕಸವಗೌಡನು ||
36. ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾಂ ವಾ ಯೋಹರೇತು ವಸುಂಧರಾಪಷ್ಪಿ ವರ್ಷಸಹ
37. ಶ್ರಾಣ್ ವಿಷ್ಣ್ವಾಯಾಂಜಾಯತೆಕ್ರಿಮಿ

Transliteration.

1. śrīmat-parama-gambhīra-syād-vādā-môgha-lânehhanam jī-
2. yat trailôkya-nâthasya śâsanam Jina-śâsanam
3. kula-ratnâkaradoḷu Kaustubhâdigala volu palarum lôkôpakâra-parinatar
êkîkri-
4. ta-sakaḷa-râja-guṇaru . . . sakaḷa-janôkti Yâdavakuladoḷu puli pâye
5. saḷeyim puliyam poy Saḷa yene poydudarim Poysaṇa-vesar avanimda vâdud a-
6. llinde . . . nayam pradâraṇa . . . nanâ . . . yuradim jaga-
7. naya[nane]nisi poredam Vinayâdityam samasta-bhuvana- stutyam âtamg
ati-mahima-
8. samâkhyâta-kirtti san-mûrtti-manôjâta mardita-ripunripa-jâtam tanujâta-
nâdan Eṇṇamga-
9. nripam^{||}cha . . . dharmârtha-kâma-siddhivol avanî-vallabhar âtana tana-

10. yar Bballâlam Bittidêvan Udayâdityam || mûvar-tanayarolam tām bhāyise
ma-
11. dhyamanāgiyum sadaguna-sadbhāvaadin uttamanādam vinuta-vibhavad-
bhûta-jishnu Vi-
12. shnu-mahîsam | svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda mahâ-mamḍalê-
13. svaram Dvârâvati-puravarâdhîsvaram Yâdava-kuḷâmbara-dyumanî sam-
14. myakta-chûdâmanî Malaparoluganḍa ganḍabhêrunḍa Śasakapura-nivâsa
15. Vâsantikâ-dêvî-labdha-vara-prasâda dâna-sanmâna-sampâdita-vipra-pragâ-
môda
16. nāmâdi-samasta-prasasti-sahitam Talakâḍu Komgu Namgali Gamgavâdi
No-
17. nam̐bavâdi Banavase Hânunḡgalu gomḍa bhujabala-vîra-Gamga Pratâpa
18. Hoysana-dêvar prithvî-râjyam geyuttamire tat-pâda-padmôpajîvigalappa ||
Bhîma A-
19. rjjuna-Lava-Kusârî mâlkeyenal ante puṭṭiye meredaru śrîman Maṛiyâne-
20. yum uddâma-guṇa Bharata-râja-daṇḍâdhiparu || kari-gati simha-madhye
kala-
21. sastani dôs-sraja-punya-vârddhi mitra-ruchira-kaṭâkshe vaḷimukhi vên̐yahi
22. gêha-vilâsalakshmi bhâsure sumanôvimâne guṇa-ratna-yaśôhâri kî-
23. rtti-gôpati sthira-satve Jakkiyakkanene polvar âr amaḷa-kânta tanuvam ||
24. Ballêsan adhîsam charitârtham negalḍa tande mârâyar || tat-parama-Jina
deyvam endi
25. Hariyabeyant eyde nônta kânteyar oḷarê || śrî Mûla- sangha Kumḍakundâ-
nva-
26. ya Kânûrggaṇa Timtriṇi-gachchhada Javaligeya Munibhadra-siddhânta-
dêvara śishya
27. Mêghachandra-siddhânta-dêvargge śrîman mahâ-pradhâna-daṇḍanâyaka
Maṛiyâ-
28. neyum śrîman mahâ- pradhâna ḍamḍa-nâyaka Bharatimayyagaḷum
Daḍiga-
29. nakereya pancha-basadiyolage Bâhubali-kûṭama dhârâpurvva-
30. kaṃ mâḍi koṭṭaru Maṛiyâne-samudrada bayalumam
31. Maḷehaḷḷiya mumḍaṇa kirukereyam alliya holagutta-
32. geyum Kôḍiyahaḷḷiya mumḍaṇa kirukereyam â bedaleya
33. hiriyaḷereya keḷagana aḍakeya tôṭamum || antu sarvvâya suddhhavâgi
Dêśiyaganada basadi 4 kkaṃ Kânûrgganada ba-
34. sadi vondakkaṃ antu pancha basadige samânabâge illi huṭṭi-
35. da Mâchi-gauḍanu Kasava-gauḍanu ||
36. sva-dattâm para-dattâm vâ yô harêtu vasumḍharâ shasṭi-varsha saha-
37. śrâṇi visṭâyâṃ jâyate krimi

*Translation.***Lines 1—17.**

Praise of Jina-śâsana.

In the ocean of the Yâdava race arose like the Kaustubha, etc., several kings who were well versed in helping others and were possessed of all the royal qualities.

When a tiger sprang on Saḷa and he was asked to strike it (Poy Saḷa) with a stick, he struck it and the name Poysaḷa originated from him.

Vinayâditya who was an eye to the universe became worthy of praise by the whole world. He got a son, king Eṇeyanga, possessed of great fame, a Manmatha in form, destroyer of hostile kings. Three sons were born to him like *dharma* (piety), *artha* (wealth) and *kâma* (desire), Ballâḷa, Biṭṭidêva and Udayâditya. Of the three sons, King Vishṇu, though really the middle one, became the greatest on account of his good qualities and intelligence, the famous conqueror of all, both past and future (?)

Be it well. Obtainer of the five great sounds, mahâmaṇḍalêśvaram, lord of the excellent city of Dvârâvati, a sun to the firmament that is the Yâdava race, crest-jewel of righteousness, punisher of Malapas, gaṇḍabhêruṇḍa, dweller in Śâśakapura, obtainer of boons from the goddess Vâsantikâ, delighter of Brahmans by gifts and honours,—obtainer of these and all other good attributes, conqueror of Talakâḍu, Kongu, Nangali, Gangavâḍi, Nonambavâḍi, Banavase and Hânungai, Bhujubala-Viraganga-Pratâpa Hoysana-dêvar was ruling the earth:—

Lines 18—25.

Dependants on his lotus feet:—The illustrious Mariyâne and the noble Bharatarâja-daṇḍâdhipa were born and shone like Bhima and Arjuna, Lava and Kusa. Who can rival Jakkiyakka who is an elephant in her gait, a lion in her waist, with breasts resembling pots, with arms resembling garlands, an ocean of virtues with a face beautiful with glances bright like the sun, with braids of hair like a serpent, a Lakshmî in her splendour at home, possessed of a good mind and good heart, a jewel in good qualities, possessed of great fame, steady like an ox:—When all this is said of Jakkiyakka, possessed of a body with spotless brilliance, who can equal her? Ballêsa being the king, the great Mârâyar being the father, the excellent Jina being the god, which lady can resemble the fortunate Hariyabe? The mahâpradhâna daṇḍanâyaka Mariyâne and mahâpradhâna daṇḍanâyaka Bharatimmayya gave away with pouring of water Bâhubalikûṭa in the Pancha-basadi (five bastis) of Daḍiganakere to Méghachandra-siddhântadêva, disciple of Munibhadra-siddhântadêvar of Javalige, of Mûla-saṅgha, Kumdakumḍanvaya, Kâṇûr-gaṇa and Tintriṇi-gachchha. They also gave away the rice lands behind the Mariyâne-samudra, the small tank in front of Maḷehaḷli, the fixed rent of the lands there, the small tank in front of Kôḍiyahaḷli, the arecanut garden behind the big tank situated near the dry lands—all

these were given away free of all taxes for the 4 basadis of Dêsiya-gaṇa and 1 basadi of Kāṇûr-gaṇa, being equally divided among the five basadis :—

Māchigaṇḍa and Kasavagaṇḍa born here (are witnesses?).

He who confiscates the land given away by himself or by others is born as a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years.

Note.

This records the gift of a basti called Bâhubali-kûṭa within the five bastis of Daḍiganakere and grant of some lands for the same by the mahâpradhâna daṇḍa-nâyaka Maṇḍiyâne and Bharatimayya, during the reign of the Hoysala king Viṣṇu-varḍhana (1106-1141?). The priest who received the basti and the lands is named Mēghachandra, disciple of Munibhadrāsiddhântadêvar of Kāṇûr-gaṇa and Tintriṇî-gachchha.

For Maṇḍiyâne and Bharatimayya, see E.C., II, Sravanabelgola Inscriptions, Revised Volume, Introduction, p. 57.

No date is given.

34

At the village Kôḍihalli in the same Biṇḍiganavale Hobli, on the nishadi stone to the north of Mâyamma's temple.

Size 2'—6" × 10".

Kannada language.

ನಾಗಮಂಗಲದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಾಯಮ್ಮನ ಗುಡಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 2½' × 10".

1. . . ಮ
2. ಯ್ಯ ಸನ್ಯ
3. ಸನಂಗೆಯ್ದು
4. ಎರಡನೋಂ
5. ತು ಮುಡಿಪಿ
6. ದ ನಾತನ
7. ಮಗಳಪ್ಪ
8. ಬಿಡಕ್ಕ ಕಲ್ಲ
9. ನಿಜಿಸಿದ

Transliteration.

1. . . . ma-
2. yya sanya-
3. sanam geydu
4. eraḍa nôm-

5. tu mudipi-
6. dan âtana
7. magalappa
8. Bidakka kalla
9. nirisida[1]

Note.

Some letters are lost at the beginning of the first line. The record mentions the death of a person (whose name is partly lost in line 1 and the letters *mayya* only of the name are now left) by the rite of *śanyasana*. This indicates that he was a Jaina who, seeing that death was approaching, devoted himself to asceticism and prayers to Jina. In the record the phrase *eraḍa-nómtu* is used for him. It means having performed austerities both internal and external. His daughter Bidakka is said to have set up this stone (in his memory). No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 10th century.

35

At the village Kelagere, on the doorway of the navaraṅga in the Mallikārjuna temple.

Size 6' × 1'.

Kannada language and characters.

ಆದೇ ಕೆಳಗೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಷರ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 6' × 1'.

1.
2. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿರಪ್ರತಾಪ ದೇವರಾಯಮ
3. ಹಾರಾಯರೂ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯಂಗೆಇವಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀವರದರಾಜಪುರವಾದ ಭಟ್ಟಾರಕದೇವನ ಕೆಲ್ಲಂಗೆಹೆಯ
ಹಿ
4. ರಿಯ ಹೊನೆಯ ನಾಯಕರ ಮಗ ವರದೆಯ ನಾಯಕನೂ ಈ ಊರ ಮುಂದಣ ಶ್ರೀಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜು
5. ನ ದೇವರ ದೇವಾಲಯನೂ ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹ ಸುಖನಿವಾಸ ರಂಗಮಂಟಪ ಮುಂತಾದ
6. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ದೇವರ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದಸೇವೆಯನೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಶೂದ್ರವಾಡವಾಗಿ
7. ದ್ದುದನೂ ಅಘ್ರಾರವ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಊರ ಕೆಳೆಯೂ ಜೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿದ್ದುದನೂ ಜೀರ್ಣ ಉದ್ಧಾರ
8. ವ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಂನೈಗೆಹೆಯ ವರದರಾಜ ಸಮುದ್ರವ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಈ ಮಾ
9. ಡಿದ ಸೇವೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ದೇವರ ಶ್ರೀಪದಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಯಾಮಿ ಮಂಗಳ ಮಹಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ

Transliteration.

1.
2. śrīman mahārājādhirāja rāja-paramēśvara śrī virapratāpa Dēvarāyama-

3. hârâyarû râjyâbhyudayam geyivalli śrî Varadarâja-puravâda Bhaṭṭâraka-dêvana Kellamgereya Hi-
4. riyahoneyanâyakara maga Varadeyanâyakarû î ûra mumdana śrî Mallikârjju-
5. na-dêvara dêvâlyavanu garbhagriha sukhanivâsa raṅgamaṇṭapa mumtâda
6. śrî Mallikârjuna-dêvara śrîpâda-sêveyanû mâḍi î grâma sûdravâḍavâgi-
7. ddudanû aghrârava mâḍi î vûra kereyû jîrnâvâgiddadanû jîrna-uddhâra-
8. va mâḍi kaṁnnegereya Varadarâja-samudrava kaṭṭi î mâ
9. dida sêve śrî Mallikârjuna-dêvara śrîpâdake samarpayâmi mangala mahâ
śrî śrî śrî

Translation.

During the prosperous reign of the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Dêvarâya-mahârâya, Varadeyanâyaka, son of Hiriya Honneyanâyaka of Bhaṭṭâraka-dêvana-Kellangere *alias* Varadarâjapura, constructed the temple of Mallikârjuna-dêvaru with garbhagriha, sukhanivâsa and raṅgamaṇṭapa and having thus rendered service to the god he next converted this village which was formerly a Śûdra settlement into an agrahâra. He also repaired the tank of this village which was breached and was useless and built a new tank named Varadarâjasamudra.

All these services I dedicate to the holy feet of śrî Mallikârjunadêvaru. Good fortune.

Note.

This records various acts of charity including the building of the temple of Mallikârjuna at Kellangere (Kelagere) as well as the construction of some tanks and the formation of an agrahâra at Kelagere by Dêvarâya of Vijayanagar (either Dêvarâya I or Dêvarâya II) who is said to have been the king at this time.

No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 15th century.

36

At the same village Kelagere on a stone slab in the navaraṅga of the Mallikârjuna temple.

Size 4' × 1'—6".

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಕೆಳಗೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ನವರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸವೆದುಹೋಗಿವೆ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 4' × 1½'.

ಹಿಂಭಾಗ—

1. ನ . . . ಮಾಡಿದ ತೇಜ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮರಸ್ವ
2. ಯಾರ್ಜಿತ ಪೊಕ್ಕಲು ಕೊಡಗೆಯ

3. ನಿಕ್ಕುವರು ಬೀಜವರಿ
4. ಗದ್ದೆ ಬೆದ್ದಲು ಬೆನ
5. ಕೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕೊಡಗೆಯ
6. ಹೊಲ ಬೀಜವರಿ ಖಂ||ಂ
7. ಕೊಳಗ ಲೂರ ನಣದೇವ
8. ನ ಚಿಕಂಗಳಿಂ
9. ತೆಂಕಲು ದತೋಟದಯೆ
10. ಡೆನಂದಿ ಯ ದೇವರ ತೋ
11. ಟದಿಂ ಬಡಗಲು ಹಿರಿಯ ಗದ್ದೆಯಿಂ
12. ಪಡುವಲು ಈ ಚತುಸೀಮೆಯೊಳಗಾದ ಕ್ಷೇ
13. ತ್ರ ನೂ ಸರ್ವಮಾಂ
14. ನೈವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆಚಂದ್ರಾ
15. ಕೈವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಲಿಸುವರು ಇಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ
16. ಅವ ಮನೂತಿ
17. ಯ ಗಂಗೆಯ ತೀರದಲ್ಲ
18. ಕಪಿಲೆಯಂ : ವಧಿಸಿದ
19. ದೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಹರು ದಾನಪಾಲನ ಯೋ
20. ಮೈಥ್ಯೆ ದಾನಾಚ್ಛೇಯೋನುಪಾಲನಂ ದಾ
21. ನಾತ್ಸ್ವರ್ಗಮವಾಪ್ನೋತಿ ಪಾಲನಾದಚ್ಯು
22. ತಂಪದಂ || ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾದ್ವಿಗುಣಂ ಪುಣ್ಯಂ
23. ಪರದತ್ತಾನು ಪಾಲನಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾಪ ಹಾ
24. ರೇಣ ಸ್ವದತ್ತಂ ನಿಷ್ಫಲಂಭವೇತು | ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾ
25. ಪರದತ್ತಾಂವಾ ಯೋಹರೇತಿ ವಸುಂಧರಾ
26. ಪೃಷ್ಠಿ ವರ್ಷಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿವಿಷ್ವಾಯಾಂ
27. ಜಾಯತೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿ|| ಪರದರಕುಲಪನಲೆನ
28. ವಂ ಬಿರುದನೊಸಗ್ಗಂಣ ಪಟ್ಟವರ್ಧ
29. ನನೆಂಬೀ ಪುರ ವೀರ ಹೊನ್ನಪಾತ್ಮಜ
30. ವರದಪ್ಪಂ ರಾಯರ ನೈಪಾಲಕನೆನಿಪ
31. ಂ ಮಂಗಳ ಮಹಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ

Note.

This seems to be a continuation of the previous grant. It gives details of the grant of the agrahâra of Kellangere to the Brahmans and its boundaries. The usual imprecatory verses next follow.

The name of the donor is next given, *viz.*, Varadappa, son of Honnappa, of the family of Paradas (merchants?) a Śiva to the titled and paṭṭavardhana (?). No date is

given. He is the same as Varadaya Nāyaka of the previous grant and the record belongs to the same reign of Dêvarāya.

37

At the same village Kelāgere in the Bindiganavale hobli, on a pillar near the tank.

Kannada language and characters.

ಆದೇ ಬಿಂಡಿಗನವಲೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕೆಳಗರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯ ಬಳಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಕಂಬದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಮುಖ—

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರಮಗಂಭೀರ ಸ್ಯಾದ್ವಾದಾ
2. ಮೋಘಲಾಂಚ್ಛನಂ ಜೀಯಾತ್ಮೈಘೋಕ್ಯ
3. ನಾಥಸ್ಯ ಶಾಸನಂ ಜಿನಶಾಸನಂ |
4. ಭದ್ರಂ ಭೂಯಾಜ್ಞನೇಂದ್ರಾಣಾಂ
5. ಶಾಸನಾಯಾಘನಾಸಿನೇ | ಕುತೀರ್ತ್ವ
6. ಧ್ವಾಂತಸಂಘಾತ ಪ್ರಭಿನಘನಭಾನ
7. ವೇ | ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಧಿಗತ ಪಂಚ ಮಹಾಶ
8. ಬ್ಧ ಮಹಾ ಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರಂ ದ್ವಾರಾವತೀ ಪು
9. ರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರಂ ಯಾದವಕುಲಾಂಬರ
10. ದ್ಯುಮಣಿ ಸಮ್ಯಕ್ತಚೂಡಾಮಣಿ ಮಲಪರೊ
11. ಳುಗಂಡ ನಾಮಾದಿಸಮಾಳಂಕ್ರಿತರಪ್ಪ
12. ಶ್ರೀವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯ ಪೂಯ್ಸಳನೆಱಿಯಂ
13. ಗ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೇವ ನಾರಸಿಂಹ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ನಾರಸಿಂ

ದಕ್ಷಿಣಮುಖ—

14. ಘಯದೇವ ತಸ್ಯಪುತ್ರಂ ನಾರಸಿಂ
15. ಹರಸರು ದೋರಸಮುದ್ರದೊಳು ಪೃಥ್ವೀರಾಜ್ಯಂ ಗೆಯು
16. ತ್ತಮಿರಲು ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀಮೂಲ ಶಂಘ ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರಂ
17. ಯದೊಳನೇ ಕಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ನ
18. ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಶಲವರೊಳು ವರ್ಧಮಾನ ಭಟಾ
19. ರಕರು ಶ್ರೀಧರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ದೇವನಂದಿತ್ಯೈವಿ
20. ದ್ಯುರು ವಾಸುಪೂಜ್ಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದೇವರು ಶುಭಚಂದ್ರ
21. ಭಟ್ಟಾರಕರು ಅಭಯನಂದಿ ಭಟಾರಕರು ಅರ್ಹನಂ
22. ದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಿಗಳು ದೇವಚಂದ್ರ[ದ್ರ] ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಿಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟೋಪ
23. ವಾಸಿ ಕನಕ ಚಂದ್ರದೇವರು ನಯಕೀರ್ತಿ ಚಾಂದ್ರಾ
24. ಯಣ ದೇವರು ಮಾಸೋಪವಾಸ ರವಿಚಂದ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಾ
25. ನ್ತಿಗಳು ಹರಿಯನಂದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಿಗಳು ಶ್ರುತ
26. ಕೀರ್ತಿತ್ಯೈವಿದ್ಯದೇವರು ವಿರಣಂದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ದೇ
27. ವರು ಗಂಡವಿಮುಕ್ತ ನೇಮಿಚಂದ್ರಭಟ್ಟಾರಕದೇವ

ಪೂರ್ವಮುಖ—

28. . . . ಮಾನಮುನೀಂದ್ರರು ಶ್ರೀಧರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ವಾ
29. ನುಪೂಜ್ಯತೈವಿದ್ಯದೇವರು ಉದಯಚಂದ್ರ ಸಿದ್ಧಾ
- 30.ಂತ ದೇವರು ಕುಮುದ ಚಂದ್ರಧರ್ಮಾರಕ ದೇವರು ಮಾ
31. ಮಾಘನಂದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಗಳ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದ ಪ
32. ದ್ಮಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಯ್ಯಲಬಹುದು ಶ್ರೀ ಪೀಠನಾರಸಿಂಹದೇವರಸ
- 33.ರು ದೋರನಮುದ್ರದ ಶ್ರೀಕೂಟರತ್ನತ್ರಯದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರನಾದ
34. ದೇವರ ಅಂಗಳಭೋಗ ರಂಗಭೋಗ ಆಹಾರ ದಾನ ಮುನ್ನಾದ
35. ನಮಸ್ತ ಧರ್ಮಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾ
36. ಚಿಕಕಂನೆಯನಪಳಿ
37. ಬ ಯೇನುಳ್ಳಂಥಾ ಅಷ್ಟಭೋ
38. ಗ ತೇಜಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಘನಂ
39. ದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಿ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಗಳ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದ
40. ಪದ್ಮಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂ ಮಾಡಿ
41. ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ನ್ನದತ್ತಂ ಪರದತ್ತಂ ವಾಯೋಹರೇತ
42. ವನುಂದರಾ

Transliteration.

West face—

1. śrīmat-parama-gambhīra-syād-vādā-
2. mōgha-lāmcchhanam jīyāt trailōkya-
3. nāthasya śāsanam Jina-śāsanam |
4. bhadram bhūyāj Jinēndrāpām
5. śāsanāyā'ghanāsinē | kutīrttha-
6. dhvānta-samghāta-prabhimna-ghana-bhāna-
7. vē | svasti samadhigata-pancha-mahā-śa-
8. bda mahā-maṇḍalēśvaram Dvārāvatī-pu-
9. ravarādhīśvaram Yādava-kulāmbara-
10. dyumaṇi samyaktachūḍāmaṇi Malaparo-
11. ḷugaṇḍa nāmādi-samālatukritarappa
12. śrī Vinayāditya-poṣaḷan Ereyam-
13. ga Bittidēva Nārasimha Ballāla Nārasim-

South face—

14. ghayadēva tasya putram Nārasim-
15. harasaru Dērasamudradolu prithvirājyaṇ geyu-
16. ttamiralu svasti śrī Mūlaśamgha Balātkāram
17. yadol anēkāchāryaru na-
18. pravartīśaḷ avarolu Vardhamāna-bhājā-
19. rakaru Śrīdharāchāryaru Dévanandi-traivi-

20. dyaru Vâsupûjya-siddhântadêvaru Śubhachandra-
21. bhaṭṭâarakaru Abhayānandibhaṭṭâarakaru Arhanam-
22. di-siddhântigaḷu Dêvachan [dra] siddhântigaḷu Aṣṭôpa-
23. vâsi Kanakachandra-dêvaru Nayakîrtti Chândrâ-
34. yaṇadêvaru Mâsôpavâsa Ravichandra-siddhâ-
25. ntigaḷu Hariyanandi-siddhântigaḷu Śruta-
26. kîrtti-traividya-dêvaru Virāṇamdi-siddhântadê-
27. varu Gaṇḍavimukta Nêmichandra-bhaṭṭâarakadêva-

East face—

28. [Vardha] mānamunīndraru Śrīdharâchâryyaru Vâ-
29. supûjya-traividya-dêvaru Udayachandrasiddhâ-
30. mta-dêvaru Kumudachandra-bhaṭṭâaraka-dêvara mâ
31. Mâghanandi-siddhânta-chakravartigaḷa śrīpâda-pa-
32. dmamgaḷige Hoysaḷa-bhujabaḷa śrī vîra Nârasimhadêvarasa-
33. ru Dôrasamudrada trikûṭa-ratna-trayada śrī Śântinâtha-
34. dêvara am [ga] bhôga raṃgabhôga âhâra-dâna muntâda
35. samasta-dharmma kâryyakkâ
36. Chika-kamneyanahali
37. ba yēnullamthâ aṣṭabhô-
38. ga tējasvâmya-sahitavâgi Mâghanam-
39. disiddhântachakravarttigala śrīpâda-
40. padmamgaḷige dhârâ-pûrvakam mâḍi
41. koṭṭaru sva-dattam para-dattam vâ yô harêta
42. vasumdhârâ

Translation.

May Jina-sâsana, whose great attribute is the excellent and profound Syâdvâda and which constitutes the commandment of the Lord of Three Worlds be victorious :- May the sinless commandment of the Jinêndras, which is a sun in breaking up the mass of darkness the false doctrines, prosper.

Be it well ! the obtainer of the band of five sounds, lord of the excellent city of Dvârâvati, a sun to the firmament the Yâdava race, crest-jewel of righteousness, punisher of Malepas, adorned with those and other attributes :—

The excellent Vinayâditya-Hoyasaḷa, Eṇeyanga, Biṭṭidêva, Nârasimha, Ballâḷa, and Nârasinghayadêva.

During the reign of his son Nârasimharasa at Dôrasamudra, be it well ! Several teachers arose in Mûlasamgha and Balâtkâra-gaṇa. Among them were Vardhamâna-bhaṭṭâaraka, Śrīdharâchârya, Dêvananditraividya, Vâsupûjya-siddhânta, Śubhachandra-bhaṭṭâaraka, Abhayānandibhaṭṭâaraka, Arhanandi-siddhânti, Dêvachandra-siddhânti, Aṣṭôpavâsi Kanakachandra-dêvar, Nayakîrtti Chândrâyaṇadêvar, Mâsôpavâsi Ravichandra-siddhânti, Hariyanandi-siddhânti, Śrutakîrtti-traividya-dêvar, Vira-

nandi-siddhântadêvar, Gaṇḍavimukta-Némichandra-bhaṭṭāraka-dêvar
Vardhamânamunîndra, Śrîdharâchârya, Vâsupûjya-traividya-dêvar, Udayachandra-
siddhânta-dêvar, Kumudachandra-bhaṭṭārakadêvar's (disciple) Mâghanandi-sid-
dhânta Chakravarti.

To the holy lotus feet of Mâghanandi-siddhânta-chakravarti, Hoysala-bhujabala-
śrî-Vîranârasimha-dêvarasar granted with pouring of water, the village Chika
Kamneyanahalî for the decorations and illuminations, food offerings and other
services for the god Śântinâtha in the three-peaked three jewels (*i.e.*, one of the three
bastis) at Dôrasamudra.

He who confiscates land given by himself or by others

Note.

The record begins with the usual Hoysala genealogy up to Narasimha II. After
Narasimha, the name of Śômêśvara is omitted by a mistake of the engraver and
after him, his son Narasimha III is named.

This records the gift of the village Chika Kamneyanahalî for the Śântinâtha-
basti at Halebîḍ by the Hoysala king Nârasimha III, the management being entrusted
to the Jaina guru Mâghanandi-siddhânta-Chakravarti, disciple of Kumudachandra,
of Mûla-sangha and Balâtkâra-gaṇa.

No date is given in the record. The list of Jaina gurus from Vardhamâna to
Mâghanandi is recounted in this inscription. Mâghanandi is also referred to as
a donee in a record of Halebîḍ, dated 1265 (M. A. R., 1911, p. 49). The present
record may also belong to the same date.

MYSORE DISTRICT INSCRIPTIONS.

MYSORE TALUK.

38

On the jewelled Padmapīṭha of the metallic image of the god Cheluvarāyasvāmi
of Mēlukôte, kept in the Palace, Mysore.

Kannāḍa language and characters.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಆರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೇಲುಕೋಟೆ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಮುಡಿಯ ರತ್ನದ ಪದ್ಮಪೀಠದ ಹಿಡುಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಷರ.

1. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಲಿವಾಹನಶಬ್ದ ವರುಷ ನಾ ೧೫೩೩ ನಂದ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಅನಂದ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಅಷಾಢ
2. ಶು ೫ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರದಲು ಜೆಳವಿಳೆಯಾಯಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಪದ್ಮಪೀಠ ರತ್ನವಡಿ ಸಹ
3. ತೂಕ ವರಹ ಪದ್ಮಿರಾಗ ೧೪೪ ೯ ೧ ತೂಕ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜುವ ಸೇವೆ.

Transliteration.

1. Śâlivâhana Śakha varusha sâ 1536 samda vartamâna Ânamda-samvatsarada
Âshâḍa
2. śu 5 Śukravâradalu Chelapilerâya-svâmiya śrîpâdakke padmapîṭha| ratna-
paḍi saha
3. tûka varaha paḍḍilâga 144 ८¹ tûka Maisûra Râju-va sêve.

Translation.

On Friday the 5th lunar day of the bright half of Âshâḍha in the year Ânanda, 1536th year of the Śâlivâhana era, Râju Vaḍeyar of Maisûr presented for the holy feet of Chelapilerâya the lotus pedestal (padmapîṭha) inlaid with precious stones (ratna-paḍi saha) weighing Paḍḍilâga 144 varahas and 1 haṇa.

Note.

This inscription is faintly engraved inside the jewelled Padma Pîṭha belonging to the Râja Muḍi (crown of Râja or crown presented by Râja Vaḍeyar) of the god Cheluvarâyasvâmi in the Nârâyana temple at Mêlkôte, a sacred place in Seringapatam Taluk, Mandya District. This jewel is preserved as a valuable article in the Mysore Palace and sent to the temple on special occasions to be used for the god.

The inscription states that the lotus pedestal was presented by Râja Vaḍeyar, king of Mysore (1578-1617 A.D.) for the god Chelapilerâya. The date of the presentation is given as Ś 1536 Ânanda sam. Âshâḍha śu 5 Friday and this corresponds to Friday, July 1, 1614 A.D. The weight of the jewel is given as 144 varahas and 1 haṇa of Paḍḍilâ variety of gadyâṇas. The present weight of the same is 42 tolas and the difference in weight comes to about a tola, due to wear and tear by use and also to difference in the standards of weight used.

Chelapilerâya is the name given to the utsava-vigraha or processional image of the Nârâyana temple at Mêlkôte. It is said to have been brought to Mêlkôte from Delhi by the celebrated Śrîvaishṇava reformer Râmânujâchârya and is an object of great reverence to Śrîvaishṇavas in the Mysore State. The jewel Râjamuḍi with Padmapîṭha is worn by this god Chelapilerâya or Śelvappillai (Sanskrit form: Sampatkumâra) once in a year when a special festival is held at Mêlkôte.

Râja Vaḍeyar, the donor of this jewel, was the first king of the present Mysore dynasty (known also as the Vaḍeyar dynasty) of kings who conquered Seringapatam from the Vijayanagar viceroy named Tirumalarâya and established an independent kingdom, though in some of the grants issued for several years more the Mysore kings acknowledged the suzerainty of the Vijayanagar emperors. The presentation of such a costly jewel as Râjamuḍi by the king at this date to the god at Mêlkôte shows the high reverence paid by the Mysore kings to the god Nârâyana and to Vaishṇavism. Several inscriptions of the Mysore kings state the tradition that the

ancestors of the Mysore Royal Family came originally from Dvâarakâ to worship the family god Nârâyana at Mêlkôṭe. (See E.C., III, Seringapatam 14 of 1686 A.D.; T.-Narsipur 61 of C. 1725 A.D.).

39

On the jewelled crown called Kṛishṇarâjamuḍi of the god Cheluvarâyasvâmi in the same Mêlkôṭe temple, preserved in the Palace at Mysore.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೇಲುಕೋಟೆ ಚೆಲುವರಾಯಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಮುಡಿ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಷರ.

1. ಶ್ರೀ ಚಲುವರಾಯಸ್ವಾಮಿಗೆ ಮಹಿಶೂರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ತನುಜ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ವಡಯ ರವರು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಮುಡಿ ||

Transliteration.

1. Śrī Chaluva-râya-svâmime Mahisûra samsthânada Châmarâjêmdra-tanuja Śrī Kṛishṇarâjavadayaravaru samarpisida śrī Kṛishṇarâjamuḍi ||

Translation.

Śrī Kṛishṇarâjamuḍi presented to Śrī Chaluvarâyasvâmi by Śrī Kṛishṇarâja Vadayar, son of Châmarâjêndra, of Mahisûra-samsthâna (Mysore State).

Note.

This records the presentation of a jewelled crown called Kṛishṇarâjamuḍi to the god Chaluvarâyasvâmi of Mêlkôṭe by the Mysore king Kṛishṇarâja Voḍeyar III. No date is given.

40

On the back of a jewelled belt of the same god Cheluvarâyasvâmi of Mêlkôṭe, in the Palace at Mysore.

Kannada language and characters.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೇಲುಕೋಟೆ ಚೆಲುವರಾಯಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಒಡ್ಡಾಣದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

ಬಸವಲಿಂಗಯ ಕ್ರಯ ಗಟಿ ಗ ೭೦ ವರ.

Transliteration.

Basavalīṅgaya kraya Gaṭi ga 70 vara.

Translation.

Basavalīṅgaya. Price Gaṭṭi gadyâṇas 70 varahas.

Note.

This records the presentation to the same god Cheluvarâyasvâmi of Mēlkōṭe of the jewelled belt by a person named Basavalingaya. The jewel is stated to be worth Gaṭṭi gadyâṇas 70 or 70 varahas of the Gaṭṭi variety.

41

On the jewelled crown called Śrīkaṇṭha Muḍi of the god Śrīkaṇṭhêśvara-svâmi of Nanjanagûḍ, in the same Palace at Mysore.

Kannada language and characters.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಂಜನಗೂಡು ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠೇಶ್ವರಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಮುಡಿಯ ಕೆಳಗಣ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಷರ.

1. ಶಾಲಿ ೧೭೪೧ ನೆ ಸಂದ ಪ್ರಮಾಥಿ ಸಂ|| ಚೈತ್ರ ಶು ೧ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರದಲ್ಲು ಶ್ರೀಮಹಿಶೂರಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಧರ್ಮಪತ್ನಿ ಕೆಂಪ
2. ನಂಜಮಾಂಬಾಗರ್ಭಾಬ್ದಿ ಚಂದ್ರ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜವಡಯರವರ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪುತ್ರಿ ಕೆಂಪಚಾಮಮಂಣಿಯ ವರ ಸೇವಾರ್ಥ.

Transliteration.

1. Śâli 1741 ne samḍa Pramâthi sam. 1 Chaitra śu 1 Śukravâradallu śrī Mahi-sûra-samsthânaḍa Châmarâjêṇdra dharmapatni Kempa-
2. namjamâmbâ-garbhâbdi-chamdra Śrī Kṛishṇarâja-vaḍayaravara prathamaputri Kempa-Châmammanṇiyavara sêvârtha ||

Translation.

On Friday the 1st lunar day of the bright half of Chaitra in the year Pramâthi, 1741 years having expired in the Śâlivâhana era, this was presented by Kempa Châmammanṇi, first daughter of Śrī Kṛishṇarâja Vaḍayar, a moon to the ocean that is Kempa Nanjamâmbâ, lawful wife (dharma patni) of Châmarâjêṇdra, of Mahisûra-samsthâna.

Note.

This record registers the gift of the above crown by Kempa Châmammanṇi, daughter of Kṛishṇarâja Voḍeyar III of Mysore. The date of the gift is given as Ś 1741 Pramâthi Chaitra śu 1 Friday and is equivalent to Friday 25th March 1819 A.D. The presentation was made for the god Śrīkaṇṭhêśvara-svâmi at Nanjangûḍ. This temple is held in great reverence by the devotees of the god Śiva in Mysore.

These inscriptions Nos. 38-41 have been published in the present Report by the gracious permission of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

At the village Varuṇa in the Hobli of Varuṇa, on the pedestal of Śāntināthasvāmi image in the backyard of the house of Dēvarājayya, son of Mariyaṇṇa's Dēvaṇṇa.

Size 6' × 2'—6".

Kannaḍa language and characters.

ಮೈಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವರುಣದಹೋಬಳಿ ಕಸಬಾಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮರಿಯಣ್ಣದೇವಣ್ಣನಮಗ ದೇವರಾಜಯ್ಯನ ಹಿತ್ತಲ
ಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಂತಿನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 5' × 2½'.

ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷೆ.

1. ಶ್ರೀ . . . ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪರ . . . ಯಿ ರಜಗುರು.
2. ಮಂಡಳಾಚಾರ್ಯ್ಯ ವಿಧಮಕರ? ರತ್ರಿ ಗೋತ್ರಪರಸುರಾಮ ಆಚನ ಚಮುಂಡರನು ಆ
3. ಭಠರಕರು ವಾರುಣದ ಸಾಂಧಿನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಮಡಿಸಿದರು ಅವರಪ್ರಿಯ ದುನಡುಚಲ
4. ದಾಚಾರ್ಯ್ಯಮಕಳು ವಿಜಯಅಣಬಮಣ ಮಡಿದರು.

Transliteration.

1. śrī . . . śrīmat-para . . . yi rajaguru-
2. maṇḍalâchâryya vithamakarakar? Atrigôtra Parasurâma Âchana Chamuṇḍaranu â-
3. bhaṭṭharakaru Vâruṇada Sāmthinâtha-svamiya maḍisidaru âvara priya Dunaḍuchala-
4. dâchâryya makalu Vijaya-aṇa Bamaṇa maḍidaruru.

Translation.

The illustrious royal preceptor (rājaguru) maṇḍalâchâryya Paraśurâma Âchana Chamuṇḍara of Atrigôtra, the bhaṭṭâraka got the image of Śāntinātha of Varuṇa made. His beloved Dunaḍuchaladâchâryya's sons Vijayaṇa and Bamaṇa carved the image.

Note.

This records the gift of an image of Śāntinātha at Varuṇa by a person named Âchana Chamuṇḍarabhaṭṭâraka who is described as the preceptor of the kingdom (maṇḍalâchâryya) and royal preceptor. The names of the sculptors Vijayaṇa and Bamaṇa are also given. No date is given nor is any king named. It is possible that the word Bhaṭṭâraka in line 3 might refer to a separate person or persons other than Âchana Chamuṇḍara. The meaning of the epithet Vithamakara in line 2 is not clear.

The characters seem to belong to the 10th century A.D.

At the village Varuṇa in the hobli of Varuṇa, on a stone in the fencing of the land of Maraiya, son of Mariya Lingappa.

Kannaḍa writing and Sanskrit language.

ಮೈಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವರುಣದ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕನಕಾಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮರಿಯ ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನ ಮಗ ಮರೈಯ್ಯನ ಹೊಲದ ಬೇಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಭಾಷೆ.

1. ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಧ್ರಾವಿಳ
2. ಸಂಗಸ್ಯ ನಂದಿಸಂ
3. ಘೇಹ್ಯರುಂಗಲೆ ಅ
4. ನ್ವಯೇಶೇಷ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ
5. ಜ್ಞ ಶ್ರೀಪಾಳ
6. ಮುನಿರಾತ್ರಿಯಃ
7. ತಚ್ಚಿಷ್ಯೋವಿದುಷಾಂ
8. ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಭ
9. ಮುನೀಶ್ವರಃ ತಸ್ಯ
10. ಪುತ್ರಃ ತಪೋತ್ತೀ
11. ಧರ್ಮಸೇನ ಮಹಾ
12. ಮುನಿಃ || ಸೋಯಂ
13. ಶುದ್ಧಃ ಸ್ವಭಾವಸ್ತೋ
14. ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಂ [ತ] ರ ಪರಿಗ್ರಹಾ
15. ತ್ಯಕ್ತೋಜಿನಪದಾಗ್ರೇ
16. ತ್ರಿದಿವಂಗತ ವಾನ್ಮುಧ
17. ಃ

Transliteration.

1. śrīmad Drāviḷa-
2. samgasya Nandi-sam-
3. ghêhy Arumgaḷe a-
4. nvayê'sêsha-sâstra-
5. jña Śrīpāḷa-
6. munir āsriyaḥ
7. tachchhishyô vidushâm-
8. śrêshṭhaḥ Padmaprabha-
9. muniśvaraḥ tasya
10. putraḥ tapô-ttī-
11. Ddharmasêna-mahâ-
12. muniḥ || sôyam

13. śuddhha (h) svabhāva-stô
14. bāhyām [ta] ra-parigrahâ-
15. t tyakto Jinapadâgre
16. Tridivam gata-vân budha-
17. h

Translation.

To the Arungaḷa-anvaya of Nandi-sangha of the auspicious Drāviḷa-sangha, belonged the sage Śrīpāḷa, versed in all the śāstras. His disciple was Padmaprabha-muni, foremost among the learned. His son was Dharmasēna, the great sage, full of austerities. This wise man with absolute purity in life renounced all things external and internal and went to heaven devoted to the feet of Jina.

Note.

This records the death by sanyāsa of a Jaina ascetic named Dharmasēna of Nandi-sangha. He is said to be the son (disciple) of Padma-prabha, himself a disciple of Śrīpāḷa, the Jaina guru.

No date is given in the record. There is a Śrīpāḷa-traividya, a Jaina guru referred to in several inscriptions. (See E.C. V Intr. p.14).

The characters seem to belong to the 13th century.

44

At the same village Varuṇa on a slab to the north-east of the village.

Size 2' × 2'.

Old Kannada language and characters.

ಮೈಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವರುಣದ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕಸಬಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಮೂರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ದಾರಿ ಸೇರುವ ಕಡೆ ನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 2' × 2'.

ಹಳಗನ್ನಡಕ್ಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾಪೆ.

1.
2. ನಡಿಕೈ ನಿ .
3. ಉ ಸಾನಿರಕ್ಕಿ ನೊಳಿ ನಿ
4. ಕೊರನಿತ್ತ ಮರಿಯಾದಿ
5. ವಮ್ಮರಿಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರಾದಕೆಯ್ದಾರ್
6. ನೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿ ಸೊಲ್ಲಗೆಯು ವಿಚ್ಚಾರ್
7. ಇದಾನಟಿತ್ತೊನ್ನೆ ಇಮ್ಮಹಾ
8. ಪಾತಕನಪ್ಪೊನ್

Note.

Several letters are lost in lines 1 to 3 and the inscription is thus very incomplete. Somebody seems to have made a grant of a *sollage* (a measure) of *nallakki*

(rice from paddy). There is also reference to a district known as six thousand country. He who violates the grant is stated to incur the five great sins.

No date is given nor king named.

The old characters used, and the use of old and obsolete Kannada forms *keydâr*, *viṭṭâr*, *alittôn*, *appôn*, point to an early date for the inscription, 8th or 9th century A.D. A similar grant made by the lord of Punnâḍ Six Thousand in the reign of the Ganga King Śivamâra is found at Dêbûr in Nanjangud Taluk, and is assigned to 810 A.D. by Rice (Nanjangud 26). This record may also belong to the same period.

45

On a slab set up on the road to the tank at the village Maddûr in the hobli of Chaṭṇahalli.

Size 6' × 1'—3".

Kannada language and characters.

ಮೈಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಚಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಇನಾಮ್ ಮದ್ದೂರ್ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಶಾಸನದ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 6' × 1½'.

1. ಕರನಂವತ್ಸರದ ಕಾರ್ತಿ
2. ಕಸುಗಲ್ಲು ಬೆಂಡುಗಹ
3. ಳಿಯ ನಿದೊಡೆಯಮಕ್ಕ
4. ಳು ಬೊಳಸಿವೆಗಲುಡಕಂ
5. ಭಳಿನಂಜೆಗಲುಡನವರಿಗೆ
6. ಲಕ್ಕತಹಳಿರಂಗೊಡೆಯರು ಮ
7. ರುಸುತ್ರಿಕೊಟ್ಟಕ್ರಮವೆಂತಂದರೆ
8. ಗ ೩೦ ಸುತ್ರಿಯಧಕ್ಕೆ ತಪಿದ
9. ರೆ ಸತ್ತ ನಾಯಹುಳತಕತೆ
10. ತ್ತಿಂದಹಾಗೆ ದೇವಲೋಕ ಮರ್ತ್ಯ
11. ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಟಗು ತಂಮಿ ಅಂ
12. ಣನ ಬರಹ ರಂಗೊಡೆಯ ವೊಪ್ಪ

Note.

This records the renewal of the grant of *sutri* or *śrôtriya-vṛitti* (grant of land with fixed assessment of quitrent generally made to priests) of the village Beṇḍugahalli, made by Rangodeyar of Lakkatahalli to Bôla Sivegaṇḍa and Kambhalli Nanjegaṇḍa sons of Siddodeya of Beṇḍugahalli. A sum of 30 gadyâṇas was fixed as the quitrent to be paid. Imprecations are given against the violators of the grant.

The writer of the grant is named Tammi Anṇa. The signature of the donor Rangodeyar is given at the end.

The date of the grant is Khara sam. Kâr śu. 1 No Śaka year is given. The characters seem to belong to the 17th century A.D.

At the same village Maddûr in the hobli of Chatnahalli, on a slab in the wall to the right of sukanâsi in the Sômêśvara temple.

Size $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$.

Kannada language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಇನಾಮ್ ಮದ್ದೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸುಖನಾಸಿಯ ಬಲಗಡೆ ಗೋಡೆಯಮೇಲೆ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$.

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಸಚ್ಚಿ
2. ದಾನಂದ ನಿತ್ಯನ
3. ಂಪನಸ್ವರೂ
4. ಪ ಮದ್ದೂರಸೋಮೇ
5. ಸ್ವರಂಗೇ ಮಲ್ಲರಾಜ
6. ನ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಶ್ವಾಸೇ

Note.

This records some grant of land made by Mallarâja for the god Sômêśvara at Maddûr.

No date is given. The characters seem to belong to the 19th century A.D.

HEGGADADEVANKOTE TALUK.

On a slab at the deserted village Horamarali in the hobli of Hampapur.

Kannada language and characters.

Size $2'-6'' \times 2'$.

ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಂಪಾಪುರದ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಹೊರಮರಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$.

1. ಶುಭಮಸ್ತು ನಮಸ್ತುಂಗ ಶಿರಸ್ತುಂಬಿಚಂದ್ರ ಚಾಮರಚಾರವೇ ತೈಲೋಕ್ಯನಗರಾರಂಭ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ತಂಭಾಯ
2. ಶಂಭವೆ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀ ವಿಜಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಶಾಲಿವಾಹನಶಕ ವರುಷ ೧೫೯೧ನೆಯ ಸಂದುವರ್ತಮಾನ ವಾದ ಸೌಮ್ಯಸಂವತ್ಸ
3. ರದ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ ಶುಕ್ಲ ಭೌಮವಾಸರದಲು ಕಾವೇರಿಮಧ್ಯ ವರ್ತಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗ ಪಟ್ಟಣವೆಂಬ ಗೌತಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗನಾಥ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ
4. ಯವರ ಚರಣಾರವಿಂದ ಸಂನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜರಾಜ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಶ್ರೀವೀರಪ್ರತಾಪ ಶ್ರೀ ಮನ್ಮೊಸೂರು ದೇವರಾಜ

5. ವಡೆಯರವರು ಶ್ರೀರಂಗ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಧೀಶ್ವರರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ವಿರಾಜ್ಯಂ ಗೈಯುತ್ತಿರಲು ಅವರ ಕುಮಾರರು ಕಂಠೀರವ
6. ಮಹೀಪಾಲಕರು ಆತ್ಮೇಗೋತ್ರದ ಆಶ್ಲಾಯನ ಸೂತ್ರದ ರುಕುಶಾಖೆಯ ದೇವರಾಜ ವಡೆಯರ ಪೌತ್ರರಾದ ದೇವರಾಜ ವಡೆಯರ ಪುತ್ರರಾ
7. ದ ಕಂಠೀರವ ಮಹೀಪಾಲಕರು ಆತ್ಮೇಗೋತ್ರದ ದ್ರಾಹ್ಯಾಯಣಸೂತ್ರದ ಸಾಮಾಶಾಖೆಯ ಚಕ್ಕ ನಂಜುಂಡ ಭಟ್ಟರ ಪೌತ್ರರಾದ ಸುಬ್ರ
8. ಹೃಣ್ಯಭಟ್ಟರ ಪುತ್ರರಾದ ನಂಜುಣ ವಾರಣಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನದ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತೆಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕಾವೇರಿ ಕವಿಲಾ
9. ಮಧ್ಯ ವರ್ತಿಯಾದ ಹುಯಸಲನಾಡಿಗೆ ಸಲುವ ಕೊತ್ತಾಗಾಲಕೆ ಸಲುವ ಉಪಗ್ರಾಮ ಹೊರಮಳಲಿ ಪುರಗ್ರಾಮವನು ಸಹಿರಂ
10. ಣ್ಯೋದಕದಾನಧಾರಾ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯೇಕ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟೆವಾಗಿ ಯೀಗ್ರಾಮದ ಚತುಸ್ಸೀಮೆ ವಿವರ ಗ್ರಾಮಕೆ ಮೂಡ
11. ಲು ಹೆಬ್ಬಳವೆ ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಯಂಣನಪುರದ ಕೆಂಬರೆಹಳ ಹೆಬ್ಬಳದ ಕರೆಕಲ್ಲು ಗಯಿದ ಕೈಪಡುವಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ನೈರುತ್ಯ
12. ಮೂಲೆಚಿಕಬೆಟದ ಬಳಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಪಡುವಲು ಮಲ್ಲೆದೇವರಬೆಟ್ಟವೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಯವ್ಯ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಮಲಾ
13. ಪುರದ ಯೆಲ್ಲೆವತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಗದ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಯೀಕಲ್ಲಿಂದಂ ಮೂಡಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಕೆ ಬಡಗಲು ಆಬಲವಾಡಿ
14. ಯೆಲ್ಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲಿ ಹಳಗೆರೆದಾರಿಗೆ ಪಡುವಲು ಆಲದಮರದ ಬಳಿಯ ಕಲ್ಲು ಹೊಸಕೆರೆಗೆ ಮೂಡಲು ಕಲ್ಲುಗ ಕಲ್ಲ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ವೋಣ
15. ಥಾವಿನಲಿ ಕಾರೆಮಾಳಕೆ ಯೀಶಾನ್ಯದಲಿ ಕಲುಗ ಯೀಕಲ್ಲಿಂದಂ ತೆಂಕಲೂ ಹೆಬ್ಬಳವೆ ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಮೂಲೆ ಬಿದಿರ ಮೆಳೆ ಹೆಬ್ಬ
16. ಳದತಡಿಕಲ್ಲು ಗಂತು ಕಲ್ಲು ೭ಯೀಚತುಸೀಮೆ ವೊಳಗುಳ್ಳ ನಿಧಿನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಜಲಪಾಶಾಣ ಅಕ್ಷೀಣ ಆಗಾಮಿ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಾಧ್ಯಂ
17. ಗಳೆಂಬ ಅಷ್ಟ ಭೋಗ ತೇಜಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಗಳು ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಲುವದು ಈಗ್ರಾಮಕೆ ಸಲುವ ಗೃಹಾರಾಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗದ್ದೆ ಬೆದ್ದಲು ಕಾಡಾರಂ
18. ಬನೀರಾರಂಭ ಹೊಗೆಹಣ ಮನೆವಣ ಮೂಟೆ ಸುಂಕಮಗ್ಗ ಮೆಳೆ ದೆರಿಗೆ ಜಾತಿಕೊಟ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮದುವೆ ಸುಂಕಚರಾ
19. ದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಯೇನು ಉಂಟಾದರೂನಿಮಗೆಸಲುವದು ನೀಲುಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ದಾನ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ವೆವಹಾರ ಚತುಷ್ಟಕೆಸ
20. ಲುವದು ಯೆಂದು ಆತ್ಮೇಗೋತ್ರದ ದ್ರಾಹ್ಯಾಯಣಸೂತ್ರದ ಸಾಮಾಶಾಖೆಯ ಚಿಕನಂಜುಂಡ ಭಟ್ಟರ ಪೌತ್ರ ರಾದ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಭಟ್ಟರಪು
21. ತ್ರರಾದ ನಂಜುಣವಾರಣಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆತ್ಮೇಗೋತ್ರದ ಆಶ್ಲಾಯನಸೂತ್ರದ ರುಕುಶಾಖೆಯ ದೇವರಾಜ ವಡೆಯರ ಪೌತ್ರರಾದ ದೇವ
22. ರಾಜವೊಡೆಯರ ಪುತ್ರರಾದ ಕಂಠೀರವ ಭೂಪಾಲಕರು ನೀಲುನಿಮ ಪುತ್ರಪೌತ್ರ ಪಾರಂಪರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕ್ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿರು

23. ದಿಂ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವಿರಿಯೆಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಶಿರಾ ಶಾಸನಂ ಕ್ಷರಮುಜುತಾ
ಕ್ಷರಂವಾ ತತ್ಸರ್ವವಂ ಶಾಸನತಂಪ್ರಮಾ
24. ಐಮಿತಿ ನಾಮಾನ್ಯೋಯಂ ಧರ್ಮ ಸೇತು ನರರಾಜಾಂ ಕಾಲೇ ಕಾಲೇ ಪಾಲನೋಯೋ ಧವದ್ಭಿಃ
ಸರ್ಮಾನೇತಾನ್ ಭಾವಿನಃ ಪಾರ್ಥಿವೇಂ
25. ದ್ರಾನ್ ಧೂಯೋ ಧೂಯೋಯಾಚತೇ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಃ | ದಾನಪಾಲನಯೋ ಮೃಧೈ ದಾನಾ
ಶ್ರೇಯೋನು ಪಾಲನಂ ದಾನಾ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಮವಾಪ್ನೋ
26. ತಿಪಾಲನಾದಚ್ಚುತಂಪದಂ || ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾ ದ್ವಿಗುಣಂಪುಣ್ಯಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾನು ಪಾಲನಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾ
ಪಹಾರೇಣ ಸ್ವದತ್ತಂ ನಿಶ್ಚ [ಪ್ಪ] ಲಂಭ
27. ವೇತು | ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾಂ ವಾ ಯೋ ಪರೇತಿ ವಸುಂಧರಾಂ ಪಶ್ಚಿರ್ವರ್ಷ ಸಕಪ್ರಾಣಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾ
ಯಾಂ ಪಾಯತೆ ಕ್ರಮಿಃ
28. ಯೇಕೇವ ಭಗಿನೀ ಲೋಕೇ ಸರ್ವೇ ಪಾಮೇವ ಭೂಭುಜಾಂ ನಭೋಽಪ್ಯ ನ ಕರಗ್ರಾಪ್ಯಾ ವಿಪ್ರದತ್ತಾ
ವಸುಂಧರಾ

Transliteration.

1. śubham astu | namas tunga-śiras-tumbi-chandra-chāmara-chārave tralōkya-nagarā-rambha-mūla-stambhāya
2. Śambhave svasti śrī vijayābhyudaya Śālivāhana Śaka varuṣha 1591 neya samdu vartamānavāda Saumya-samvatsa-
3. rada Kārtika śu 12 Bhaumavāsaraḍalu Kāvéri-madhyavartiyāda Śriramga-paṭṭanav emba Gautamakshétrada Śriramganātha-svāmi-
4. yavara charaṇāravinda-sannidhiyalli śrīmad-rājādhirāja rājaparamēśvara śrī vīrapratāpa śrīman Maisūru Dēvarāja-
5. voḍeyaravaru Śriramgapaṭṭanada simhāsanādhīśvararāgi prutvi-rājyam gaiyuttiralu avara kumāraru Kaṇṭhirava-
6. mahipālakaru Ātré[yasa]gōtrada Āślāyana-sūtra Rukṣākheya Dēvarāja-vaḍeyara putrarāda Dēvarājavōḍeyara putrarā-
7. da Kaṇṭhirava-mahipālakaru Ātré[yasa]gōtrada Drāhyāyana-sūtrada Śāma-śākheya Chikkanamjundabhaṭṭara putrarāda Subra-
8. mhaṇyabhaṭṭara putrarāda Namjanṇavāraṇāsīgalige koṭa śilāśāsanada kramav emtemdare namage Kāvéri-Kapilā-
9. madhyavartiyāda Huyasalanāḍige saluva Kottāgālake saluva upagrāma Hōramalalipura grāmavanu sahiram-
10. nyōḍaka-dāna-dhārāpūrvakavāgi nimage yēka-svāmyavāgi koṭavāgi yī-grāmada chatussīme vivara grāmaka mūḍa-
11. lu Hebballave yelle agnimūleyalli Atyamṇṇanapurada Kembarahala Hebballada karekallu 1 yidakke paḍuvalu grāmakke nairutya-
12. mūle Chikabēṭada baḷi kallu 1 grāmakke paḍuvalu Malledēvara baṭṭave yelle grāmakke vāyavya-mūleyalli Chāmālā-
13. purada yelle-vattinalli Sāragaḍagudḍada baḷiyalli kallu 1 yī kallimḍaru mūḍalu grāmakke baḍagalu Ābalavāḍi

14. yallegatṭinali Haḷigeredârige paḍuvalu ālada marada baḷiya kallu Hosa-
kerege mûḍalu kallu 1 Kallahallî vônî
15. thâvinali Kâremālake yîsânyadali kalu 1 yî kallimdam temkalû Hebballave
yelle îsânya mûle bidira meḷe hebba-
16. ḷlada taḍi kallu 1 antu kallu 7 yi chatusîme voḷaguḷḷa nidhi nikshêpa jala-
pâsâna akshîṇi âgâmi siddhâ sâdhyam-
17. gaḷemba asṭabhôga têtjasvâmyagaḷu nimage saluvadu î grâmake saluva
grihârâma kshêtra gadde beddalu kâḍâram-
18. ba nîrârambha hogehaṇa manevaṇa mûṭe sumka magga meliderige jâtikûṭa
kânike kaṁdâya maduve-sumka charâ-
19. dâyaterige muṁtâda yênu umṭâdarû nimage saluvadu nî ü mâḍuva âdhi
kraya dâna parivartane vevahâra chatusṭayake sa-
20. luvaḍu yaṁdu Âtregôtrada Drâhyâyana-sûtrada Sâmaśâkheya Chika-
nanjunḍa-bhaṭara pautrarâda Subramhanya-bhaṭṭara pu-
21. trarâda Nanjaṇṇa Vâraṇâsigalige Âtrêgôtrada Âslâyanasûtrada Rukuśâkheya
Dêvarâja-voḍeyara pautrarâda Dêva-
22. râja-voḍeyara putrarâda Kaṇṭhîravabhûpâlakaru nî ü nimma putra pautra
pâraṁparyavâgi âchandrârkka-sthâyigalâgi sukha-
23. diṁ anubhavisikoṁḍu baruviriyemḍu koṭṭa śilâśâsanam . . . kshara
m ajâtâksharam vâ tat sarvavain śâsanatam pramâ-
24. ṇam iti sâmanyôyam dharma-sêtur narâṇâm kâlê kâlê pâlanîyô bhavadbhiḥ
sarvân êtân bhâvinaḥ pâṛthivêm-
25. drân bhûyô bhûyô yâchatê Râmachandraḥ | dâna-pâlanayor madhyè dâna
śreyônupâlanam dâna svarggam avâpnô-
26. ti pâlanâd achyutam padam || sva-dattâ dviguṇam puṇyam paradattânu-
pâlanam para-dattâpahârêṇa sva-dattam nishphalam bha-
27. vêtu | sva-dattâm paradattâm vâ yôharêti vasumdharam shasṭîr vvarsha-
sahasrâṇi viṣṭâyâm jâyate krimiḥ
28. êkêva bhaginî lôkê sarvêśhâm êva bhûbhujâm na bhôjyâ na karagrâhyâ
vipradattâ vasumdharâ

Translation.

Good fortune. Salutation to Śambhu.

Be it well. In the auspicious year 1591 of the Śâlivâhana era, during the year Saumya, on Tuesday, the 12th day of the bright fortnight of Kârtika :—In the presence of the lotus feet of the God Śrî Ranganâthadêvaru of Gautamakshêtra known as Śrîrangapaṭṭana, situated between the branches of the Kâvêri :—

While the illustrious râjâdhirâja râjaparamêśvara, śrî vîrapratâpa Maisûra Dêvarâja Voḍeyar was ruling the earth seated on the throne of Śrîrangapaṭṭana ; his son Kaṇṭhîrava-mahîpâlaka :—

Kaṇṭhîrava-mahîpâlaka, son of Dêvarâja Voḍeyar, grandson of Dêvarâja Voḍeyar of Âtrêyagôtra, Âślâyana-sûtra, and Rukuśâkhe, granted the following stone śâsana to Nanjaṇṇa Vâraṇâsi, grandson of Chikka Nanjuṇḍabhaṭṭa and son of Subrahmanyabhaṭṭa of Âtrêya-gôtra, Drâhyâyana-sûtra and Sâmaśâkhe :—

Whereas we have granted with pouring of water on gold, the village Horamaḷalipura, a hamlet of Kottâgâla belonging to Huyasalanâḍ, situated between the Kâvêri and Kapilâ and belonging to us, the following are the boundaries of this village which is to be enjoyed by you singly (êka-svâmya) :—eastern boundary, big channel ; to the south-east, the black stone of Kembarehaḷḷa Hebbalḷa of Atyaṇṇanapura is the boundary ; to the west of this and near the small hill in the south-west corner of the village is a stone (forming the boundary) ; to the west of the village, Malledêvarabetṭa is the boundary ; to the north-west of the village is a stone near Sâragadaguḍḍa at the boundary of Châmalâpura ; to the east of this stone and to the north of the village to the west of the road to Haḷigere in the boundary of Âbalavâḍi is a stone near the banyan tree, to the east of Hosakere (new tank) ; to the north-east of Kâremâḷa near the lane of Kallahalḷi is a stone : to the south of this stone, the big channel forms the boundary : in the north-east corner is a stone on the bank of the Bidirameḷe (bamboo grove) channel—all together 7 stones :—All the eight rights of possession and property within the village including all the income from house, garden, lands dry and wet, fields depending upon rain for crops, fields which are artificially irrigated, smoke tax, house tax, customs duties on merchandise, loom tax, *meliderige*, tax on caste disputes, presents, *kandâya*, marriage tax, tax on income from movables will be enjoyed by you. You will also be invested with the four rights of mortgage, sale, gift and exchange.

To this effect Kaṇṭhîrava Bhûpâlaka, son of Dêvarâja Voḍeyar and grandson of Dêvarâja Vaḍeyar of Âtrêya-gôtra and Âślâyana-sûtra granted to Nanjaṇṇa Vâraṇâsi, son of Subrahmanyabhaṭṭa and grandson of Chikka Nanjuṇḍabhaṭṭa of Âtrêya-gôtra, Drâhyâyana-sûtra and Sâmaśâkhe. You may enjoy this in happiness for as long as the sun and moon endure with your sons and grandsons, etc., in lineal succession. To this effect is this stone śâsana given. Whatever deficiencies may exist in the record, whether of omission of letters or of addition of letters, the śâsana is the authority (usual imprecatory verses).

Note.

This records the gift of the village Horamaḷalipura, a hamlet of Kottâgâla in the Huyasalanâḍ, situated between the Kâvêri and Kapilâ rivers, to a Brahman named Nanjaṇṇa Vâraṇâsi, son of Subrahmanyabhaṭṭa by Prince Kaṇṭhîrava, son of Dêvarâja, King of Mysore and grandson of Dêvarâja Vaḍeyar, during the reign of Dêvarâja Voḍeyar, father of the donor. The date given is Tuesday the 12th

lunar day of the bright half of Kârtika in the year Saumya, 1591st year of the Śāli-vāhana era, and corresponds to Tuesday 26th October 1669. Regarding this Kanṭhîrava Bhûpālaka, son of Dêvarâja Voḍeyar, there are a few inscriptions which record grants made by this prince during his father's reign. He was the younger brother of Chikkadêvarâja who later became king after his father's death. Apparently during the latter part of his father's reign, Chikkadêvarâja exercised very little influence, his younger brother taking a leading part in the government of the country even making grants to temples, priests, etc. (E.C. III, T. Narsipur 96 : E.C. IV, Heggadadevankote 57 and 119). According to tradition Chikkadêvarâja was confined at Hangaḷa during this period and was released after his father's death and became king. The succession of Dêvarâja Voḍeyar, as king after another Dêvarâja Voḍeyar is referred to in several inscriptions which refer to the elder Dêvarâja Voḍeyar as younger brother of Râja Voḍeyar who defeated Tirumalarâja and made Śrîrangapaṭṭṇa his capital (E.C. III, Seringapatam 14 of 1686 A.D.). Wilks in his *History of Mysore* (Part I p. 35) writes however differently. According to him Muppin Deo Raj, the eldest son of Bole Cham Raj, left four sons of whom the eldest son Dod Devaiya was an old man and had a son Chick Deo Raj aged 32. The younger or fourth brother of Dod Devaiya was also no more than 32, the same age as his nephew. This is the person who was selected to the exclusion of the three elder brothers and their male issue, although after his decease they again reverted to the same son of the elder brother at 45, whom they had passed over at 32. Wilks seems to have been considerably confused regarding the succession and had not the benefit of reading the inscriptions of the time. The Palace History "Annals of the Mysore Royal Family Part I" makes Dêvarâja Oḍeyar son of Muppiṇa Dêvarâja Oḍeyar, who was a brother of Râja Voḍeyar. It also refers to his two sons Chikka Dêva Râja and Kanṭhîrava Arasinavarû, of whom the former is said to have been sent to Hangaḷa for acquiring learning and wisdom and only came to Seringapatam after his father's death. The younger son Kanṭhîrava is said to have been present at Śrîrangapaṭṭṇa with his father (p. 95--103).

NANJANGUD TALUK.

48

At the village Hattavâl in Chikkaiyana-chhatrada Hobli on a stone set up in front of the Mâri temple.

Size 4' × 3'.

Kannada language and characters.

ನಂಜನಗೂಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಚಿಕ್ಕಯ್ಯನ ಭತ್ತದ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಇನಾಮ್ ಹತ್ತವಾಳು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಊರಮುಂದೆ ಮಾರಿಗೂಡು ಬಳಿ ನಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 4' × 3'.

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಶಾಲಿವಾಹ
2. ಶಕವರುಷ ೧೪೨೪ ನಂದ ಯಿಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದನೆಯ ದುಂ
3. ದುಭಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಆಶ್ವಯುಜ ಬ ೧೦ ಲು ತಿಪ್ಪರಸ
4. ಪೊಡೆಯರ ಬಂಟ ರಾಮರಾಜ ಪೊಡೆಯರು ಸೋಮಯ್ಯ
5. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ ಪೊಡೆಯರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಿರಿಯ ಪೀರಯ್ಯ
6. ಪೊಡೆಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಡೆಯ ನೀಮೆಯ ಮೂಡಣ.
7. ಡಿಯಸ್ತಳದ ಹತ್ತಿವಾಳ ಗ್ರಾಮವನೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸೋತ್ರಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ
8. ಯಾಗಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಂಮಂದ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಕೆ ಸಲುವ ಕಾಡಾರಂಬ ಗ
9. ದೈ ಹೊಲ ನೀರಾರಂಬ ಕೆಹೆ ಕಾಲುವೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಯೇರುಯೇ
10. ಗುಯ್ಯಲು ತೋಟ ತುಡಿಕೆ ಮನೆದೆಹೆ ಮಗ್ಗದೆಹೆ ಸುಂಕಗೊ
11. ಡಗೆ ಸಕಲ ಸುವರ್ಣಾದಾಯ ಭಕ್ತಾದಾಯ ಯೇನುಂಟಾದ ಸಾಮ್ಯ
12. ವನು ಆಗು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತೆಹುವ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಹೊಂನು ಗ ೩೦ ಆಕ್ಷ
13. ರದಲು ಮೂವತ್ತು ಹೊಂನು ಮುಕಂದಾಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲಿ ತೆಹುವೆ ಯ
14. ಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸುದ್ದನಾನನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ್ಯ ನಡೆವ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಸಲುಉದು
15. ಯಿದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಳಿಲು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ದೇಡಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಕೆಯಿಷ್ಟ ಅಳಿವಿ ಕೊಂ
16. ಡು ಧರ್ಮದಮೇರೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಸತ್ತನಾಯತಿಂದ ಸಮಾನ ಯಿದಕ್ಕೆ
17. ಗ್ರಂಥ ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾಂ ವಾ ಯೋಹರೇತ ವಸುಂಧರಾಂ
18. ಶಪ್ಪಿವರುಶ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಿ ಯಿಷ್ಠಾಯಾಂಜಾಯತೇ ಕ್ರಿಮಿ ಸ್ವದ
19. ತ್ತಾ ದ್ವಿಗುಣಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾನು ಪಾಲನಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾಪಕಾ
20. ರೇಣಾ ಸ್ವದತಂ ನಿಲ್ಪಂಭವೇತ್ ||

Transliteration.

1. svasti śrī jayābhyudaya Śālivāha-
2. śakavarusha 1424 samda yipptaidaneyā Dum-
3. dubhi-saṁvatsarada Āśvayuja ba. 10 lu Tipparasa-
4. voḍeyara baṇṭa Rāmarāja-voḍeyaru Sōmayya-
5. Rāmayya-voḍeyara makkalu Hiriyavīrayya-
6. voḍeyarige koṭṭa Hāḍaya-sīmeya mūdāṇa.
7. ḍiya stalāda Hattivāḷa-grāmavanu nimage sōtra-guttige-
8. yāgi koṭṭa sammamda ā-grāmāke saluva kāḍāramba ga-
9. dde hola nīrāramba kere kālūve achchu-kattu yē
10. guyyalu tōṭa tuḍike manedere sumkago-

11. dage sakala-suvarṇādāya bhattādāya yēnumṭāda sām̐ya-
12. vanu āgumādikomḍu teruva guttigeyahomnu ga 30 aksha-
13. radalu mūvattu homnu mu-kamdāya-mārgadali teruveya-
14. mḍu koṭṭa sudha-sāsana sthāna mānya naḍeva maryāde saluvudu
15. yidallade alivu anyāya bēḍige kâṇike yisṭa alipi-kom-
16. ḍu dharmada mēre tappidare satta nāya timda samāna yidakke
17. sva-dattām para-dattām vā yô harēta vasumḍharām
18. śasṭi-varusha-sahasrāṇi yisṭhāyām jāyate krimi sva-
19. ttā dviguṇam paradattānupālanam paradattāpahā-
20. rēṇā sva-datam nilpam bhavēt

Translation.

Be it well. In the year 1424 expired of the auspicious Śālivāhana era, on the 10th lunar day of the dark half of Āśvayuja in the year Dundubhi :—

Tipparasa Voḍeyar's *baṇṭa* (servant), Rāmarāja Voḍeyar granted the village Hattivāl in Hādaya-sīme and Mūḍana. ḍiya-sthala to Hiriya Vīrayya Voḍeyar, son of Sōmayya Rāmayya Voḍeyar

As we have granted the village Hattivāl as *sôtra-guttage* to you, you will enjoy the rights of possession of the said village including lands dependent on rain for crops, rice lands, dry lands, lands irrigated artificially, tanks, channels, boundaries, ploughs ?, gardens, big and small, house-tax, loom-tax, customs duties, income in gold and grain and pay 30 gadyâṇas or hons every year as mukḍandāya. To this effect is this sāsana given. All the rights of *sthāna* and *mānya* (grants to temples and individuals) in the village will continue as heretofore.

He who violates this and collects unjustly the taxes of alivu, *anyāya* (fines), bēḍige (benevolences), kâṇike (presents) will be guilty of the sin of eating a dead dog.

Authority for this :—He who confiscates land given by oneself or by another will be born as a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years. Protecting another's grant is twice as meritorious as making a gift oneself. By confiscating land given by others one's own gift is rendered useless.

Note.

This records the gift of the village Hattivāl (same as Hattidālu) to a Vīraśaiva priest Hiriya Vīrayya Voḍeyar, son of Sōmayya Rāmayya Voḍeyar as *śrôtra-guttage* with a fixed assessment of 30 varahas payable thrice a year and free from all other imposts. The donor is Rāmarāja Voḍeyar, a subordinate of Tipparasa Voḍeyar. The date of the grant is Ś 1425 Dundubhi sam. Āśvayuja ba 10 equivalent to 25th September 1502. Tipparasa Voḍeyar was a subordinate of Kṛishṇarāya of Vijayanagar: See E.C. IX, Channapatna 24, etc.

At the village Hattavâl in the hobli of Chikkayyana-chhatra, on a slab on the verandah of the Mâri shrine.

Size 2'—6" × 1½'.

Kannada language and characters.

ನಂಜನಗೂಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಚಿಕ್ಕಯ್ಯನ ಭತ್ತದ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯ ಹತ್ತವಾಳ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಾರಿಗುಡಿ ಪದಸಾರಿಮೇರಿ ಹಾಸಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

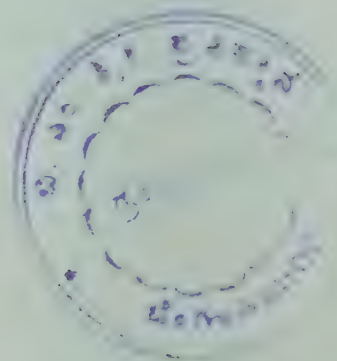
ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 2½' × 1½'.

ಶ್ರೀ

1. ಅಳಿದ ಮಹಾನ್ಯಾ [ಮಿ] ಕೃಷ್ಣಜ
2. ವಡೆಯರವರು || ಬಹುಧಾ
3. ನೈ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಅಶ್ವೀಜ ಶು
4. ೧೪ ಲು ನ್ವಾರಕಚೇರಿ ಬಕ್ಷಿ
5. ಭೀಮರಾಯರಿಗೆ ದಯಪಾಲ್ಪ
6. ಯಿನಾಮು ಕೊಡಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತ
7. ವಾಲುಗ್ರಾಮ . . .

Note.

This records the gift of the village Hattavâl as inâm kodage by the Mahârâja Krishnarâja Vodeyar III to Bhîmarâv, bhakshi of the Savâr Kachêri on the 14th lunar day of Âsvîja in the year Bahudhânya. This year evidently corresponds to 1818 A.D. as this is the only Bahudhânya occurring in his reign and the whole date corresponds to October 13, 1818 A.D. Bhakshi Bhîma Râo of Savâr Kachêri is also referred to in the Mysore Archæological report for 1912, p. 62 as having presented a silver horse vehicle and a Nandi vehicle to the Śrikanṭhêśvara temple at Nanjangûḍ in 1830 and 1834.



LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE REPORT ARRANGED
ACCORDING TO DYNASTIES AND DATES.

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE REPORT

Page in the Report	Inscription number in the Report	Date	Ruler
			<i>Hoysalas.</i>
156	33	....	Vishṇuvardhana
150	29	Ś 1095 Vijaya sam. Kār śu 5, Sōma- vāra-13th October 1173.	Ballāḷa II
128	9	Ś 1103 Śārvari sam. Mār. śu 10 Wednesday-28th November 1180 A. D. Friday ?	Ballāḷa II
121	8	No.	Do
102	3	Ś 1138, Yuva sam. Bhādrapada 6 -15th September 1215 A. D.	Do
88	1	....	Ballāḷa II
140	19	No.	Ballāḷa II ?
108	4	Ś 1149 Sarvajit Āshāḍha śu 11, -Sunday 27th June 1227 A. D.	Narasimha II
118	5	....	Narasimha II ?
164	37	....	Narasimha III
140	18	....	Ballāḷa
155	31	....	Ballāḷa
136	14	....	Narasimha

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DYNASTIES AND DATES.

Contents and Remarks

Records the gift of Bāhubalikūṭa in the Panchabazadi of Dadiganakere to the Jaina guru Mēghachandra of Kānur-gaṇa and Tintriṇi-gachchha by the ministers Mariyane and Bharata.

Records the grant of customs dues of Bōgavadi and Kalabōvanahalli for the services in the Jaina basti at Bōgavadi (Bōgādi) by mahāpradhāna sarvādhikāri heggade Ballayya, mārā of Māchirāja. The Jaina guru Padmaprabha was entrusted with the management of the basti.

Records the grant of bittuvaṭṭa for the tank Sātasamudra by Mahāpradhānam Śrikaraṇa Heggade Mācha and Mahāpradhānam Heggade Chandimayya Nayaka, etc.

Records the construction of the tank named Śāntisamudra by Śāntaladevi, wife of Māchirāja the chief of the accountants of Ballāḷa II.

Records the gift of 5 hons out of the Siddhāya of the village Śānti to the guru Achalaparakāśa by the king on the Kapilāshashṭhi day. Achalaparakāśa's guru named Paramahansa is stated to have come from Benares and set up the god Varada Narasimha at Grāma.

Contains the eulogies of the ascetic Achalaparakāśa, an Advaitic teacher well versed in the Vedas, Upanishads, astronomy, music, architecture, etc. highly honoured by the king. He was the disciple of Paramahansa, who was a disciple of Sarasvatī Bhatta Nārāyaṇa. The king and several officers are said to have made grants for the temple of Varada Narasimha set up by Achalaparakāśa at Grāma.

Records the gift of a bronze stool or tripod to the god Vijaya-Nārāyaṇa (now called Kēśava) at Beluhura (Belur) by Mahāpradhāna Lakshmīdhara-dannāyaka.

Records a money grant made by the king for the Brahmans of the Brahmapuri of the temple of Narasimha at Śānti at the request of the guru Achalaparakāśa. His charities are also recounted.

Records the grant of tolls (Kāruka-sēve) at Śānti for keeping a perpetual lamp in the above temple of Narasimha at Śānti by certain persons Śōvanṇa, Dēvanṇa, Rāmanna, etc.

Records the gift of the village Chika Kamayanahalli for the Śāntinātha basti at Halebidu by the king, the management being entrusted to the Jaina guru Māghanandi disciple of Kumudachandra of Mūlasamgha and Balātkāra gaṇa.

A viragal of this reign.

A viragal of this reign containing the eulogies of a warrior named Ballabōva or Ballāḷa.

A fragmentary record containing a grant made by arṇasane (Panchāḷa).

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE REPORT

Page in the Report	Inscription number in the Report	Date	Ruler
			VIJAYANAGAR.
161	35	....	Dēvarāya
162	36	....	Dēvarāya ?
147	28	Ś 1431 Śukla sam. Vai, śu, 1 Sunday -20th April 1509 A.D.	Kṛishṇarāya
			MYSORE KINGS.
167	38	Ś 1536 Ānanda sam. Āshādha śu 5 Friday—July 1, 1614 A.D.	Rāja Voḍeyar
175	47	Ś 1591 Saumya sam. Kār, śu 12 'Tuesday—26th October 1669.	Dēvarāja Voḍeyar
120	7	Prajōtpatti, Chai. śu 15.	Kṛishṇarāja Voḍeyar II ?
183	49	Bahudhānya sam. Āsvīja śu 14— October 13, 1818 A.D.	Kṛishṇarāja Voḍeyar III
170	41	Ś 1741 Pramāthi Chai. śu 1 Friday —25th March 1819 A.D.	Do
169	39	....	Do
			MISCELLANEOUS DATED
145	25	Ś 777 Ānanda Vaiś. śu 7 Va— mistake for Ś 877—954 A.D.	
142	23	Ś 1199 Īśvara sam Bhādrapada ba 4 —19th August 1277.	
131	10	Ś 1282, Śubhakrit Pushya śu 13 Sunday. Ś 1282 is Sārvari—Push, śu 10—Tuesday—27th December 1362 A.D.	
180	48	Ś 1425 Dundubhi sam. Āsvayuja ba 10—25th Sep. 1502 A.D.	
137	16	Ś 1477 Rākshasa sam. Pushya śu 1 —14th December 1555 A.D.	
139	17	Ś 1762 Sārvari sam. Māgha, śu 15— 9th December 1840.	

Contents and Remarks

Records the construction of the Mallikārjuna temple at Kallamgere (now Kelagere) village and the formation of an agrahāra, etc. at the village by Varadeya Nāyaka son of Hiriya Honneya Nāyaka,

Records the grant of an agrahāra at Kellangere to Brahmans by Varadappa (Varadeya Nāyaka of the previous record).

Records the sale of a village by Mallu-heggade to Timmarsa in Hōrinād. The siddhāya of the village is stated to have been set apart for the *soniya-dharma* of the god Kaḷasanātha at Kaḷasa granted by Bhairarasa Voḍeyar.

Records the gift of a jewel called Padmapīṭha for the God Chelapīḷerāya at Mēlkōṭe by the king.

Records the gift of the village Horamaralipura in Kottāgāla to a Brahman named Nanjaṇṇa-Vāraṇāsi by the prince Kaṇṭhīrava-mahipālaka, son of the above king.

Records the gift of a kaḷāśa to the Kēśava temple at Grāma by Daḷavāyi Dēvarāja Voḍeyar and Sila Lingaṇṇa.

Records the gift of the village Hattavāl as inam to Bhakshi-Bhīmarāya of Savar Kachēri.

Gift of a jewelled crown called Śrīkaṇṭha-Muḍi to the God Śrīkaṇṭhēśvara at Nanjangūd.

Gift of a jewelled crown called Kṛishṇarāja-Muḍi for the God Chaluvarāyasvāmi (Chelapīḷerāya) at Mēlkōṭe by the king.

Gift of an image of Vāsantikādēvi by a Brahman named Mallidēva of Nekunda. There is some discrepancy about the date.

Records an attack by robbers on Boliya-Nāyaka on his return from his marriage in Lingadahalli-ghaṭṭa and his death.

Records an exchange of vṛittis at Honneyanahalli and Kaḍaga Māḷeyanāyakanahalli. An invocatory verse at the beginning of the record refers to the fight between the gods Virabhadra and Narasimha.

Records the gift of the village Hattivāl as *śrōtraguttage* to Hiriya Vīrayya Voḍeyar by Rāmarāja Voḍeyar, servant of Tipparasa Voḍeyar.

Gives some details of grants made to various priests in the temple of Uḷamēśvara at Malipaṭṭaṇa and of their duties.

Records the renovation of the above temple of Uḷamēśvara by a person named Venkaṭarāmaiya.

APPENDIX A.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1939-40.

Serial No.	Size	Description	View	Village	District
1	8½" × 6½" ...	Stone inscription ...	Kadamba Chief Yereyanga.	Tumbadevanahalli.	Hassan
2-3	Do ...	Viragal inscription ...	...	Hirimadhure	Chitaldrug
4-5	Do ...	Copper plate inscription.	Chalukya King Vikramaditya.	Honnur	Do
6	6½" × 4¾" ...	Copper plate seal ...	Do	Do	Do
7	8½" × 6½" ...	Mahalingesvara temple	North-west view ...	Varuna	Mysore
8	Do ...	Do ...	Mahishasuramardini ...	Do	Do
9	Do ...	Do ...	Carvings below eaves ...	Do	Do
10	Do ...	Basti site ...	Parsvanatha (sitting) ...	Do	Do
11	6½" × 4¾" ...	Do ...	Do (standing)	Do	Do
12	Do ...	Do ...	Yaksha ...	Do	Do
13	Do ...	Do ...	Santinatha ...	Do	Do
14	Do ...	Fort ...	Guard rooms in the centre of quadrangle.	Bangalore City.	Bangalore
15	Do ...	Do ...	North-west view of the gate.	Do	Do
16	Do ...	Do ...	Warrior fighting a tiger	Do	Do
17	Do ...	Do ...	North-west view of Delhi Gate.	Do	Do
18	Do ...	Mallesvara temple ...	South-east view ...	Machalaghatta.	Mandya
19	Do ...	Lakshminarasimha temple.	South-west view ...	Somenahalli	Do
20	Do ...	Basti ...	South-east view ...	Bogavi	Do
21	Do ...	Do ...	North-east view ...	Do	Do
22	Do ...	Do ...	North view ...	Do	Do
23	Do ...	Lakshminarayana temple.	South-east view ...	Devalapura	Do
24	8½" × 6½" ...	Do ...	Lakshminarayana figure	Do	Do
25	6½" × 4¾" ...	Tapasiraya temple ...	Venkatesa ...	Devarahalli	Do
26	Do ...	Basti ...	South-east view ...	Yeladahalli	Do
27-29	Do ...	Do ...	North-east view ...	Do	Do
30	Do ...	Kallesvara temple ...	Saptamatrikas ...	Mudigere	Do
31	Do ...	Do ...	Kesava ...	Do	Do
32	Do ...	...	Mahishasuramardini ...	Arani	Do
33	Do ...	Channakesava temple	Channakesava ...	Dadaga	Do
34	Do ...	Yoganarasimha temple	Yoganarasimha ...	Do	Do
35	Do ...	Do ...	Pillar in Navaranga ...	Do	Do
36	Do ...	...	Sati stone ...	Halladahosalli.	Do
37-40	Do ...	Coins for 1939 Report	...	...	...
41	Do ...	Channakesava temple	Top of bronze tripod ...	Belur	Hassan
42	Do ...	Do ...	Side view of tripod ...	Do	Do
43	Do ...	Do ...	Front view of tripod ...	Do	Do
44-47	8½" × 6½" ...	Yoganarasimha temple	Lithic records ...	Santigrama	Do
48	6½" × 4¾" ...	Shaji's tomb area ...	View ...	Hodigere	Shimoga
49	Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Do	Do
50	Do ...	Do ...	View recopied from a photo.	Do	Do

APPENDIX A--*contd.*

Serial No.	Size	Description	View	Village	District
51	6½" × 4¾"	Excavation at Chandravalli.	Ex. 40 (a) Collapsed wall	Chandravalli	Chitaldrug
52	Do ...	Do ...	Do another view ...	Do	Do
53	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40 [40 (a) at the side] View from north-east.	Do	Do
54	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40. After removing the silt.	Do	Do
55	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40. After reaching gravel bed.	Do	Do
56	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40 (a) Late Satavahana pots.	Do	Do
57	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40 (a) View of walls from south-east with a portion of Ex. 40.	Do	Do
58	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40. (Old and new) View from north-west.	Do	Do
59	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40. With the pot at the corner.	Do	Do
60	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40. Pot with the bowls.	Do	Do
61	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40. Pot ...	Do	Do
62	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40. and 40 (a) Room of brick walls with collapsed stone walls above.	Do	Do
63	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 40 (a) Skeleton found	Do	Do
64	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 37 (a) A pot found	Do	Do
65	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 37 (a) View showing layers.	Do	Do
66	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. View from north before excavation.	Do	Do
67	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. View from south-east, after excavating 1st layer—with the brick wall.	Do	Do
68	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. Bones in an ash pit.	Do	Do
69	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. Gravel bed at north-west end.	Do	Do
70	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. New find of a Roman coin.	Do	Do
71	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. Collection of pottery discovered.	Do	Do
72	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. Pottery and fragment of a figurine.	Do	Do
73	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. Pottery ...	Do	Do
74	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. Earthen pot ...	Do	Do
75	Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Do	Do
76	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. Pots of lowest levels.	Do	Do
77	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 41. Pots in the lowest level.	Do	Do
78	Do ...	Do ...	Mayurasarma's dam with Isvara temple.	Do	Do

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Serial No.	Size	Description	View	Village	District
79	6½ × 4½	Excavation at Chandravalli.	Mayurasarma's inscription in front of Isvara temple.	Chandravalli	Chitaldrug
80	Do ...	Do ...	Waste weir of Mayurasarma's dam.	Do	Do
81	Do ...	Do ...	View before excavation, above central rocks.	Do	Do
82	Do ...	Do ...	View before excavation of a dolmen near the boulder.	Do	Do
83	12' × 10'	Do ...	View of cup shaped valley.	Do	Do
84	Do ...	Do ...	Mayurasarma's inscription	Do	Do
85	8½' × 6½'	Do ...	View of Mayurasarma's dam area.	Do	Do
86	Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Do	Do
87-89	Do ...	Do ...	Excavation 40—40 (a) showing brick walls.	Do	Do
90-91	Do ...	Do ...	View of cup-shaped valley of Huligondi.	Do	Do
92	Do ...	Do ...	Mayurasarma's inscription.	Do	Do
93	8½' × 6½'	Excavation at Brahmagiri.	(Isila) No. 15 ...	Brahmagiri	Chitaldrug
94	Do ...	Do ...	No. 8—cromlech	Do ...	Do
95	Do ...	Do ...	No. 15 ...	Do ...	Do
96	Do ...	Do ...	No. 11—at its deepest level.	Do ...	Do
97	Do ...	Do ...	No. 8—interior of cromlech.	Do ...	Do
98	Do ...	Do ...	No. 13 ...	Do ...	Do
99	Do ...	Do ...	Stone circle near Tayimuddamma's temple.	Do ...	Do
100	6½' × 4½'	Do ...	Ex. 15 before excavation	Do ...	Do
101	Do ...	Do ...	Ex. 15 pot found ...	Do ...	Do
102	Do ...	Do ...	An inscription piece ...	Do ...	Do
103	Do ...	Do ...	No. 15 with the pot found	Do ...	Do
104	Do ...	Do ...	No. 14 before excavation	Do ...	Do
105	Do ...	Do ...	No. 14 after excavation	Do ...	Do
106	Do ...	Do ...	View showing the pathway up from Haneya.	Do ...	Do
107	Do ...	Do ...	Navaranga pillar in Akkarangi temple.	Do ...	Do
108	Do ...	Do ...	Carvings on the boulder opposite to Yedegundu.	Do ...	Do
109	Do ...	Do ...	Pottery found in a cave of Brahmagiri hill (No. 17).	Do ...	Do
110	Do ...	Do ...	Inscription on Yedegundu	Do ...	Do
111	Do ...	Do ...	Paintings on a rock in cave with the full view of cave.	Do ...	Do
112	Do ...	Do ...	Natural caves behind Asoka inscription.	Do ...	Do

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Serial No.	Size	Description	View	Village	District
113	6½" × 4½"	Excavation at Brahmagiri.	North west view of natural caves behind Asoka inscription.	Brahmagiri	Chitaldrug
114	Do	Do	View of cromlechs	Do	Do
115	Do	Do	View of Brahmagiri and inscription from Yedegundu.	Do	Do
116	Do	Do	Paintings on a rock in a cave.	Do	Do
117	Do	Do	The old fort wall near excavation No. 12.	Do	Do
118	Do	Do	Inscription on Yedegundu	Do	Do
119	Do	Do	Asoka inscription on Yemmetammanagundu with the rock overhanging.	Do	Do
120	Do	...	Nagaragundu with inscription on Jatinga Ramesvara hill.	Jatinga Ramesvara hill.	Do
121	Do	..	View of north fort gate on hill.	Do	Do
122	Do	...	View of Balegararagundu inscription with the pavilion on Jatinga Ramesvara hill.	Do	Do
123	Do	...	View from north of Jatinga Ramesvara hill.	Do	Do
124	Do	...	View of Brahmagiri from Jatinga Ramesvara hill.	Do	Do
125	Do	Excavation at Brahmagiri.	View of Asoka inscription on Yemmetammanagundu.	Brahmagiri	Do
126	Do	Do	View of Jatinga Ramesvara hill.	Do	Do
127	Do	Do	Brahmagiri (Isila) No. 8—a cromlech.	Do	Do
128	Do	Do	Brahmagiri (Isila) No. 7—Before excavation showing two rounds of boulders.	Do	Do
129	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
130	Do	Do	No. 8—a cromlech	Do	Do
131	Do	Do	Do do	Do	Do
132	Do	Do	Do do before excavation.	Do	Do
133	Do	Do	No. 9—before excavation.	Do	Do
134	Do	Do	No. 7—after excavation	Do	Do
135	Do	Do	No. 9—interior of cromlech.	Do	Do
136	Do	Do	No. 13—above hill, showing brick courses.	Do	Do

APPENDIX A—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Size	Description	View	Village	District
137	6½" × 4¾" ...	Excavation at Brahmagiri.	No. 12 -- (old excavations) photo after clearance.	Brahmagiri	Chitaldrug
138	Do ...	Do ...	No. 11 -- photo of wall and flooring.	Do ...	Do
139	Do ...	Do ...	No. 11 -- before excavation.	Do ...	Do
140	Do ...	Do ...	No. 13 -- showing the curved wall.	Do ...	Do
141	Do ...	Do ...	No. 13 -- before excavation with a portion of a brick wall appearing.	Do ...	Do
142	Do ...	Do ...	No. 11 -- unhewn stones	Do ...	Do
143-50	8½" × 6½" ...	Excavation finds from the Archaeological Survey of India.	...	...	...
151	6½" × 4¾" ...	Do ...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1939-40.

1. Lakshminarasimha temple, Vighnasante — Ground Plan.
2. Mallesvara temple, Aghalaya — Do
3. Kesava temple, Anekere — Do
4. Basti, Bogavi — Do
5. Mallesvara temple, Machalaghatta — Do
6. Basti, Yeladahalli — Do

APPENDIX C.

List of Books acquired for the Library of the Office of the Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, during the year 1939-40.

Sl. No.	Title of the book	Remarks
1-2	Mysore Archæological Report for 1937 (2 copies) ...	
3	South Indian Inscriptions (Texts), Vol. IX—Part I, Kannada inscriptions from the Madras Presidency.	Received from the Government Epigraphist, Madras.
4	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 60, Kausambi in Ancient Literature.	The Manager of Publications, New Delhi.
5	A supplement to Vol. III of the catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The Mughal Emperors of India by Shamsuddin Ahmad, M.A., Assistant Curator, Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1939.	Received from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.
6	University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, Vol. 7, No. 2, May 1938—Lower Chinook Ethnographic notes by Verne F. Ray, 1938.	Exchange—from the University of Washington Library, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
7	University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, Vol. 7, No. 3, February 1939. Tsimshian Clan and Society by Viola E. Garfield, 1939.	.....
8	Administration Report of the Travancore Archæological Department for the year 1113 M. E. (1937-38).	Received from the Director of Archæology, Trivandrum.
9	A supplement to Vol. II of the catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (the Sultans of Delhi and their contemporaries) by Shamsuddin Ahmad, M.A., Asst. Curator, Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1939.	Received from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.
10	Catalogue of Sri Mulam Chitrasala, Trichur, compiled by Sri P. Anujan Achan.	Received from the Archæological Dept. Trichur, Cochin.
11	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIV, Part V, January, 1938.	Received from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.
12	Constitutional Reform in Mysore being the Report of the Committee on Constitutional Reform 1939	Received from the Secretariat, Bangalore.
13	Archæological Survey of Ceylon—Epigraphia Zeylanica, Vol. IV, Part 5, 1939.	The Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon, Colombo.
14	The Munro System of British Statesmanship in India by Dr. K. N. Venkatasubbasastri, M.A., PH.D., Mysore.	Received from the Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysore.
15	University of Mysore, Question Papers 1939 ...	Do
16	Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Baroda State, for the year ending 31st July, 1938.	Do
17	Sri Venkatachala Mahatmyam, Telugu script ...	Received in exchange for the Publications of this Department from Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Institute, Tirupati.
18	Do in Nagari (loose sheets) ...	
19	Do in Hindi Vol. I ...	
20	Do in Hindi Vol. II ...	
21	Mareechi Samhita ...	
22	Sri Venkatesvara Stuti ...	

APPENDIX C--contd.

Sl. No.	Title of the book	Remarks
23	Epigraphical Report ...	
24	Tirumalai—Tirupati Devasthanams Inscriptions Vol. 1.	
25	Do Vol. 2.	
26	Do Vol. 3.	Received in exchange for the Publications of this Department from Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Institute, Tirupati.
27	Do Vol. 4.	
28	Do Vol. 5.	
29	Suprabhatham (Telugu Script) ...	
30	Do (Sanskrit) ...	
31	Ithihasamala (Sanskrit) with a foreword in English	
32	Talapakam series (Telugu) Vol. 1	
33	Do Vol. 2	
34	Do Vol. 3	
35	Ashtamahishi Kalyanam (Telugu)	Do
36	'Jiva Vignana' by B. Venkatanaranappa, M.A.	Received from the Registrar, Mysore University.
37	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIV, Part VI, April, 1938.	Received from the Manager of Publications, New Delhi.
38	The Monuments of Sanchi by Sir John Marshall, Vol. I.	The Govt. of India Press, Calcutta.
39	The Monuments of Sanchi by Sir John Marshall, Vol. II.	The Govt. of India Press, Calcutta.
40	The Monuments of Sanchi by Sir John Marshall, Vol. III.	
41	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 59, Punchmarked coins from Taxila by Mr. E. A. C. Walsh, C.S.I., M.A. (Retd. I.C.S.), 1929.	The Manager of Publications, New-Delhi.
42	Beautiful Baroda ...	Received from the Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysore.
43	Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1936.	The Manager of Publications, Delhi.
44	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXV, Part I, January, 1939.	Do
45	Kavyavalokanam by Nagavarma, Kannada (Revised edition).	Presented by the Curator, Oriental Library, Mysore.
46	The Advaitasiddhi with the Guruchandrika, Vol. III (Sanskrit series) No. 80.	Do
47	University of Washington Publications in the Social Sciences, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 169-298, May, 1939, Street Index to the census tracts of Seattle by Norman S. Hayner and June V. Strother.	Publications received in exchange from the University of Washington Library, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
48	University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 1-126, April, 1939 "Coos Narrative and Ethnologic Texts" by Melville Jacobs.	
49	History of Spanish conquest of Yucatan and of the Itzas by P.A. Means, 1917.	Publications received in exchange from the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.
50	Indian village site and cemetery near Madisonville Ohio, by E. A. Hooton, 1920.	
51	Basket-Maker Caves of North-Eastern Arizona by Samuel James Guernsey and A. V. Kidder 1921.	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Title of the book	Remarks
52	The Turner group of Earth-Works Hamilton County, Ohio by Charles C. Willoughby, 1922.	Publications received in exchange from the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge Mass, U.S.A.
53	A Maya grammar with Bibliography and Appraisalment of the Works noted by Alfred M. Tozzer, 1921.	
54	Indian Tribes of Eastern Peru by William Curtis Farabee, 1922.	
55	Indian burial place at Winthrop. Massachusetts by Charles C. Willoughby, 1924.	
56	Official Reports on the towns of Tequizislan, Tepechpan, Acolman and San Juan Teotihuacan, etc., edited by Zelia Nuttall, 1926.	Do
57	An Anthropometric Study of Hawaiians of pure and mixed blood by Leslie Dunn, 1928.	Do
58	Azilian skeletal Remains from Montardit (Ariege) France by R.O. Sawtell, 1931.	Do
59	The Evolution of the Human Pelvis in relation to the mechanics of the erect posture by Edward Reynolds, 1931.	Do
60	Explorations in North-Eastern Arizona by Samuel Jones, Guernsey, 1931.	Do
61	Notes on the Archæology of the Kaibito and Rainbow-plateaus in Arizona by Noel Morss, 1931.	Do
62	The Ancient Culture of the Fremont River in Utah by Noel Morss, 1931.	Do
63	Maya-Spanish Crosses in Yucatan by G. D. Williams 1931.	Do
64	The Phonetic Value of Certain Characters in Maya Writing by B. L. Whorf, 1933.	Do
65	The Racial Characteristics of Syrians and Armenians by Carl C. Seltzer, 1936.	Do
66	The Stalling's Island Mound Columbia County, Georgia, by W. H. Claffin, 1931.	Do
67	The Barama River caribs of British Guiana by John Gillin. 1936.	Do
68	The Swarts Ruin, A Typical Mimbres Site in South-western New-Mexico, by H. S. and C. B. Cosgrove, 1932.	Do
69	Anthropometry of the Natives of Arnhem Land and the Australian Race Problem, by W. W. Howells, 1937.	D
70	Archæological Remains and Excavations at Sambhar during 1936-37 and 37-38 A. D., by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, C.I.E.	Presented by the Government of Archæology, Jaipur.
71	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIV, Part VII, July 1938	The Manager of Publications, New Delhi.
72	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 62—A hoard of silver punch-marked coins from Purnea, by P. N. Bhattacharyya.	
73	An Account of the Districts of Bhagalpur in 1810-11, by Francis Buchanan.	Presented by the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna.
74	Further Excavations in Mohenjodaro, by Mackay, Vol. I, Text, 1938.	Purchased from Messrs. Krishna & Co., Booksellers, Mysore.
75	Further Excavations in Mohenjodaro, by Mackay, Vol. II, Plates, 1939.	Do

APPENDIX C—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Title of the book	Remarks
76	Prehistoric Civilisation of Indus Valley (Sir William Meyer Lectures, 1935), by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, 1939.	Purchased from Messrs. Krishna & Co., Booksellers, Mysore.
77	Pre-Mussalman India, by V. Rangacharya, Vol. II, Vedic India, Part I, the Aryan Expansion over India, 1937.	Do
78	The Successors of the Śatavahanas in lower Deccan, by Dineschandra Sirkar, 1939.	Do
79	The Rashtrakutas and Their Times, by Dr. A. S. Altekar, 1934.	Do
80	Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, by (Miss) Dr. C. Minakshi, 1938.	Do
81	The Colas, by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, Vol. I, 1935.	Do
82	Do Vol. II, Part I, 1937	Do
83	The Colas, by Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastry, Vol. II, Part—II, 1937.	Do
84	Ancient Times—a History of the Early World, by Breasted, 2nd Edition.	Do
85	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXV, Part II, April 1939	The Manager of Publications, New-Delhi.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1939-40.

Salaries :—				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Director's Allowance (Rs. 50 per month)	600	0	0		
Assistant to the Director (300-25-350)	4,200	0	0		
Architectural Assistant (200-20-300 half)	648	6	0		
Establishment	5,876	10	0		
Watchman for excavation area	60	0	0		
								11,385	0 0
Travelling Allowance				712	0 0
Office Expenses :—									
I. Contingencies	596	0	0		
II. Museum	193	0	0		
III. Printing charges	1,871	0	0		
IV. Clothing to menials	48	6	0		
V. Furniture	180	0	0		
VI. Photographs for sale	204	0	0		
								3,092	6 0
Library				163	0 0
Excavation				1,226	1 0
Receipts remitted to the Treasury :—									
Sale proceeds of publications	210	15	0		
Do photographs	149	8	0		
								360	7 0
Grand Total				...				16,938	14 0

E R R A T A

<i>Page</i> 8	<i>line</i> 9	<i>read</i>	Dēvarāya I or II	<i>for</i>	Harihara I
„ „	„ 25	„	Durgadahalli	„	Duggasandra
„ 10	„ 29	„	are	„	is
„ 20	„ 18	„	Dēvājammanṇi	„	Devammaṇṇi
„ 28	„ 32	„	hands	„	hand
„ 33	„ 28	<i>delete</i> comma after ‘ they ’			
„ 34	„ 1	<i>read</i>	Vāyu	„	Vāyavya
„ „	„ 3	„	Isāna	„	Isānya
„ 35	„ 17	„	Chāmundesvari	„	Chamundesvari
„ 45	„ 25	„	About	„	Abou
„ 51	„ 15	„	Travellers’	„	Travellers
„ 57	„ 29	„	15th	„	14th
„ „	„ 32	„	Dēvarāya I or II	„	Harihara
„ 65	„ 30	„	the	„	he
„ 130	„ 21	„	‘ away ’	„	‘ a way ’
„ 153	„ 12	„	submitted	„	submit

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